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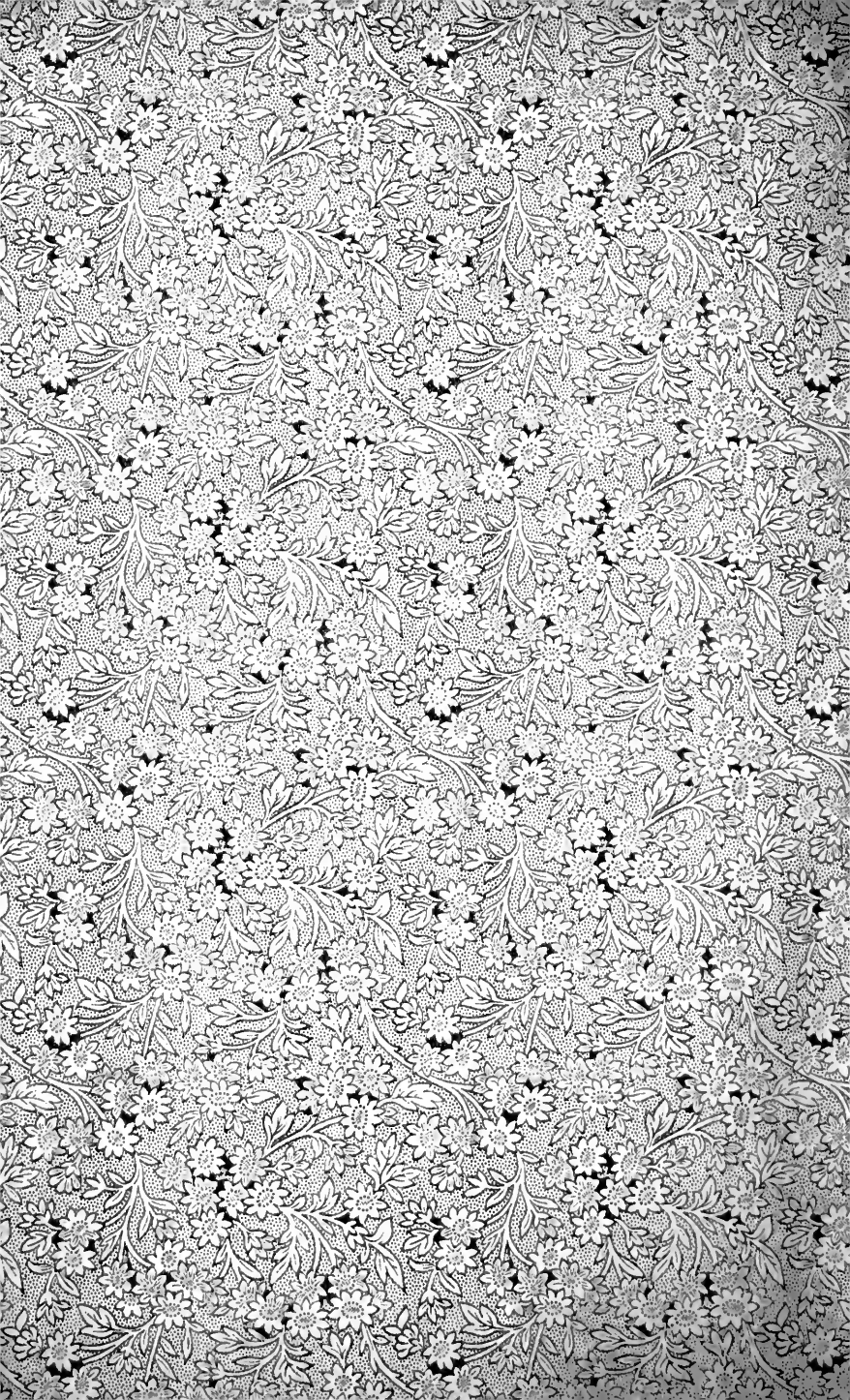


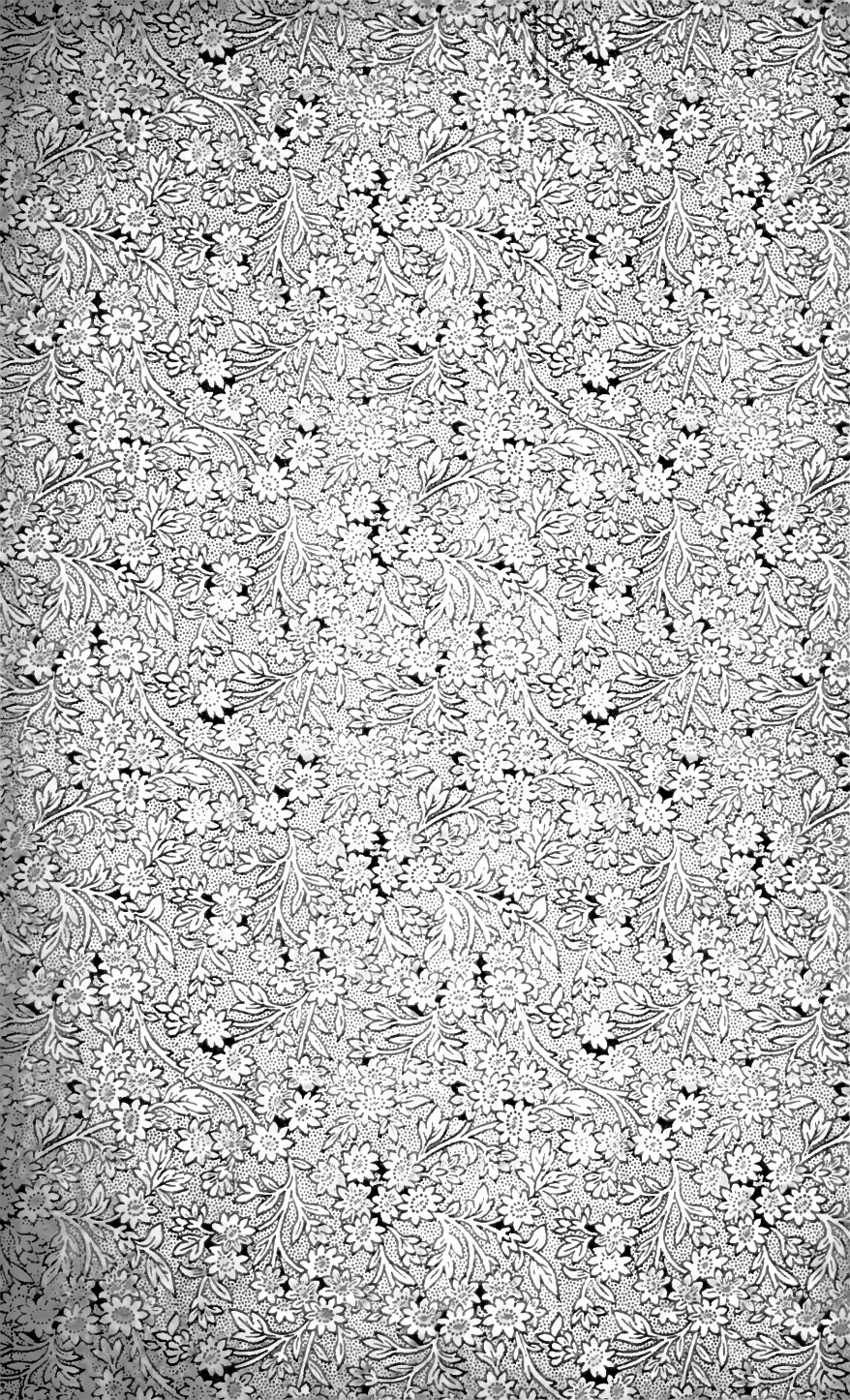
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The New Albany

—ALBANY, N.Y.—

VOL. I.







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THE
NEW ALBANY.



A Record of the City's Progress



VOL. I

MAY, 1891—APRIL, 1892

HENRY P. PHELPS, Editor



*“ Look Forward and not Back;
Look Up and not Down, and
Lend a Hand.”*

—Edward Everett Hale



ALBANY, N. Y.
BRANDOW PRINTING CO., PUBLISHERS

1892

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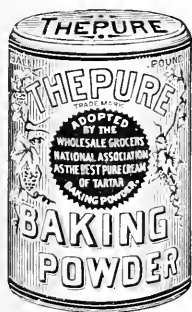
THE NEW ALBANY.

BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

VOL. I

ALBANY, N. Y., MAY, 1891.

NO. 1



If there is any one product of the New Albany in which its citizens take pardonable pride, it is THE PURE BAKING POWDER. Two years ago the name was unknown—it was not even so much as invented.

To-day it is recognized as the synonym for all that is honest, reliable and excellent in this most important article of the domestic economy.

Backed by Albany capital, pushed with Albany enterprise, and indorsed by twenty thousand Albany house-keepers, it was sent broadcast into the world with the home stamp of hearty approval.

ALBANY first helped THE PURE
and now
THE PURE is helping ALBANY

Do you ask how?

The higher the reputation of a city's products the better it speaks for the honesty, fair dealing and right mindedness of its inhabitants.

All over this fair land to-day, grocers are saying to their customers, cooks are saying to their house-keepers, house-keepers are saying to each other, "THE PURE is the best BAKING POWDER I have ever had any thing to do with; it is made in Albany, N. Y."

About Pine Hills.

There is no better city on this continent to live in, all things considered, than Albany, and if you intend to make it your permanent home, here is

Something you Ought to Read.

Situated on a magnificent plateau nearly two hundred and fifty feet above the river, in full sight of the ever beautiful Helderbergs and the distant domes of the Catskills, about two miles west of the Capitol, and a mile beyond Washington Park, lie the extensive properties known as PINE HILLS, owned by the Albany Land Improvement and Building Company.

It is here that two magnificent thoroughfares, Western and Madison avenues, converge; and here, with much of the rapidity, but none of the mushroom characteristics of a western city, a resident section is being developed, in which the conditions of healthful and happy living exist in the highest degree.

Some of these conditions are pure air, abundant shade, smooth lawns, asphalt pavements, perfect drainage, detached residences, rapid transit.

Pine Hills

is one of the distinguishing and remarkable features of the NEW ALBANY. It is a land venture that relies for success upon the substantial character of the improvements made, the excellence and desirability of its situation, and the low and reasonable valuations put upon the properties offered for sale. This is no forced boom, no straw sales, no fictitious valuation.

This is not the place for details, but we want to set you thinking about PINE HILLS. Talk it over with your wife, go out and look the place over, and then drop into our office, No. 42 Tweddle Building, and talk the matter over with us.

We will sell you a lot, and perhaps we will help you build a house, and some day you may be the happy owner of a home at PINE HILLS.

THE
NEW ALBANY.

BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

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VOL. I

ALBANY, N. Y., MAY, 1891.

NO. 1



VIEW OF STATE STREET.

THE NEW ALBANY.

The New Albany is no longer a mere figment of the brain—another Atlantis, never to be realized or seen by mortal eyes.

The New Albany exists.

It is not a plant of mushroom growth. The change has, in fact, been so gradual that far too many of our citizens refuse to recognize or admit that it has taken place. They are still living in the Albany of 1850, or 1830; some of them in the Albany of 1800, with eyes shut to the growth, the development, and the spirit of the last decade.

And yet, when you stop to think of it, the changes brought about in this city since 1881 are something marvelous. Let us note a few of them:

Begin, if you will, at the north end:

1st. The North Broadway improvement. Ten years ago the great avenue between Albany and the north was a quagmire. Above Pleasant street there was neither pavement, nor sewer, nor sidewalk. To-day a noble thoroughfare, with flagged sidewalks, granite block and underneath it a capacious sewer, stretches to the city line.

2d. The Broadway electric road. Ten years ago wornout old horses dragged wornout old cars at a sleepy pace toward Troy, at fifteen cents a passenger. To-day handsome and comfortable cars, swiftly propelled by electricity, carry passengers into the heart of our neighboring city, for ten cents each.

3d. The Broadway viaduct. Ten years ago the upper railroad crossing was frightening horses, and killing, on an average, a man a month. By means of the costly, but absolutely necessary viaduct, the terror is wholly abated.

4th. Clinton avenue. Ten years ago Clinton avenue was worse to travel than the rocky road to Dublin. To-day it is as well paved as any street need to be, and over it electric cars make frequent and speedy trips.

5th. The Hawk street bridge. Much less than ten years ago Canal street formed an almost impassable barrier between Arbor hill and the central part of the city. To-day a

strong and graceful structure spans the gully, and makes access between the two hills as easy now as it was difficult before.

6th. Rapid transit. What New York has been clamoring for these twenty years Albany has well nigh in perfection, in the splendid equipment of the Albany railway. New York still clings to the antiquated horse cars; Albany has banished them to Greenbush.

7th. The redemption of State street. Nothing is more striking than the difference between the old, filthy market which so long disgraced the principal approach to the Capitol, and the handsome, well-paved street which, from its breadth and surroundings, is to-day worthy of the majestic building to which it leads.

8th. The Market Place. Growing out of this change is the roomy, convenient and well-adapted market place, where producer and customer meet, as is not their privilege in any other city in the country.

9th. The City Hall. The handsomest exterior for a public building to be found in America. Richardson, the greatest architect of his time, regarded this as his masterpiece.

10th. Capitol Park. The improvement of Capitol park has changed an eyesore into a beauty spot. Another year will see the eastern porch to the Capitol under way, when for the first time that enormous building will take on the beauty which is yet to make it as famous in the future as its cost has in the past.

11th. The improvement of Washington avenue. The repaving of Washington avenue has changed an insignificant looking street into an avenue worthy of the name it bears.

12th. The new Public Hall. A structure which is the pride of every Albanian, and will be for a hundred years to come. No city in America has so fine a public hall, theatre and opera house combined in one spacious, comfortable and perfectly safe building.

13th. The New Armory. Close to the new hall stands the new armory of the Tenth Battalion, a fitting home for the local military of which Albany always has had reason to feel proud.

14th. The new Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, the first of its kind, almost the only one of its kind, in the United States.

15th. The Temple Beth Emeth, which speaks volumes for the liberality and public spirit of the Hebrews of Albany.

16th. The completion of the tower of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception; equally a credit to the Catholics of the Albany diocese.

17th. The new Executive Mansion, another noble addition to the state buildings of which Albany has so great a share.

18th. The National Commercial Bank building, which would be considered an ornament to any city in the Union.

19th. The Albany County Bank, unique, substantial, ornamental.

20th. The Tweddle Building, which rose from the ashes of the old Tweddle Hall since the decade began.

21st. The electric light. Albany was the first city in the Union to adopt the electric light as the sole means of street illumination.

22d. The clubs. All the flourishing clubs of Albany (except the Fort Orange, which was organized in 1880), the Adelphi, the Albany, the Press club, the Dongan, etc., have sprung into existence since the beginning of the decade of which we write.

23d. The Normal College, one of the handsomest and best-arranged school buildings in the state.

24th. The Burns statue, the equal of which even Scotland cannot boast.

25th. The government building, including post-office, custom-house, U. S. court-rooms, etc.

26th. The Madison Avenue Reformed Church, the First Presbyterian, the Calvary Baptist, the Universalist, St. Luke's Methodist, all come within the ten-year limit.

27th. The Greenbush bridge and the horse railroad to the other side of the river, are products of this remarkable decade.

28th. The opening of the West Shore road, with direct railroad communication south and west.

29th. The Young Men's Christian Association building; a model of its kind in every particular.

30th. The Ridgefield Athletic association.

31st. The West End improvement,

including the repavement of Madison avenue, and many streets in the western part of the city; also the rapid growth of the Pine Hills district.

32d. The Delaware & Hudson general offices on North Pearl street.

33d. The opening of the Arcade to the Union depot.

34th. Keeler's new hotel.

35th. The Park and South End banks.

36th. The Hygeia, the best-equipped bath-house in the state.

37th. The Young Women's Christian association.

38th. The organization of the Chamber of Commerce.

These are some of the changes that have taken place and the enterprises that have been originated in the last ten years—not all, by any means; only those which have occurred to us haphazard in writing this article. The list does not include many business blocks, or many beautiful private residences that have been erected. It takes no note of the great improvements made in the paving and sewerage in many parts of the city; but it does show that Albany has made rapid advances in the past decade. It demonstrates conclusively that a new and progressive spirit actuates the community; that fresh and powerful forces are at work; that there is a willingness on the part of our citizens to make the city desirable to live in; a city of homes where as much is to be enjoyed as in any other place on earth.

Accept then, the New Albany as a reality; enjoy, and help others to enjoy, its fair and beneficent existence.

The fire in the telephone office, the other day, five stories above the street, gave opportunity for an illustration of the value of the extension truck, by which ladders were speedily run to the upper stories. Its value, where life was in danger, would be incalculable.

Tim, Wallerstein & Co. will soon have in operation, on Hamilton and Liberty streets, a shirt factory which will employ over 200 girls. There is no reason why shirts, collars and cuffs should not be as much of an industry in Albany as it is in Troy.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STREET CAR TRAVEL.

In any city not bounded by a nutshell the question of rapid transit is one which must sooner or later present itself. The great desire of the age is to get there, and to "get there quick."

Horse cars are as much out of fashion as are the stage coaches of our grandfathers. They are not only a source of vexation to the passenger, but a cause of cruelty to the poor animals who draw them. Particularly was this the case with the State Street line, up which heavy grade four and six horses often struggled beyond their strength, toiling slowly and laboriously along, while any man on the car who had in him the common impulses of humanity, felt impelled to get out and walk, if not to go behind and push.

For years the demand for rapid transit had been chronic. The public grumbled and the press found fault. Meantime the officers of the Albany railway, through their efficient general manager, Mr. John W. McNamara, were investigating. The cable system was for months looked upon with favor, but the conclusion was reluctantly arrived at, after the testimony of such experts as the Hon. Leland Stanford and others, that a cable road, owing to its great cost, as well as to difficulties in operation, was entirely out of the question for a city the size of Albany.

Electricity seemed to be the only available power to substitute for horses, and the merits of the storage battery were first carefully examined. It was beautiful in theory, but impracticable in reality. No assurance was given that it could be used successfully on the hill lines, and as these are now, and always will be important factors in street car travel in this city, it had to be abandoned.

Finally, the Thompson-Houston single trolley system was adopted, with what complete success residents of this city are well aware. There was opposition to it, of course; there never was an improvement of any kind to which there was not some objection by somebody. State street is a noble thoroughfare, and as the approach to the grandest legislative building in the world, our citizens

were anxious that it should not be disfigured by unsightly poles and wires. Solicitude in this respect was proper, but it has proved unnecessary. No one can truthfully say that the trolley wires and their neat, substantial supports are any serious detriment to this street; certainly not, compared with the other electric wires with which all cities abound.

Meantime, the Watervliet Turnpike and Railroad Company were having a hard fight to get their cars into the city. They had previously adopted the same single trolley system, and had for some months run their cars with a great improvement in speed and comfort between the stables at North Albany and West Troy; but the Telephone company, for nearly a year, restrained them from coming any further south, on the ground that it would be an injury to the telephone business. In this the Telephone company were beaten in the court of last resort and the cars now run on Broadway from the Greenbush bridge, for nearly seven miles, directly into the city of Troy.

The Albany railway soon extended the electric plant over all its lines, till virtually the horse car is no longer known within our borders. The popularity of the change is beyond question.

"Those ride now who never rode before,
And those who sometimes rode, now ride
the more."

It is a pleasure to take a seat in a clean, handsome car, and by an invisible power be drawn swiftly and smoothly up the eight per cent grade of State street, or be trundled rapidly from one end of the city to the other. Pine Hills is as near the post-office in point of time as Lexington avenue was by the horse cars. The line is operated in all sorts of weather, and in spite of the heaviest snow storms. The cars are under wonderful control considering the rapidity with which they are moved, and so far as safety is concerned, of the three million passengers carried since a year ago (April 28, 1890), when the electric motors were put in operation, not a single person has been killed or injured by the force with which they are moved. Albany certainly has reason to be proud of her street car system. It has had a remarkably vivifying effect upon the appearance



VIEW OF NORTH PEARL STREET.

of the town. The rapid coming and going of the cars, on their frequent trips, seems like an acceleration of the life-blood of the city. Or to quote Hamlet:

"Seems, Madame, nay it is."

There is no question that with the problem of rapid transit so satisfactorily solved as it is to-day in Albany, a city's growth is quickened and increased. This is shown by the fact that the beautiful part of the city known as Pine Hills owes its rapid development to the prospect of rapid transit, and now that this is an ac-

complished fact it will grow faster than ever. So, too, Menands, the charming suburb halfway between this city and Troy, owes its young and vigorous life to rapid transit, being only twenty minutes distant from State street by the motors. Even in North Albany, where for years not a rafter was raised, several houses are going up this spring, and property-owners feel greatly encouraged.

Should, in the near future, an electric line be extended to Loudonville, as is not improbable, a great increase in population would surely follow.

And it should always be borne in mind that a city grows through her suburbs; they are the children of which she is the mother; and all are one family, with a common interest. They lead to the establishment of little homes owned by the persons who live in them, and the more homeowners, the more industrious, economical and thrifty the citizens, the more prosperous and better governed the community.

We take pleasure in thus dwelling upon this phase of the New Albany, first because it deserves all that we have said of it; and, second, because the public, and particularly the press, are slow to award exact justice where a corporation is involved; it is thought to be so much more popular to criticise and even berate a corporate interest. Very few of the people who enjoy the benefits of the improved system of travel stop to think of the effort that was put forth and the risk that was run by a small number of individuals before the electric railway in Albany became a reality.

And here, although by so doing we may offend the modesty of a well-known Albany gentleman, we venture to say that were it not for President Robert C. Pruyn, the existence of the Albany railway in its present condition would scarcely have been possible. He it was who, when his associates were despondent, when the press and the public were harsh in their strictures, never lost heart, and never gave up his faith in the ultimate success of electricity as a motive power, and it is to him more than to any other individual that Albany owes what is believed to be the best-equipped electric railway in the world to-day.

OUR STREET SCENES.

We present in this number two photo-engravings of street scenes, which reflect no little credit upon one of Albany's many enthusiastic amateur photographers, Mr. Robert Lenox Banks, Jr.

Neither of these scenes needs any explanation, so far as those familiar with this city are concerned. That of State street (page 3) shows a glimpse of that superb approach to the Capitol, with a full view of the solid and substantial Albany Savings

Bank, and the ornate and beautiful St. Peter's Episcopal Church. There is also to be seen the tower of the City Hall, and on the extreme left one of the pinnacles of the Capitol, while in the centre a trolley car is moving swiftly and steadily up the heavy grade.

The view of North Pearl presents a good idea of this handsome and busy thoroughfare. On the left, Wooster's great furniture establishment looms up conspicuously, while just beyond it is seen the Grecian front of the Albany Female Academy soon to give way to the march of improvement and the rise in real estate. The flag at the right floats over the store of John G. Myers, and next to it is that of William M. Whitney. This is the great mart of retail trade.

The entrance to No. 15, the publication office of the NEW ALBANY, is not distinctly shown, but it can easily be found by those who desire to hand in their subscription.

The electric cars, which form so prominent a feature of Albany's busy streets, are shown in this picture also.

There is but one change which we should have been glad to make, and that is, to have left out the electric poles and wires, but the camera is a faithful recorder, and there they are.

Let us hope that in the Newer Albany of the early future, these unsightly and dangerous obstructions will have been obliterated, and the wires placed safe and snug where they belong, under ground.

The Albany Camera Club is about to be incorporated. Its members include some of the most enthusiastic and skillful amateurs in the country. We hope to be able to avail ourselves of some of their work for illustrations in the NEW ALBANY, before many weeks.

The Littlefield Stove Works, although reduced to ruins a few weeks ago, are not to be lost to Albany. As soon as possible a new plant is to be established and the manufacture of the celebrated Littlefield Stoves will be resumed on a larger scale than ever. This firm have always been loyal to the city, and find no occasion to go either south or west to hold their trade or to increase it.

MEN OF THE DAY.

MAYOR JAMES H. MANNING.

Among the younger generation of Albanians, there is no one who has won for himself greater confidence and esteem from his fellow-citizens than has James H. Manning, whose portrait we present to the readers of the NEW ALBANY.

Mr. Manning is the son of the late Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury under President Cleveland, and was born in Albany, September

22, 1854. His entire life has been passed in the city of his birth, and there is not a phase of Albany's progress and development in which he has not evinced an energetic interest.

Mr. Manning received his education in the public schools of the city. He first attended district school No. 10, then under the charge of Prof. George H. Benjamin, and in 1869 entered the Albany Free Academy, now known as the Albany High School. Four years later he graduated from that institution with honors.

Having decided to devote himself



MAYOR JAMES H. MANNING.

to the newspaper business, with characteristic energy young Manning determined to begin at the bottom of the ladder and acquaint himself with every branch and department of the business. Accordingly he entered the composing room of the *Argus*, of which paper his father was then the head, and from that time to the present has done almost continuous service, thoroughly familiarizing himself with the newspaper business and earning his promotion step by step. He was among the first to realize the future in store for the Sunday newspaper and originated the Sunday *Argus*. From 1877, the year of its establishment, to 1883, Mr. Manning was the managing editor of the new venture, and by his well-directed efforts succeeded in launching it upon its present successful career. In 1883 he was called to a wider sphere of action, and became the managing editor of the four editions of the *Argus*, daily, Sunday, semi-weekly and weekly. Five years later, shortly after the death of his father, he was elected president of the *Argus* Company, and still continues in that position.

As a newspaper man, Mr. Manning has achieved a reputation of which many an older man might well be proud. He is known not only throughout the state, but also in newspaper circles all over the country, as one of the best equipped and most enterprising men in the journalistic field. The reputation of the *Argus* as a stalwart defender of Democratic principles has been preserved and strengthened under his care. Newspaper men have been quick to recognize his ability and in the councils of the Associated Press he is accorded a just prominence.

Like most men of his stamp, Mr. Manning has found it impossible to confine his energies to his vocation, and has found time and opportunity to interest himself in various business enterprises and financial ventures. He was one of the founders of the Park Bank of Albany, and is now a director not only in that institution, but also in the National Commercial Bank. He is also a trustee of the National Savings Bank. He was largely instrumental in having the electric system adopted by the

Albany Railway, and is one of the executive committee of the company's board of directors. He is also interested in several manufacturing industries.

In military matters Mr. Manning has always shown great interest. He joined Co. A, Tenth Regiment, Albany Zouave Cadets in 1875, and has since held various positions on the non-commissioned and the commissioned staff of the Tenth Regiment, Tenth Battalion and the Third Brigade. He is now attached to the Third Brigade staff as ordnance officer, under Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, with the rank of major. Athletic and manly sports of every sort have always found in Mr. Manning a devoted admirer. He is vice-president of the Eastern New York Fish and Game Association, and has done much to further the work of that organization. His love of out-door life led him, in 1874, to join the Adirondack survey, under Verplanck Colvin, and for five years he spent his summers in the northern forests. He was president of the Olympic Boat Club in 1878, and is a member of the Albany Curling Club. Among the various other organizations to which Mr. Manning has found time to devote himself are the Fort Orange Club, the Albany Camera Club, Temple Lodge No. 14, F. and A. M., the Apollo Singing Society and the Young Men's Association, of which institution he has been a manager, having been elected after a spirited contest, in which he led his ticket. He is also a director of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company. In politics Mr. Manning is an uncompromising Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. He is a close student of political affairs, and has an unusually accurate and extensive knowledge of the personnel of political life. He served very acceptably as state civil service commissioner under Gov. Hill, and his course in that position was such that, upon his resigning, the public press throughout the state, without regard to party lines, were unanimous in expressing their approval of his record as commissioner. His popularity was signally shown in 1890 in his candidacy for the office of mayor, when he was elected by a majority that far exceeded the entire vote cast for his

Republican opponent. Since his election as mayor, Mr. Manning has evinced the same energy and capacity that have characterized him in every other relation of life, and has strengthened materially the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. His knowledge of men and affairs, his unimpeachable integrity, his industry and his steadfast devotion to principle have already won for him many successes and assure for him still greater successes in the years to come. He conscientiously acts upon the belief that he best serves his party who best serves the people.

Personally Mr. Manning is simple and unassuming in his tastes, courteous in his address and possesses by inheritance not a little of the tact and the unerring judgment which made his father a leader among men and a strong man in the councils of the nation.

The idea that no business can be done on State street, west of Pearl, is contradicted by the facts. The Milburn Wagon establishment is one of the most successful in the city. Ridgway & Russ have found that the plumbing business can just as well be carried on near Eagle street as anywhere, and now the fine old mansion occupied by the late Col. Walter S. Church, is to be turned into offices for the Germania Insurance Company, of which Max Kurth is the agent. The removal of the market, repavement, and the electric cars have made a wonderful transformation in this street.

The G. H. Hammond Dressed Beef Company, have just completed at Nos. 699 and 701-3 Broadway, one of the best equipped buildings for their business to be found in the east. It was duly opened the early part of April, and found complete in every particular. It is of brick and iron, three stories in height, and as handsome as it is substantial. The great refrigerator, the largest ice-box in this section, will hold 120 tons of meat, and measures 75 by 35 feet. The depth of the building is 180 feet, front 60. It cost \$35,000. Mr. Charles LaFountain is in charge of the Albany branch of this great business.

HOW TO PROMOTE THE GROWTH OF ALBANY.

For some time past many of our citizens have been thoughtfully considering the question—How can we best promote the material growth and prosperity of Albany? The Chamber of Commerce is one of the results of these deliberations, and the Albany Club, as we understand it, is another.

Without desiring to criticise any of the methods employed to bring about the desired object, we may be permitted, first, to state our own idea on the subject, and second, to ask for an expression of the ideas of others.

Those of us who remember what we were taught when we went to school, will recollect that growth results from two processes:

First, accretion.

Second, secretion.

The snowball grows from the outside; that is, from accretion.

The boy who rolls the snowball grows from the inside; that is, from secretion.

Cities grow from either, or from both.

Has there not been too much attention paid to attempting to stimulate growth for Albany, from accretion, from the outside, and too little from secretion, from the inside?

We go to men living in other cities and say: Come to Albany and set up manufacturing; we present the unquestionable excellence of our facilities, and urge them to invest their capital here, to employ labor on a large scale, and help build up the city.

What is the natural reply? Is it not: If all this be true, why do not you yourselves, Albanians, upon the spot, invest your capital in home enterprises? And what answer can we make?

We are not like some cities of the west, and more especially, of the south, lacking in money. There are millions in Albany, but they are not invested in home enterprises; and until some of this surplus wealth is so invested—and a good deal of it too—it is useless to go about the country begging other people to do for us what, for one reason or another, we will not do for ourselves.

Albany must help herself. When she does that — when she shows confidence in her own resources and advantages, when she grows, as she is beginning to grow, from the inside — then she will attract from the outside also.

That is our idea; what is yours?

We should like the views of others — of anybody who has an opinion worth hearing.

We hope to be able, in the next number of the NEW ALBANY, to present a symposium on the question:

“How can the growth of Albany best be promoted?”

Everybody is invited to respond, and everybody is requested to be brief.

THE FIRE OF APRIL 15TH.

The first number of the NEW ALBANY is a little bit “newer” than we intended it should have been. It was promised for publication on or about the 15th of April. On the eve of the 14th the first form was ready for the press, and everything done but taking a form proof, which was delayed till morning. Six hours later the Bradow printing house was a smoking heap of black and charred ruins, in the midst of which lay the indistinguishable remains of the NEW ALBANY.

Nothing was left but duplicate copies of the cuts, and a few stray page proofs. The care and deliberation bestowed upon this first number were among the losses on which there could be no insurance. There was nothing to do but to rewrite, re-set and duplicate, so far as memory served, the original number of the NEW ALBANY. It has been done, and here we are. We hope no apologies are necessary.

The James Goold Company, famous for the manufacture of fine carriages and coaches, a firm which has a history of nearly four score years, has increased its capital stock from \$75,000 to \$200,000. The Ransom Stove Company's plant, two blocks bounded by Broadway, Mulberry, Quay and Cherry streets, is to be purchased and converted into an immense carriage factory, giving employment to three times the sixty men now at work for the company.

THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY'S GENERAL OFFICES.

It was a good thing for Albany when the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's enterprise extended itself over the Susquehanna railroad to this city.

Comparisons may be odious, but people will make them for all that, and the policy of the D. & H. stands in striking contrast with at least one other road which enters this city, and enriches itself at our expense.

The continuous outcry against “corporations” loses its force when applied to the D. & H. It has always shown itself to be not only in the line of progress, but to lead it in many cases. Whenever opportunity has offered, its officers have come forward cheerfully and willingly to assist in a substantial manner any enterprise likely to benefit the city of Albany. They have always appeared to look at such matters from the Albany point of view. This was notably so at the bi-centennial, and it has frequently been so whenever there has been any public scheme on foot to bring people to Albany. Of course, no one supposes that this is done purely from an unselfish motive; some self-interest is at the bottom of most projects in this world; but the D. & H. has always taken a broad and liberal view, and is evidently actuated by the theory that whatever helps any town or city on its line helps the D. & H. also.

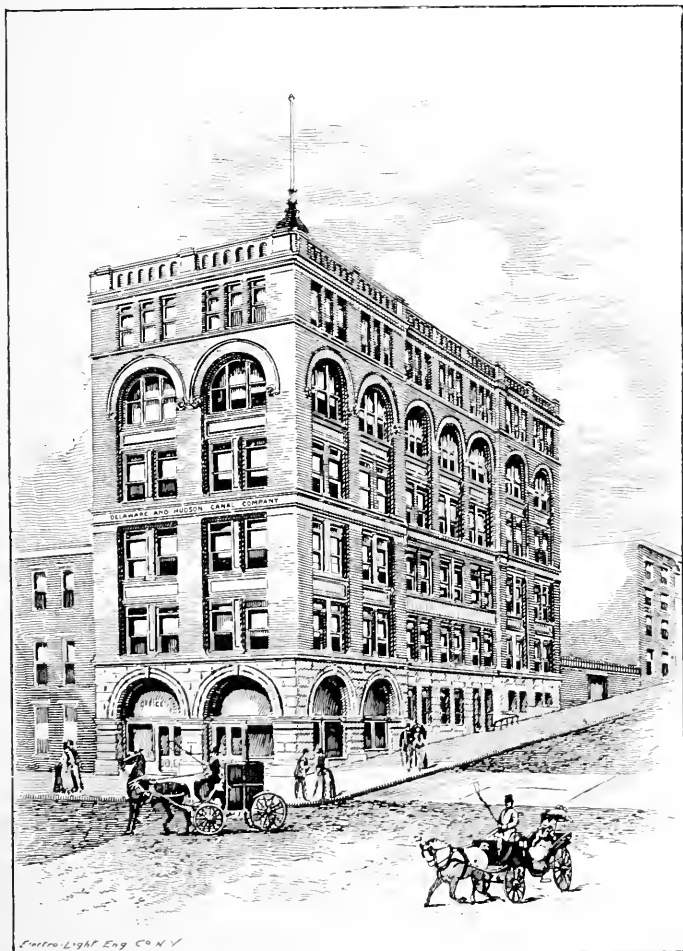
The latest, and one of the most striking instances of its enterprise and public spirit, is shown in the erection of a building for the general offices of the company, at the corner of North Pearl and Steuben streets, directly opposite the elegant structure of the Young Men's Christian Association, and on one of the most conspicuous and commanding sites in the city.

It was the original intention, we believe, to erect a building for the general offices, on land owned by the company, on lower Broadway, about opposite the steamboat landing; but wiser and more liberal counsels prevailed. It would have been impossible, in that locality, to have made the building anything that could be called a feature of the city, whereas,

in the spot finally agreed upon, it will be one of the most noticeable structures in the most frequented and most fashionable of our business streets, standing forever as a monument to the enterprise and progressive spirit of a great railroad cor-

so impressively for the solidity and progress of the road it represents.

The site came into market through the good fortune which befell the Young Men's Association in receiving the Harmanus Bleecker legacy, of which this property was a part.



THE D. & H. C. CO'S. GENERAL OFFICES.

poration. It is here that travelers from the east and west first come in contact with the D. & H., and it was a master stroke of advertising to have them confronted with this superb business structure, which speaks

To carry out the project of a library building in connection with the new hall, it was necessary to sell the Pearl street real estate, and the D. & H., happily for all concerned, were the buyers. The lot occupied

by the new building has a frontage of 44 feet on North Pearl street, and a depth of 119 on Steuben. The building, of which we herewith present the first picture that has been made, is not only one of the finest business structures in the city of Albany, but is probably the only strictly fire-proof building here, except the State Capitol.

The foundations are laid on concrete from seven to nine feet in width and three feet in depth; the foundation walls of Schenectady blue stone, five feet in width, with the concrete, give a total depth for foundation of fifteen feet. The outside walls are of Glens Falls buff brick, trimmed with red Scott sandstone from the Corse Hill quarries, near Aberdeen, Scotland. All inside partitions are of iron or terra cotta; the several floors are made with iron joists, with terra cotta arches filled with concrete, and double floor laid on top. The upper flooring is of Georgia pine, with the exception of the hall, vestibule and toilet room, where tile and marble are used. The staircases are of iron with slate treads. The roof is of the same construction as the floors, and covered with New's patent roofing. The windows are of plate-glass. All the inside wood-work is of oak. The building will be supplied with gas and electric fixtures and steam-heat throughout, and the several floors will be reached by a compressed tank system elevator. The principal story is nineteen feet in height, the second, third, fourth and fifth floors, twelve feet eight inches, and the sixth floor eleven feet in height. They will be occupied as follows: The principal, as an entrance hall, paymaster's office and supply store-room, with the north-east corner store for rental; second floor, offices of general freight agent and car accountant; third floor, offices of general passenger agent and car accountant; fourth floor, offices of second vice-president, superintendent and telegraph; fifth floor, comptroller and purchasing agent's office; sixth floor, offices of the attorney, superintendent of machinery, and chief engineer.

The architects are Messrs. G. E. Harney and W. S. Purdy, of New York; the work having been done under the personal supervision of

Frederick W. Brown, architect, of this city; contractors, A. Pasquini, masonry; McKinney & Son, iron work; Van Schaick & Coulter, carpenter work; Delehanty & Son, plumbing; Ferguson Boiler Company, steam-heating; H. Patterson, gas piping; L. S. Graves & Co., elevator; Robinson Electric Company, electrical work; Chapman & Flagler, stone cutting; James Ackroyd, roofing; R. J. Doolan, painting, and Van Heusen, Charles & Co., fixtures.

The building will be ready for occupancy not later than July 1st.

Such a building would be a credit to and attract favorable attention in any city in the state. Its erection is warranted at this time by the fact that the present quarters of the company, on Maiden Lane, are entirely inadequate, their business having increased four-fold within the past decade, and bidding fair to increase as much more before the close of the century. The ever growing popularity of the summer resorts to which this road is the only route, the development of the Dominion of Canada, and its inevitable closer connections with the commercial interests of the United States; the sure and steady demand for the great coal product of Pennsylvania—these are factors which denote, with absolute certainty, the successful future of the D. & H.

No description of this building would be considered complete by those who are acquainted with its inception and progress, without more than a passing allusion to Mr. H. G. Young, second vice-president, to whom, more than to any other man, will be due the existence of the general offices in their location and completeness. As the executive head of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, having in charge not only its great transportation system, but its still greater mining interests, his first and paramount duty is to that corporation; but he has made Albany his home, and, looking upon this city as a natural field for usefulness, both as an officer of the road and a citizen, he has labored, heart and soul, for the Pearl street building; and while his natural modesty would not claim or, perhaps, even admit as much, it is safe to say that without his influence and the respect paid to his good judg-

ment by the directory of the road, the idea would never have become a reality.

Mr. Young is a director in the Commercial National Bank, and was one of the commissioners of the Hawk street viaduct. He would be the last man in the world to set up as a public benefactor, or in any way to pose for public admiration or applause, but the fact remains that it is through such men as Vice-President H. G. Young that the city in which they live advances on all the lines of a true and healthful prosperity.

STAY WHERE YOU ARE, YOUNG MAN!

Horace Greeley's injunction, "go west, young man," was written or uttered a long time ago. Times have changed, and so have circumstances. The West is nearly as crowded as the East, and the young man who goes there now, finds the competition quite as strong in every department in life as it is here, and the chances of success less in number, and even more uncertain.

The man who succeeds in the West, to-day, is the man who would succeed anywhere. The man who fails here is likely to fail there. That is the rule. There are, of course, exceptions. A young man who leaves home and friends for a new country, and hazards all in the enterprise, will naturally exert every nerve to win, if possible. The same exertion, the same industry, the same self-denial exercised at home would insure even better results; for in the West this same determination to do or die actuates a thousand breasts and makes the competition more desperate for the individual, the race more exciting.

There are cases, of course, where a change in the environment results in good; but it is just as probable where a young man comes East as where he goes West. Fortune does not depend upon the degree of latitude or of longitude. Money can just as surely be made, and happiness can just as certainly be attained in Albany as in Kansas City or Seattle. The risk here is much less; the chances are quite as good.

We say to the young men who have the western or the southern fever, stay where you are, till you are abso-

lutely certain you can do better somewhere else. If you have a little surplus energy, work it off on some scheme near home. Remember, that wherever you go, it is your own strength of purpose that must achieve success. Exercise it, then, in your own city first.

The stories that come back to you of great successes are always the exceptions. Of the failures you do not hear. The men who fail keep their hard luck to themselves; while those who win, exaggerate their victories. Be not deceived. Many a man who has left Albany for the far west has bitterly repented the step he took; but too proud, or too poor to retrace it, has lain down and died, without a word to those he left behind.

Of course the young man without a family and with no one dependent upon him, can take risks, and "rough it," if he has a taste that way, but even for him, if he is comfortably situated, in nine cases out of ten, it will be better if he remain where he is, and becomes an active, useful, helpful citizen. The man with a family should most certainly hesitate long before he pulls up stakes for an uncertainty, no matter how bright the promises.

To the man with energy, ambition, industry and enterprise, Albany is as good a field as he can find. The city needs such men; no city needs them more. It is missionary ground, and such men should get together; they should encourage each other, help each other. It is with such spirit and through such coöperation that towns in the West grow so rapidly. Why should not the same cause produce the same result here?

The new bonding law means more schools and engine houses. Mayor Manning has appointed four good men for commissioners: Peter Kinneer, Herman H. Russ, J. W. Eaton and Edward J. Toole, and there is no doubt that the money raised under the provisions of the act will be economically and judiciously expended.

The Ridgefield association shows signs of renewed vigor this spring. Its indebtedness has been promptly met, and the coming season promises to be successful and interesting.

THE NEW ALBANY.

A RECORD OF THE CITY'S PROGRESS.

BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.
E. A. KELLOGG, Manager Advertising
Department. Office 15 No. Pearl St.

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quarter page, \$10; half page, \$17.50. Per
line of nonpareil, 25cts.

HENRY P. PHELPS, Editor.

ALBANY, N. Y., MAY, 1891.

PROLEGOMENON.

We do not know whether we have
come to stay, or not.

It all depends on whether we are
wanted.

We have evolved from our inner
consciousness an idea of a publica-
tion devoted to advancing the Albany
of to-day — its business interests, its
institutions, its importance as an in-
dustrial centre, its advantages as a
place of residence.

This idea is embodied in what is
now in your hands: convenient in
form, handsome in typography, artis-
tic in illustration, pointed in expres-
sion, and cheap in price.

The title strikes the key note of its
existence. It will chronicle, describe
and illustrate what ever is new, pro-
gressive and enterprising in the city
of Albany.

It is inspired by a little of the
Harry Wadsworth spirit, and proposes
to work for the interests of this town
under three, at least, of the famous
mottoes:

"Look Forward and not Back;
Look Up and not Down,
and
Lend a Hand."

Its projectors believe that the way
to help Albany is to make Albany

help herself. To put her best foot
forward and keep it there.

If enough people like us, and pa-
tronize us sufficiently to make it an
object, we shall continue publication.
If, on the other hand, we are received
coldly; if our merchants and other
business men think we are of no use
to them; if they prefer to advertise in
the old stereotyped way, and in the
fly-by-night ventures which blow into
town every few weeks, we shall sus-
pend publication as suddenly as we
began.

While the leading men and houses
of this city will be given an oppor-
tunity to be represented in the hand-
somest publication of the kind ever
issued, we want it distinctly under-
stood from the beginning, that we do
not consider patronage in the light of
favors received.

We shall give *quid pro quo*.

It will be more of an advantage for
you to be represented in THE NEW
ALBANY, than any thing we shall gain
by having you thus represented.

This is not the ordinary way of
approaching the public; but it is
our way, and we hope you will like it.

Now, a little as to details:

The first edition of THE NEW
ALBANY is full 5,000, every copy of
which will be circulated.

The plan of THE NEW ALBANY was
submitted to a number of the best
business men in the community, and
without exception met with their
approval; if it is fortunate enough to
meet also with their material encour-
agement, we shall be all right. Can
tell you about that later on.

There isn't much use in setting
forth what we would like to do, and
what we propose to do.

Here we are.

If you cannot catch the idea from
this number, just as it is, there is no

use in talking — you would not catch it if we talked a month.

If good typography, good engraving, and good editorial management in a publication like this will help the material interests of Albany, they are at the service of the public.

We pride ourselves a little on our shape. It is convenient to handle, to mail, to slip in the pocket, to keep for reference.

Those firms and individuals who are represented are not buried so that it requires a table of contents, a topical index and a microscope to find them. There are no "inside" pages or dark corners. We are sunlit throughout.

We propose to make a feature of the engravings. The half-tone process gives highly satisfactory results under the right conditions, among which are careful printing by expert printers on the best of paper.

We expect to have a very interesting and handsome picture gallery, before long, and no man who is fortunate enough to be in it will be ashamed of his appearance, or his company.

We shall be open to suggestions. Any thing that will advance the interests of Albany is in our line. If incidentally we can, at the same time, advance the legitimate interests of individuals, so much the better.

The field is large; practically it is unoccupied. We shall fill it as far as we are able — and as far as we are given support.

Shall it be "Hail and farewell!" or shall it be *Au revoir?*

The price is fifty cents for twelve numbers; or if twelve numbers should not be issued, for twelve copies.

If you think well of THE NEW ALBANY, if you are willing to help it along, will you not inclose to the

publishers the munificent sum of fifty cents, with your name on the subscription blank which accompanies this number?

If it is not convenient to send fifty cents, and one subscription, send \$1, and two subscriptions.

We have assumed that there is public spirit enough in Albany to support a publication of this kind; but we want the proof of it.

Will you send us your name and fifty cents?

THE NEW ALBANY,
15 N. Pearl Street,
Albany, N. Y.

"OLD ALBANY."

Age has its advantages for some things.

"Old wood to burn!
Old wine to drink!
Old friends to trust!
Old books to read."

It is a pleasant enough remark to make that we live in the oldest city in the thirteen original states; it was a good thing to celebrate our bi-centennial and to brag a little about our antiquity.

But, after all, has not this "Old Albany" story become rather stale? There is no very great merit in being old, when you come to think of it, either in a city or an individual. Grant that a man is a centenarian; what of it? He can't help it, can he? If he could he would probably do so; but it was his luck to be born in the 13th century instead of the 19th, and he has happened to remain till this time. He has seen scores of better men die; there is really no virtue in old age, if that alone is considered.

So with a city. There is no special advantage in having been settled in 1614 instead of in 1840. We didn't have any thing to do with it. It is just an accident — an interesting fact, no doubt, but you cannot bank on it nor you cannot make it a factor in a city's progress. Has there not been a little too much of it? Is it not time to live in the Albany of to-day — not in the Albany of 200 years ago?

Both the houses and their inhabitants, which Morse said were built with their gable ends to the streets, have disappeared together. Peace to their ashes. A New Albany has

arisen, an Albany architecturally the most notable of any city in the United States; an Albany of modern improvements; an Albany of which its citizens may well be proud.

Adieu, then, to Old Albany, with its quaint and curious history. We would not lessen its fair fame or belittle its importance or interest, but we would give it a rest.

The twentieth century is but just before us. Let us be prepared to meet it.

"Ring out the old, ring in the new."

The Hygeia is undergoing the adverse fate of most public bath-houses. It takes years to educate a city into an appreciation of their importance; meantime the stockholders suffer. But this plant, confessedly the finest in the country, with one exception, possibly (in New York; and there the plunge baths are only larger, but no better), ought not to be sacrificed. The time is coming when the Hygeia will be self-supporting, certainly, and probably pay a moderate dividend.

"Queer ideas some people have," said a well-known dry-goods man the other day. "We received a letter this morning from out of town, saying: 'Please send samples of everything cheap you have in the store!'"

And it was John G. Myers's store, too!

The fifth anniversary of the Albany Press Club was celebrated the other evening under circumstances which speak well for its prosperity. President Brainerd does not wear as many frills as some newspaper men, but he carries a level head and a willing hand, and his administration is proving eminently successful.

It is rumored, as we go to press, that a Philadelphia syndicate has purchased a large tract of land at the west end, and will convert it into building lots. It embraces land between Delaware ave. and the New Scotland road.

If you like the spirit of the NEW ALBANY, if you are disposed to encourage it, speak of it to your friends, and ask them to send in their subscriptions. Do not forget to send your own.

BISHOP DOANE OF ALBANY.

We take pleasure in presenting, through the courtesy of the *Illustrated Buffalo Express*, an excellent portrait of the Rt. Rev. William Crosswell Doane, S. T. D., LL. D., Bishop of Albany.

It is meet that he should find place in the first number of this publication, not so much because of his high standing as a prelate of the church in which he is so distinguished, nor because of his eminent piety, or the many good works with which his name is so widely associated, but because it is to him and to those whom his influence has controlled and guided, that Albany owes three at least of her most prosperous, progressive and beneficent institutions.

Bishop Doane came to this city in 1867, and two years later, at the early age of thirty-seven, was consecrated the first bishop of this Episcopal diocese. Almost immediately he set about founding a much-needed church-school for girls, which was first established in a house on Columbia street. This soon became crowded to overflowing, and a speedy result was the erection of the spacious and well-adapted building for the purposes of this now famous institution, known far and near as St. Agnes School.

The Child's Hospital is another blessed reality, the idea of which originated in his fertile brain, and was carried out through his persistent effort, till within its sheltering walls over 1,000 sick and suffering little ones have received the best nursing and the most skillful treatment known to the present day.

It is, however, as the founder of the Cathedral of All Saints that Bishop Doane will best be remembered in the years to come; and here again, and mainly through his instrumentality, Albany is far in advance of other metropolitan cities in this country. The Episcopal Cathedral of New York is still upon paper only; the Cathedral at Garden City is simply the bequest of one immensely wealthy individual; as for other Episcopal cathedrals, where are they?

Twenty years ago Albany was not, possibly, the most promising diocese

for a project of this kind, but Bishop Doane's zeal recognized no such thing as discouragement, and knew no such word as fail. Step by step he has gone forward, toiling, begging, praying, till the noble building, although far from completion, is a

he has inspired with something of his own indomitable purpose.

In some future number we hope to speak more in detail (and with adequate illustrations) of the school, the hospital and the church, which have thus sprung from the energy,



RT.-REV. WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, S. T. D., LL. D.

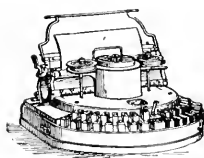
practical reality, and a consecrated temple of the living God.

It was fitting, therefore, that the state of New York, by special act of the Legislature, should allow the city of Albany to grant permission that the graves of Bishop Doane and his beloved wife may be made close to the sacred walls which have risen foot by foot though his efforts and those of other men and women whom

enterprise and executive ability of one man. Meantime we stand with lifted hats to Bishop Doane.

Twenty-five such men, filled with his enthusiasm, gifted with his hopeful, courageous nature, endowed with his love of the city, and capable as he is capable, of inspiring others with the same active, progressive spirit, would create a new Albany once every twelve months.

The insertion of the tablets in the Burns monument completes the most satisfactory statute to Scotland's favorite son that is in existence. The credit for this notable beginning to the great works of art, for which it is to be hoped that Albany will ere long be celebrated, is mainly due to that enterprising Scotchman, Peter Kinneir, whose enthusiasm on the subject has known no bounds. It is almost as much of a monument to him as it is to Robert Burns, or to Miss McPherson.



IF

You contemplate the purchase of a typewriter and are not already familiar with the **HAMMOND**, in both its old and new dress, perhaps an examination may convince you, as it has a multitude of others, that it's **JUST THE MACHINE FOR YOUR USE.**

This much will cost you nothing. Why not try it?

W. A. CHOATE & CO., Hammond Agts.,

24 State street, ALBANY, N. Y.

THE
TRAVELERS
Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

ISSUES

Life : and : Endowment

Policies.

Best in the market,
World-wide and Non-forfeitable

Accident Policies,

Covering accidents of
TRAVEL, SPORT OR BUSINESS,

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

W. HOWARD BROWN, *Manager,*

478 Broadway, ALBANY, N. Y.

DOWN AND UP TOGETHER.

Did any one say that the wives and daughters of 5,000 of Albany's best men are not interested in pianos?

Did you hear that many of my finest pianos and the printing press, on which lay the forms for the NEW ALBANY, were joined together amid the wildest confusion by those destroying angels — Fire and Water?

Has dame Rumor whispered to you that now is your one chance in a life-time to get a new piano for almost nothing?

Strictly speaking, the insurance companies make the purchase — you make the selection.

“Are they going?”

Yes, they're gone — some of them.

The rest I hold for your inspection.

FRANK W. THOMAS,

15 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

The New York and New England fair held on the Troy road last fall, was successful in many ways, and if the bill now pending, by which it will receive \$8,000 from the State, provided a like amount is subscribed, becomes a law, the exhibition next year will be on a still more substantial basis.

The capitol appropriation bill, which has just become a law, provides for the beginning of the long-delayed eastern approach. This will make an astonishing difference in the appearance of the great building, and will be a grand improvement to the central feature of interest in this city.

New base-ball grounds have been laid out and enclosed at North Albany, in close proximity to the street-car line, which will run the motors directly inside of the enclosure. The probability is that the season will be the most successful ever known.

Who'er has travelled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
The warmest welcome at an inn.

W. H. KEELER

Has these words carved in marble over the fire-place mantle in the office of his

Hotel and Restaurant,

486 and 488 Broadway and 26 and 28
Maiden Lane, ALBANY, N. Y.

NUFF CED.

Iron Columns,
Beams, Girders,
Crestings,
Store Fronts,
Step Plates, etc.

Wrought Iron Fences,
Gates, Door and Window
Guards, Shutters.
Fire-Escapes,
Truss Rods, etc.



CONDENSED AND DRY.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE.

Housekeepers see that your

WALL PAPER

is hung with it. Prevents moths
and vermin in walls.

All Wall Paper, Paint and Drug
Stores keep it.

DIAMOND PASTE CO.,

Patentees.

ALBANY, N. Y.

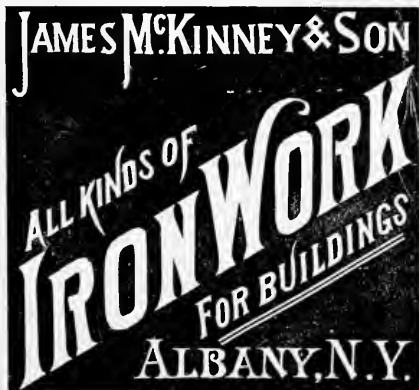
JOHNSON'S

MARITANA CIGAR

Made in Albany. Smoked everywhere.

J. M. JOHNSON,

Maiden Lane.



ALBANY AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

Albany, as a place of residence, is growing in attractiveness every year. Its natural advantages have always been great. It is a very healthy city. Its situation upon the hills tends to make it so. Filth, refuse and disease are swept away into the river with every shower that comes down from heaven. The air here is always filled with ozone, and the water, in spite of much that is said against it, is quite as pure and wholesome as that of the majority of cities, while the quality of the supply has recently improved, and is likely to do so in a still greater degree.

The scenery about Albany always impresses strangers with its beauty. Views from many of the houses on the hills are unsurpassed for loveliness. The Hudson river, the Helderbergs, the Catskills, and the unnamed hills north and east, afford a great variety of scene, of which the eye never tires.

These are our natural advantages. The benefits peculiar to the city are equally important.

It is a good place in which to bring up children. Our public schools are excellent; and besides these are the sterling old Albany Academy, the long established and justly celebrated Female Academy, St. Agnes' School, the State Normal College, the convent of the Sacred Heart, and various Catholic schools, private and parochial, afford every advantage that parents and guardians can ask for.

Churches are many and well supported. Two cathedrals, Catholic and Protestant, present forms of worship of the grandest character; and from these there is every grade of service down to the simplicity of the society of Friends.

There is plenty of entertainment and recreation for the young, afforded by such flourishing institutions as the Young Men's Association, Young Men's Christian Association, the Ridgefield Athletic Association, etc., etc.

Washington park is in itself enough to cause many people to select Albany as a place of residence. It is a beauty spot which brings untold enjoyment to thousands every year.

WE ARE SELLING

Hats and Mackintoshes

VERY LARGELY JUST NOW.

We can show you an immense assortment of both if you are interested. Prices to suit all. We are not "NEW" in "ALBANY" but our goods are.

If a new

TRUNK or BAG

is what you want come and see us.

COTRELL & LEONARD,

472 & 474 Broadway.

"When, in the Course of Human Events,"

You deem it wise to provide

PROTECTION for your family, and on INVESTMENT for your old age, apply for a Policy in the old

**Massachusetts
Mutual Life Insurance Co.,**

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

W. F. WINSHIP, Gen'l Agt.

Rooms 10, 11 and 15 National Commercial
Bank Building, Albany, N. Y.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT FLOUR CITY LIFE ASSOCIATION,

Rochester, N. Y.

..Incorporated under the Laws of the..
STATE OF NEW YORK.

Insurance for the people at Cost.

Persons of both sexes accepted
from 18 to 65 years of age.

Net Membership 8,648, Representing \$14,655,500.

\$360,000 Losses paid beneficiaries in three years. Losses promptly adjusted.

Agents wanted, highest commissions paid.

For full particulars call or address

THOS. F. MANEY, Gen. Manager,

OFFICE, Museum Building,

ALBANY, N. Y.

AN INVESTMENT.

For safe and profitable investment of small sums, the shares of THE CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING BANK cannot be too strongly recommended. The funds are loaned on real estate security at a conservative valuation, they are as safe as any securities offered to investors, and pay a much better return than deposits in Savings Banks or Government Bonds.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

William Barnes, Jr.,
W. Howard Brown,
Thomas J. Cowell,
Albert L. Dalrymple,
Hon. Elliot Danforth,
Howard N. Fuller,
Charles D. Hammond,
James W. Hutt,
Dr. Maurice J. Lewi,
Charles W. Little,
Will L. Lloyd,
James B. Lyon,
Donald McCredie,

Attilio Pasquini,
Henry P. Phelps,
Thomas B. Purves, Jr.,
John W. Robe,
Elwood O. Roessle,
William P. Rudd,
James M. Ruso,
James F. Short,
J. White Sprong,
Bernard L. Steffel,
Edward S. Sterry,
George Story,
Oren E. Wilson.

BRANCH OFFICE:

Room 6, Tweddle Building,
ALBANY, N. Y.

Nothing Beautifies a Home

SO MUCH AT SO LIT-
TLE EXPENSE, AS THE
PROPER USE OF AR-
TISTIC WALL PAPER.

C. M. SKINNER,

Importer and dealer in

Fine Paper Hangings,

52 North Pearl Street,

ALBANY, N. Y.

E. FITZGERALD'S SONS,

Plumbers, Roofers . . .

. . . and Coppersmiths,

No. 22 Beaver Street,

ALBANY, N. Y.

Lead Pipe and every kind of Plumbing Apparatus.

Competent Workmen sent to all parts of the Country to fit and put up Work, and all Work from this establishment Warranted.

Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.



MEN WHO ADVERTISE, TO YOU WE SPEAK.

Not in the interest of any particular medium or scheme of advertising, but in your own interest.

Advertising is no longer a matter of BIG TYPE and little wit.

It is an Art — the Art of Putting Things.

It cannot be acquired in a week, or a year. Many could not acquire it in a lifetime. To a certain extent it is a Gift. Some men have it; others pretend to have it. Note carefully the difference — the difference between an expert and a bungler.

It is no discredit to a business man that he cannot write his “ad” as well as an expert, any more than it is that he cannot argue his case in court as well as a lawyer. He may understand it a great deal better than his lawyer, but he cannot make other people understand it as well.

Now an advertisement that is not read, is not an advertisement at all; it is simply a waste of space — and money — and expectation.

But you are reading this advertisement, and will read it to the end.
Our advertisements are always read.

And we write for other people; will write one for you, if you say so. One, or one a week, or one a day; for the newspapers, or in the shape of circulars, or the new fad known as primers — any style you choose.

And that is not all: We will design advertisements for you illustrated with engravings, or made beautiful with types.

More than that: We will place them for you in the Albany papers, in the country papers, in the metropolitan press, in every paper in the United States, if you say so.

Understand, we attend to the writing, printing, display, publishing — any one or all together.

Literature, art and business are represented. The combine is complete.

Yours hopefully,

THE ALBANY ADVERTISING AGENCY,

15 NORTH PEARL STREET.

E. A. KELLOGG,

Business Manager.

P. S.—An interview costs nothing. Send for our booklet “Intelligence Applied to Advertising,” with illustrations. It is pretty, and it is free.

THE · HOME · SAVINGS · BANK

OF ALBANY,

No. 40 State Street (Commercial Bank Building).

INCORPORATED MAY 10th, 1871.

This bank is open for the reception of deposits and the transaction of general business, daily (Sundays and holidays excepted), from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evenings for receiving deposits only.

Interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum will be paid on accounts not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars.

OFFICERS:

JOHN D. CAPRON, President and Treasurer.

DAVID A. THOMPSON, 1st Vice-President.

PETER KINNEAR, 2d Vice-President.

EDWARD A. DURANT, Jr., Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN D. CAPRON,
DAVID A. THOMPSON,
PETER KINNEAR,
JAMES TEN EYCK,
THOMAS AUSTIN.

CHARLES C. LODGEWICK,
EDWARD A. DURANT, Jr.,
ROBERT GEER,
ROBERT BRYCE,
ERNEST J. MILLER,

SAMUEL L. MUNSON,
WILLIAM O. ELMORE,
JOHN H. FARRELL,
VREELAND H. YOUNGMAN,
ANDREW E. MATHER.



THE

Delaware & Hudson R. R.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE TO THE

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS,

*Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga,
Montreal, Sharon Springs, Cooperstown, etc.*

THE ONLY PULLMAN LINE BETWEEN ALBANY AND CHICAGO.

The Hotel Champlain



The Superb Summer Hotel of the north, on the west shore of Lake Champlain, three miles south of Plattsburgh.
H. G. YOUNG, 2d Vice-Pres't.

J. W. BURDICK, Gen'l Pass. Agent,
ALBANY, N. Y.

A House Furnished Complete

— FOR —

.....\$396.25.....

WOOSTER'S,

36 and 38 North Pearl Street.

In the following estimate of the cost of furnishing an ordinary house, the price of each article of Furniture and the cost per room is given in detail:

PARLOR—Parlor Suite, of six pieces, consisting of Tete, Arm Chair, Patent Rocker, Divan, and two Reception Chairs, upholstered in tapestry and plush, \$60; Parlor Table, any wood, \$5; Easel, any wood, \$5; Hanging Cabinet, with beveled mirror, \$4.50; Fire Screen, any wood, \$3; Pier Glass, walnut or cherry frame, mirror, 20x60, \$28; Rattan Rocker, \$6. Total, \$111.50.

DINING ROOM—Eight-foot Extension Table, any wood, \$10; Six High-Back Antique Oak or Cherry Chairs, \$9; Side-board in oak or cherry, beveled mirror, one drawer lined for silver, \$25. Total, \$44.

LIVING ROOM AND LIBRARY—Writing-Desk and Book-Case combined, \$18; Turkish Lounge, \$20; Large Upholstered Easy Chair, \$15; Library Table, \$8; Antique Oak Rocker, plush cushion and back, \$7; Solid All Wood Oak Rocker, \$3.50; Reception Chair, \$2.50. Total, \$74.

KITCHEN—Kitchen Table with drawer, \$1.50; two Kitchen Chairs, \$1. Total, \$2.50.

HALL—Hall Rack, oak or cherry, with beveled mirror, \$15; Hall Chair, high back, solid oak, \$1.75. Total, \$16.75.

GUEST'S CHAMBER—Chamber Suite, in the new oak finishes, cherry, mahogany, four pieces, Bedstead, Bureau, Washstand and Towel-rack, Woven Wire Springs, Hair Mattress, and Pair Best Live Geese Feather Pillows, \$58.50; Upholstered Plush Rocker, \$3.75; Table, any wood, \$4; Two Cane Seat Chairs, \$3. Total, \$69.25.

FAMILY CHAMBER—Chamber Suite, walnut, cherry or oak, four pieces, Bedstead, Bureau, Washstand and Towel-rack, Woven Wire Springs, Hair Mattress and Pair Best Live Geese Feather Pillows, \$58.50; Easy Rocker, any wood, \$2.50; Two Chairs, \$2.50. Total, \$63.50.

SERVANT'S ROOM—Bedstead, all hard wood, Spring Bed Mattress and Pillow, \$9.75; Washstand, \$2; Rocker, \$1; Cane-Seat Chair, \$1; Mirror, \$1. Total, \$14.75.

BATH ROOM—Towel-rack and Mirror. Total, \$3.

EVERY PIECE SEPARATELY AT PRICE QUOTED.

Curtains and Draperies Made from Special Designs.

On Request, we will send you our Illustrated Catalogue.

B. ♦ W. ♦ WOOSTER ♦ FURNITURE ♦ CO.,

36 and 38 NORTH PEARL STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Albany

Rubber House

Broadway and State Street.

A new line of ladies'
and children's single
texture

Mackintoshes,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

Henry Mayell & Son.

Pasteur Germ Proof Filters



PARIS, FRANCE. March 1, 1886.

This Filter was invented in my laboratory where its great usefulness is put to test every day. Knowing its full scientific and hygienic value, I wish it to bear my name.

L. PASTEUR.

FOR SALE BY

RIDGWAY & RUSS. Plumbers,
121 State St., ALBANY, N. Y.

COME AND LOOK AT THE STOCK OF

C. G. Craft & Co.

and see what they have in the way of

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

Clothing.

All sizes and all prices. Ready-made and made to order.

C. G. CRAFT & CO.,

18, 20, 22 and 24 James St., cor. Maiden Lane.

Home · Insurance · Company

OF NEW YORK.

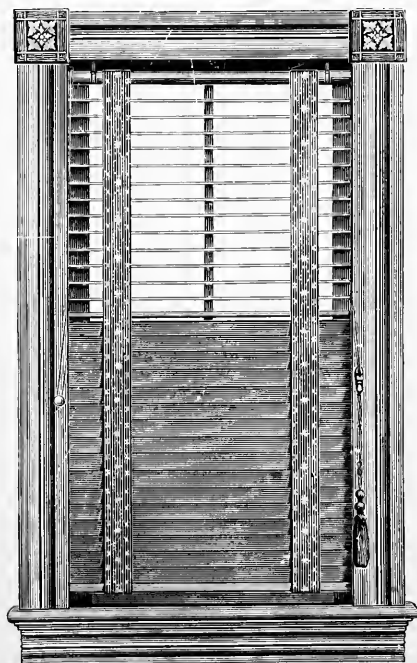
STATEMENT, JANUARY 1st, 1891.

Cash Capital,	-	-	-	-	\$3,000,000 00
Reserve Premium Fund,	-	-	-	-	3,709,312 00
Reserve for Unpaid Losses and Claims,	-	-	-	-	842,579 09
Reserve for Sinking Fund,	-	-	-	-	44,706 27
Net Surplus,	-	-	-	-	1,494,595 22
					<hr/>
					\$9,091,192 58

Insurance effected in this old and reliable company by

Austin & Woolverton,

49 State St., Albany, N. Y.



“Albany” VENETIAN BLINDS.

WE invite you to come and inspect our blinds. We are turning out a goodly number and are pleased to state that our blind has attained great popularity. Pretty good for “Albany” ingenuity, don’t you think? Perhaps you may want some for your windows. We’ll be very glad indeed to tell you all about them.

Albany Venetian Blind Co.

317 NORTH PEARL ST.,

ALBANY, N. Y.

Send for price list.

“So · As · By · Fire.”



ON the 15th of April the Brandow Printing Company's plant, No. 15 North Pearl and 10 and 12 James Street, was completely destroyed by fire. Not a stickful of type was saved ; presses, paper, furniture, stock, everything in “one red burial blent.”

It was a clean sweep.

Happily, however, for the Brandow Printing Company, they were sufficiently insured to save them from financial embarrassment ; the losses have been promptly and amicably adjusted ; and to-day the best type founders and the best press-makers in America are filling orders for as modern and progressive a printing office as the ingenuity of man can devise.

The Art of Printing does not stand still.

Within the five years the Brandow Printing Company had been accumulating their late lamented establishment, many of its appliances had come to be regarded by them as antiquated. These will be replaced, in every instance, by the newest and best inventions.

This means a great deal to the Brandow Printing Company ; it means even more to their customers.

You will see

EVERY PRESS, NEW.

EVERY FONT OF TYPE, NEW.

EVERY OUNCE OF STOCK, NEW.

EVERY PIECE OF FURNITURE, NEW.

Everything new — but the printers themselves, and their reputation.

WE BUILD TO ORDER

SPECIALTIES IN

Business Wagons, Trucks, Drays

and keep constantly in stock a very full line of our regular Delivery Wagons and Business Work.

TO build a business wagon successfully requires years of experience and a thorough mastery of all the little details in each department as well as the selection and use of the best of stock. We believe if you will examine our wagons carefully, you will be satisfied that we have experts at the head of each department of our factory as is shown by the general proportions, graceful outlines and high finish of the work.

OUR LINE OF LIGHT WORK COVERS

Surreys, Phaetons, Buggies,
 Road Wagons, Sulkies, Road Carts,
 Runabouts and Spring Wagons,
 Silver Coach and Nickle Hack Harness,
 Light Single or Double Driving Harness,
 Lap Sheets, Horse Covers, Blankets, Whips.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

FARM WAGONS, single or double reach.

CITY TEAM WAGONS, double reach.

CONTRACTOR'S GEARS with **DIRT BODIES**.

FARM and **RAILROAD DUMP CARTS**.

In this line of work, we have without question the largest and most varied stock carried by any firm in the State. We extend to all an earnest invitation to drop in at any time and look us over.

MILBURN WAGON COMPANY,

108-110 State Street, ALBANY, N. Y.

NEW DEPARTURE FOR

THE JAMES GOOLD CO.

A HOME INVESTMENT.

Tried in the Crucible of Eighty Years' Experience.

THE business of manufacturing carriages and sleighs was established in this city, in 1813, by the late James Goold. Its growth for nearly eighty years has been steady and constant, during which time the Goold output has acquired a world-wide reputation. On the death of the founder, the business was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, in 1883, as the JAMES GOOLD COMPANY, with a capital stock of \$50,000 paid in, and held exclusively by the heirs.

Until recently, the original stockholders have vigorously opposed placing additional stock outside the family; but it becoming obvious that with the large increase of business already secured, and the certainty that it could easily be extended indefinitely with proper management, it was decided to be good policy to obtain additional capital in order to enlarge the necessary manufacturing facilities; and to this end the capital stock was on March 26, 1891, increased to \$200,000, the larger part of which has already been taken at par. At a recent meeting the company decided to offer the remaining \$50,000 for public subscription—that is, 1,000 shares at \$50 a share.

THE ADVANTAGES of this investment are so apparent as to need no argument; scarcely a statement, even:

1st. It is not an experiment. The business has been established nearly four-score years, and was never more prosperous than to-day.

2d. No change in management. The present policy is, and has been eminently successful. It will not be altered, simply extended.

3d. No liability. All shares issued will be full paid stock, and stockholders will have no personal liability.

4th. No premium. Although the good will of the company is of great value (owing to its long standing and the uniform excellence of its product), the stock will be disposed of at par.

5th. It is an Albany stock. You are not dealing with strangers; the men are here, you can see them every day; the business is here, its enlargement will materially help the city.

Subscriptions will be payable as follows:

25 per cent. on application.

25 per cent. Aug. 1, 1891.

25 per cent. June 1, 1891.

25 per cent. Oct. 1, 1891.

Subscriptions of one share and upwards will be taken at the office of the company, 21 Union street, Albany, N. Y., where details of the prosperous business now done by the company, will cheerfully be given.

WM. D. GOOLD, *President.*

J. K. RODGERS, JR., *Vice-President.*

NEWCOMB CLEVELAND, *Sec'y and Treas.*

JAS. H. McCLURE, Albany.

HENRY GOOLD, Rochester.

JAS. G. CUTLER, Rochester.

JAS. G. WARREN, U. S. A.

OFFICES .: TO .: RENT.



THERE are several convenient and very desirable rear offices still unoccupied in the Commerce Insurance Block, on the second, third and fourth floors of these well known buildings.

The location is very central, being convenient to the Banks, Post Office, Custom House and U. S. Courts, and on the right side of State Street, equi-distant from Broadway, or Pearl Street.

COMMERCE INSURANCE BLOCK.

The offices have been newly finished, and are supplied with Water Closets and Wash Basins of most approved patterns.

The buildings have "Blessing" Water Filters that purify all water used, and two Steam Boilers so that the heating of the block is amply provided for.

An Otis Elevator is in service daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., except on Sundays and Holidays.

The block is in charge of a capable superintendent, who has sufficient help to take good care of the buildings and keep the rooms, halls and stairways clean and in good order.

The unrented rooms will be cheerfully shown upon application to Superintendent Lang, at office of the Commerce Insurance Company, No. 57 State Street.

APRIL 20th, 1891.

E. D. JENISON, Secretary.

G. A. VAN ALLEN, President.

THE NEW ALBANY.

BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

Entered as second-class matter at the Albany, N. Y. Post Office, April 27. 1891.

VOL. I

ALBANY, N. Y., JULY, 1891.

No. 2



THE BURNS STATUE NUMBER.

WITH PORTRAITS OF

MARY MCPHERSON,

PETER KINNEAR,

CHARLES CALVERLEY,

ALSO OF

JOHN BOYD THACHER.

Contributors to this Number.

SENATOR CHASE.

MAYOR MANNING.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HAMILTON.

EX-MAYOR THACHER.

DR. VANDER VEER.

GEN. ROBERT LENOX BANKS.

GEN. FRED TOWNSEND.

DR. MAURICE J. LEWIS.

MR. JOSEPH McDONOUGH.

MR. JOHN T. BRAMHALL.

MR. GEORGE H. TREADWELL.

MR. FRED F. WHEELER.

MR. SAMUEL L. MUNSON.

MR. J. HOWARD KING.

Who would have thought three years ago that in so short a time
PINE HILLS would become

The Villa Park of Albany!

With three miles of beautiful avenues, paved with Asphalt, and all the most approved facilities for gas, water and drainage. And brought within twenty minutes of the business centre of the City by electric car service.

Every House at Pine Hills is a Summer Resort. The residents there have almost forgotten how the family doctor looks.

The best of these advantages are offered to you now.

Ask some of these people about it. They are purchasers or residents at Pine Hills:

William H. Bradford, Assistant General Supt. National Express Company.

W. Howard Brown, Agent Travelers Insurance Co.

Barber Asphalt Paving Co.

William J. Caine, Contractor and Builder.

Rev. Joel W. Eaton, D.D., Presiding Elder.

Charles Effler, of Farrell & Effler.

John Farrell, of Farrell & Effler.

Albert M. Fox, Cashier Spencer Trask & Co., Bankers.

William G. George, Traveling Salesman.

Miss Sarah E. Gibson.

Charles W. Hermans, Cashier South End Bank.

Frank Hogeboom, with W. H. Weaver & Co., Lumber Dealers.

Mrs. M. L. Hotaling.

Charles T. Hoy, Accountant.

Edwin Hudson, of Hudson & Wallace, Painters and Decorators.

Mrs. David N. Kirk.

Gaylord Logan, Lawyer.

Charles McCormick, Dairyman.

Charles H. Mills, Lawyer.

Frank Munsell, of Joel Munsell's Sons, Publishers.

Francis J. Nicholson, Western Union Telegraph Co.

Louis W. Pratt, Lawyer.

Daniel C. Rebhun, of Dayton Ball & Co., Shoe Last Manufacturers.

James F. Short, Manager United States Life Ins. Co.

Charles S. Stanton, Editor Albany Evening Union.

John R. Stephenson, Merchant.

Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Lawyer and Agent Barber Asphalt Paving Co.

John Tollhurst, Carpenter.

Charles H. Van Allen, Insurance.

John Wallace, of Hudson & Wallace, Painters and Decorators.

Call and see us. You will be astonished at the low prices we offer.

ALBANY LAND IMPROVEMENT
AND BUILDING COMPANY,
42 and 43 Tweddle Building, Albany.

THE
NEW ALBANY.

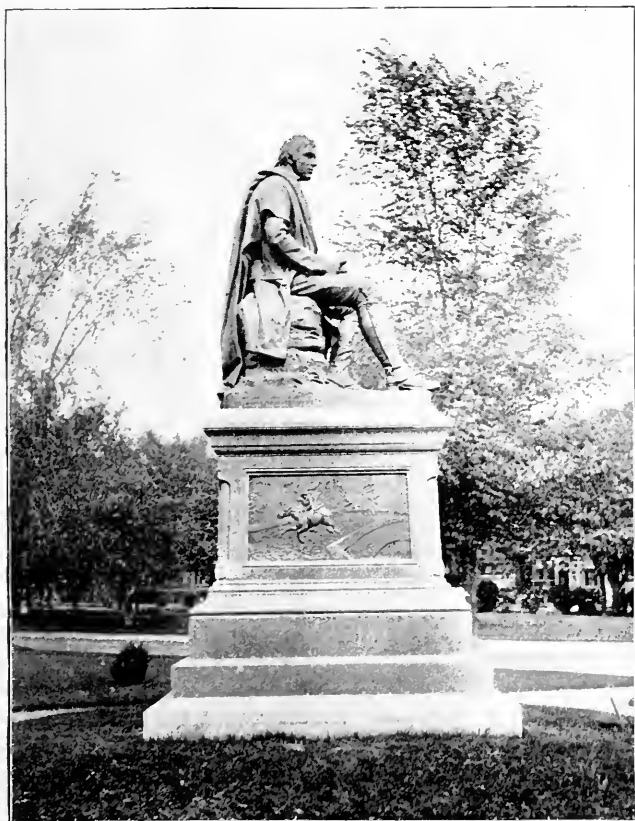
BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

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VOL. I

ALBANY, N. Y., JULY, 1891.

No. 2



BURNS STATUE IN WASHINGTON PARK.

STEPS ONWARD.

AND THEY HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN THE
LAST SIXTY DAYS.

The New Albany does not stand still.

It was our pleasure in the first number of this publication to marshal in array some of the changes for the better that have taken place in our goodly city during the past decade, and the result was as amazing as it was gratifying.

But it may be objected that ten years is rather a long period to cover. Even those vast fields of ice which form the Alpine glaciers are shown to move—if the observations are taken at long enough intervals—two or three inches a year or so.

And it may be urged that if a city is really alive, progress should be denoted by marking the changes in a much shorter time than ten years. Very well, we accept the proposition, and make it — *sixty days*.

Within the past two months the following steps forward have been taken:

1. The telephone company have actually begun the long-deferred work of placing their wires under ground, and a conduit for that purpose is being dug in Maiden Lane from Pearl street west. Plans for a new telephone exchange have been adopted, and the site is being made ready.

2. Under the new bonding act steps have been taken for the immediate erection of three new schools, four engine-houses and one police station.

3. The resolution authorizing the park commissioners to acquire land for Beaver Park has passed the common council and been signed by the mayor. This means that a beautiful pleasure-ground will soon take the place of malodorous Martinville, a change the importance and advantage of which can scarcely be estimated.

4. The South End Library Association has been organized with every indication of interest and prosperity.

5. Work has been begun on the main approach to the Capitol. This means the transformation of an unsightly stone quarry into grand and imposing terraces. It also means the continuation of work till the great building is completed. The last vestige of practical opposition to the

structure vanished with the passage of last winter's appropriation bill.

6. The Maiden Lane and Pine street improvements are under way, the granite blocks being laid on a bed of concrete. This will place in excellent condition all the avenues to the Capitol leading from the east.

7. The incorporation of the Capital Street Railway Company. This means two important improvements; one an extension of the electric railway along Clinton Avenue to West Albany, and the other a track up Steuben street from the Union Depot, so that travelers arriving in the city can take the cars directly to the Capitol, the City Hall and to Bleeker Hall.

8. The corner-stone of a school of philosophy has been laid, under the direction of the Order of Franciscans, at Robin street and Central avenue.

9. The extension of the sanctuary of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

10. The corner-stone of the new graduating hall of St. Agnes School has been laid.

11. The Milwain Building improvement on State street, extending back to Norton.

12. Mr. John H. Farrell has bought the old Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Green and Beaver, and is making it over into the best arranged and most thoroughly equipped newspaper office in the city.

13. The school commissioners have adopted a system of appointing teachers which removes the service out of the line of political influence, and is regarded by many as the most important action that has been taken in educational matters in this city in a generation.

14. The toll-gate on the Schenectady turnpike has been abolished, an example that cannot be too soon followed on every road leading into this city.

15. Mr. J. Howard King has accepted a design for the King fountain.

16. Tim, Wallerstein & Co. have begun work in their large shop on Hamilton and Liberty streets. They manufacture shirts, and at the present writing employ 162 girls. This number will shortly be increased to between 400 and 500.

17. The Albany Fire Apparatus Company incorporated for the manu-

facture of the Dederick fire and escape ladder. Capital, \$50,000.

18. The Murray Metallic Packing Company incorporated. Capital, \$25,000.

19. The Albany Hardware and Iron Company incorporated. Capital, \$125,000.

20. The Imperial Cement Company incorporated. Capital, \$175,000. Object, the manufacture of artificial stone and marble, tiles, brick, etc., for building purposes, and the manufacture of lime and plaster.

If such a showing as this could be made for some of the "boom" towns of the south or west, they would spend thousands of dollars in advertising to the world the magnificent progress they were making.

Let us take a little pride in the matter ourselves.

THE BURNS STATUE.

Among the many objects of interest with which the city of Albany abounds, and in which its inhabitants take pardonable pride, there is none standing so absolutely above adverse criticism as the statue of Robert Burns, which was unveiled Sept. 30, 1888, but not completed in all its features till the insertion in the pedestal of four tablets on the 20th of April, 1891.

It is so easy to talk about statues, and so difficult to get them built; and the few which are finally erected are so apt to be disappointing, that the possession of one acknowledged to be almost, if not quite ideally perfect, is something well worth boasting.

It is certainly a gratifying thing



MARY MCPHERSON.

for us to be able to say that even the land of his birth does not contain so entirely a satisfactory figure of Robert Burns as does the beautiful Washington park, in the city of Albany; and to reflect that so long as the enduring bronze shall last, its fame in this and other countries will be a loadstone to draw around it from all over the world the innumerable lovers of The Plowman Bard, to gaze upon its noble mien, and admire its graceful proportions. It is a statue which pleases alike the pop-

puzzling conjecture as to the common ground on which two such dissimilar natures met, did we not know that both were born in "the land o' cakes," and that both were lovers of Bobby Burns.

Poor Mary McPherson! Who, that used to see her ride up and down State street in the horse cars ten or fifteen years ago, and beheld with wonder and amazement the false hair, the gay colors and fine gowns in which she arrayed her weary old body, to the merriment of



BURNS STATUE.

ular fancy and the artistic taste. The casual spectator sees in it every thing to admire; the *connoisseur* nothing with which to find fault.

There never would have been such a statue in the city of Albany had it not been for two persons; Mary McPherson and Peter Kinnear, one as eccentric an old maid as ever put her hair in curl-papers, the other as practical a business man as ever was successful in industrial enterprises.

It might naturally be a source of

the many and the pity of the few, ever imagined that she was the woman who would one day not only lay the city of Albany, but every son of Scotia under lasting obligation to her memory?

Mary and her brother John came to this city with their father Lachlan from Gauldry-on-the-Tay, in 1819. Neither of the children married; the father died about 1840, and when John followed him in 1881, he left Mary quite alone. It was then she laid aside her gay feathers and ap-

peared in deep mourning for her relative of whom she was the only heir. According to her own story she had neither kith nor kin; and if there were distant connections, they had never been any thing to her, and she cared nothing for them. There was no one in the wide world to whom she was in duty bound to leave a farthing of her fortune, and what to do with it became a subject on which she repeatedly consulted with her friends who had previously been friends of her brother, Peter Kinnear and John Dingwall.

But while the whole family had made it the study of their lives to accumulate money, much of it by means that must be called niggardly, if not miserly, Mary, who now owned it all, was quite undecided what should become of it after her death. She was willing to take advice, but was slow to act, and it was with the utmost difficulty that she could be induced to make a will. It was however an easy matter for her to say who should not have a penny; and the efforts of interested individuals to obtain a slice for themselves or for some public purpose frequently aroused all the antagonism of her nature. Even clergymen and members of her own religious denomination were regarded by her as money-getters, and ceased to be welcome visitors. The few persons upon whom she looked with favor did not always retain it, especially if she thought they were overgrasping. One woman to whom at one time she willed \$5,000, came very near being cut off entirely be-

cause she happened to ask a favor greater than Mary thought proper to bestow, and in the end received only one-fifth of the original amount. A coal dealer with whom she had dealt for years was down for \$500, but lost it because of too much slate in a load he sent her; and her own minister, to whom she left a goodly sum, came very near "upsetting his dish," in an effort to get something extra for the church in which he was deeply interested. As for lawyers she would not have one come near the house. She trusted mostly to her two old friends, and regarded all others with suspicion. The idea of a monument to Robert Burns, which had long been entertained by members of the Caledonian Club and by the St. Andrew Society, to which her father had belonged, and of which he had been treasurer, easily met with her favor, but it was long before she could be pinned down to actually making the bequest in due form.

Week after week, month after month, and year after year, Mr. Kinnear labored and bore with her. Sunday after Sunday he and his aged friend, John Dingwall, would go up to Mary's house and talk of Robert Burns and of Scotland, and the honor that would come to the McPherson family through the proposed legacy to the city of Albany. Once the will was drafted it did not suit, and the work had to be gone over ten or a dozen times, with each time the danger that the monument scheme would be abandoned by the erratic old lady.

Heaven only knows what motive

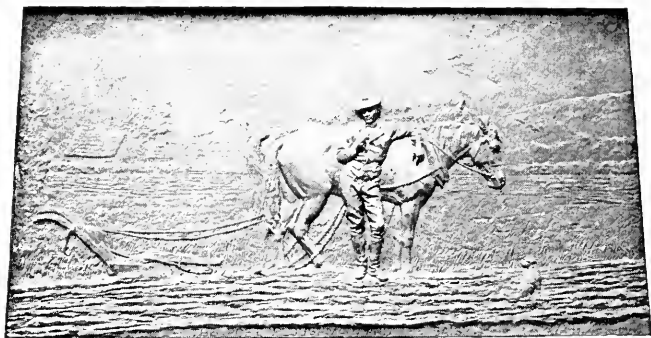


TABLET — TAM O'SHANTER'S RIDE.

at last induced her to make her final determination. Under her faded exterior there undoubtedly glowed a true love for Scotland, which Burns so perfectly typifies, and with it a passion for his poetry which had outlived her youth and beauty. There must also have been some affection for the city which for so many years had been her home, and the home of her father, although there could have been little to nourish it in the petty persecution to which her brother had been subjected, or the ill-concealed ridicule bestowed upon herself by the young and thoughtless. Possibly there was also a touch of the desire for posthumous fame which has influenced many a wiser brain than Miss McPherson's. As we have said be-

whom, when all bequests were paid, the residue of her estate reverted. This duty, owing to the age, feebleness and subsequent death of Mr. Dingwall, fell upon Mr. Kinnear, and nobly did he fulfill his trust. Miss McPherson died Feb. 6, 1886. In less than six months an artist had been found and commissioned, a model had been made and accepted. On the 30th of June, 1888, the corner stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, and three months later the beautiful statue was unveiled in the presence of such an assemblage of Scotchmen as has rarely been seen in America, Rev. Robert H. Collyer delivering the oration.

The sculptor whose hand has wrought this marvel of art is Charles Calverley, who was born of English



TABLET—THE PLOUGHMAN BARD.

fore, not a little was due to the persistency of Peter Kinnear, who steadily held her to the purpose.

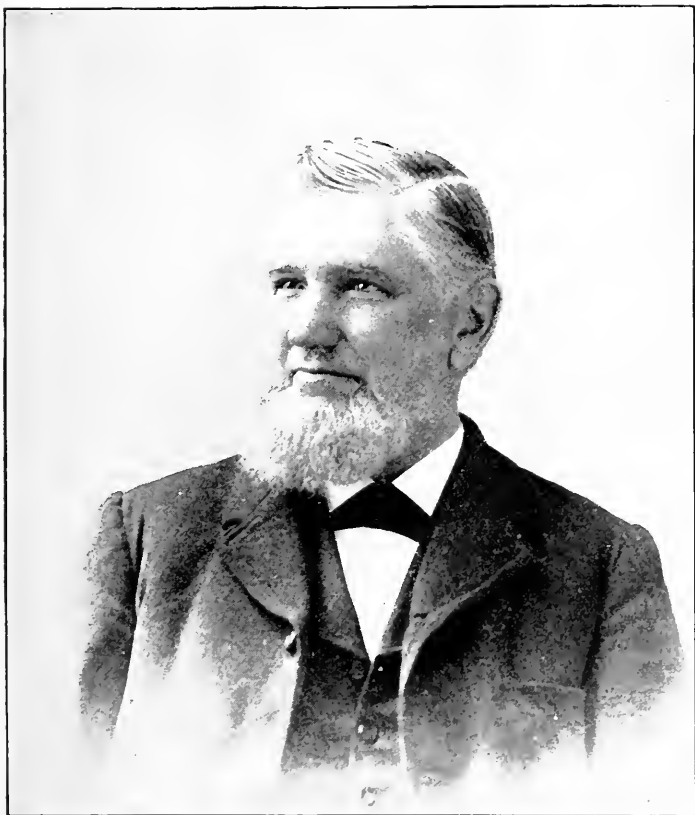
And so, at last, poor Mary died; and when the will disposing of some \$40,000 or more was read, it was found that while several worthy charities and some worthy individuals were not forgotten, the bulk of the property was devised so that it could be devoted to the McPherson legacy which was to be such a monument to Robert Burns as should be worthy of the man, an ornament to the park, and an honor to the land of Mary's birth. No sum for this object was specified; that, with other details, being left to the judgment of her executors, John Dingwall and Peter Kinnear, to

parents in the city of Albany, Nov. 1, 1833, and for fourteen years was a student in the studio of that other great American sculptor, our townsman, Erastus D. Palmer. Thus far this has been Mr. Calverley's greatest and most successful work. He brought to the task all the enthusiasm of his nature, and for fully two years devoted the most of his time and thought to its accomplishment. It would be interesting to describe in detail the steps by which he arrived at such a satisfactory result, the studies of his subject, the preliminary models in the nude, the theories, the experiments, etc., but these are all lost sight of in the success of the completed design, a statue so natural that while gazing

at it the thought arises that if a verse of "Tam O'Shanter" should be heard to come from the lips of the thoughtful figure before us, it would be nothing more than might be expected, so life-like does the bronze appear.

Our engravings of the completed statue preclude the necessity of any

Ride was designed by the famous English artist, Mr. George H. Boughton, a former resident of Albany, and vividly portrays the supreme moment when, pursued by the witches, Tam's old mare Meg reaches "the keystone o' the brig" in time to save her master's life, the witches being unable to cross the middle of the



PETER KINNEAR.

description of this great work of art, and they are supplemented by photographic reproductions of the four designs in *bas relief*, now for the first time published. They have just been inserted in the pedestal of Aberdeen granite, and are as artistic in their way as the statue itself. The one representing Tam O'Shanter's

stream, but not in time to save her "ain grey tail."

The other large tablet represents Burns at the plough, moralizing over the mountain daisy, the "wee, modest, crimson-tipped flow'r," and is commemorative of one of his sweetest poems. The picture in itself will compare favorably with "The An-

gelus" of Millet, which it suggests.

The front panel will bring to every mind in its representation of the interior of the Burns cottage, that noble poem, "The Cotter's Saturday Night," where

"The cheerfu' supper done, with serious face,

They round the ingle form a circle wide.

The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
The big Ha'-Bible, ance his father's pride."

Allan Ramsay, Burns's favorite poet. A spinning-wheel in the corner, an old clock on the wall, the open cupboard, etc., and other details add interest to the picture.

The four panels thus happily represent the four distinguishing characteristics of Burns's poetry, namely, the fanciful, the sentimental, the religious and the convivial.



CHARLES CALVERLEY.

The fourth panel is another interior, but of different import. It shows two jolly Scots seated at table, with tankards in hand, the hands being joined together over the table, drinking healths with

"And here's a hand, my trusty fiere,
And gie's a hand o' thine."

The portrait on the wall is that of

Our picture of Mary McPherson is photographed from a painting, the only portrait of her in existence. It was her singular wish that the picture should be buried with her in her coffin, but for obvious reasons it could not be done. After her death, a friend who took care of her in her last days asked for the picture and



it was given her. She has since died; her husband has also died, and it was with difficulty that the painting could be traced, recovered, photographed and engraved for THE NEW ALBANY.

Our sketch would not have been complete without a portrait of Mr. Peter Kinnear, which has also been engraved for this article. Mr. Kinnear was born in Scotland, April 24,



1826. He came to America in 1847, and soon afterward settled in Albany, where he has long been recognized as a thoroughly wide-awake and progressive citizen. He is interested in an extensive brass foundry, the Albany Billiard Ball Company, Thepure Baking Powder Company, etc., all of which are helpful to Albany. He is a vice-president

of the Home Savings Bank, and is one of the commissioners appointed by the mayor to build the new school, engine and station-houses. He takes a special interest in the West End, where he resides, but there is no enterprise having for its object the betterment of the city which does not find in him a friend and sympathizer. Known by everybody, liked by everybody, he is at once a typical Scotchman and a typical American citizen.

It is also our pleasure to be able to present an excellent engraving of Mr. Charles Calverley, the artist to whom the world is indebted for both the conception and the execution of this beautiful monument to Scottish genius, and to the love which Scotland's sons and daughters ever cherish for home and native land.

Where in the United States of America is there a city from which so many summer resorts can be reached so quickly, easily and cheaply as from Albany? Did you ever think of it? Saratoga, Lake George, the Adirondacks, the Catskills, the Helanderbergs, Howe's Cave, Coopers-town, Sharon Springs, Ballston Spa, Round Lake, Kinderhook, the Berkshire Hills. Yes, and the great seaside pleasure grounds at Coney Island, Rockaway and the Jersey coast are all within a few hours of Albany, with perfect means of transportation; and there is always the beautiful Hudson and beautiful Washington Park.

The newspapers are talking about holding the State Conventions in Albany. This is proper. They should never be held anywhere else—any more than the Legislature should sit anywhere else. This is the political capital. We have generous hotel accommodations, and the best convention hall in the State. Albany should become the convention city.

Garry Benson has undertaken to popularize the Hygeia, and the hot baths are now given there at a less cost than in any other place in the state. The service, at the same time is maintained at the former standard of excellence. If any one can make a success of the bath-house it is Garry Benson, and he has the best plant in the country.

OUR SYMPOSIUM.

IN WHAT WAY CAN THE MATERIAL GROWTH AND PROSPERITY OF ALBANY BE BEST PROMOTED?

In response to the foregoing question propounded and briefly discussed in the first number of THE NEW ALBANY, various replies have been received. Most of them are pregnant with thought, and will be found to be well worthy of careful consideration. A few of the letters were unsigned, and these, by the common law of all newspaper offices, are not entitled to recognition.

We give the place of honor to Senator Norton Chase, who, as the chosen representative of the city and county in the onyx chamber, is entitled to be heard. He speaks with no uncertain sound:

I am not one of those who believe that Albany is moribund. The great public improvements made within the last decade, the increase in the volume of banking business, the growth of deposits in the savings banks, the establishment of new industries, all indicate a healthy and steady growth. Its municipal government is well administered, life and property are alike safe because of our excellent police and fire department, our public debt is not excessive, nor has it been needlessly incurred, and our tax rate is comparatively low; but I believe our city's material growth and prosperity would be vastly promoted if its inhabitants and the public press would exalt and not decry, as is their custom, the good old town; if our citizens would patronize local merchants instead of buying in New York and elsewhere; if our rich men would invest their capital in our local enterprises instead of putting it in stocks and bonds; if many of the owners of personal property would pay an honest tax thereon so that the whole burden of taxation would cease to lie upon real estate, thereby cheapening rents.

NORTON CHASE.

The accompanying note is interesting because it is from Mr. Chase's competitor in the election two years ago, Mr. George H. Treadwell, president and treasurer of the George C. Treadwell Fur Company, one of

the most substantial and best known business houses in the city:

Take politics out of our city elections; reduce assessment of real estate; reduce useless offices. This will give us less city expense, and thereby reduce the rate. The rest will care for itself.

Yours, etc.,
GEO. H. TREADWELL.

Dr. Maurice J. Lewi, whose activity in any cause in which he is interested, goes far toward its success always, (as witness his efforts in medical legislation,) with characteristic modesty presents the novel idea of another, Mr. Edgar A. Werner, formerly of the State banking department and a statistician of recognized authority:

Asking advice of a physician whose capacity for business affairs is proverbially negative on business matters, is much like asking of a blind man what time of day the steeple clock registers. However, it is quite apparent to even the "vendor of physic" that with the favorable, natural and acquired advantages for trade, manufacture, commerce and navigation which we possess, our old Dutch city is not making the progress which is desirable or ought to be expected. Unless we are catering for a population composed of wealthy residents and their retinue, something must be speedily done to fasten more firmly to us our few remaining industries and to attract others—in other words we must enter the market and offer inducements to the prospecting manufacturer, such as will place us on a par with our western competitors. The plan of Mr. Edgar A. Werner attracts my attention, and as it has never appeared in print it may not be out of place to quote it. Just outside of the city limits, to the west (sand plain), a large territory of land can be acquired at a very small cost. Sections of this could be given free of tax to responsible concerns employing a score or more hands in some manufacturing pursuit. The West Shore, N. Y. C. or D. & H. railroads would gladly build a spur to the new center; the electric railway company would no doubt extend their lines; water could be secured by sinking artesian wells, with a possibility of

obtaining natural gas, and thus by an expenditure of less than \$25,000, which should be readily obtainable by popular subscription or from merchants who, by reason of increased business would be benefited by any marked addition to our population, a suburb could be acquired which would materially benefit the city of Albany. To me the plan seems eminently feasible.

Respectfully,

MAURICE J. LEWIS.

Mr. Andrew Hamilton, the district attorney of Albany county, whose eloquence has often been heard in advocacy of the city of his birth, speaks directly to the point:

Albanyans should in the first place speak and write encouragingly of their city if they desire others to think well enough of it to bestow patronage.

Real estate taxation can and should be materially reduced by a vigorous enforcement of the existing laws imposing taxes upon personal property, and from which its escape is notorious.

The proposed ship channel in the Hudson should be persistently pressed to a speedy completion, and in this way a new commercial field opened to us, to supply those, which old Albany once possessed, but which unavoidably passed away from us.

A. HAMILTON.

Ex-Mayor John Boyd Thacher, than whom no one is better qualified to speak, thus expresses himself in exactly one hundred words:

A municipality is a corporation in which citizens are stockholders. It assesses them for improvements. It pays dividends indirectly. He is a poor citizen and stockholder who contents himself with paying assessments and drawing dividends. He should do his best to bring business to his company—to the city.

Advertise the city and its advantages.

Condemn any belittling of the city for political purposes.

Give Union College the Alms-House property, and bond the city

for half a million as an endowment to bring it to Albany.

Be hopeful. Some industries are leaving, but others are coming.

Invest in Albany.

JOHN BOYD THACHER.

Fred. F. Wheeler, the active and energetic secretary of the Albany Chamber of Commerce:

1st. Steadily and constantly substitute good words for our city and our citizens, instead of the never-ending, fault-finding criticism and condemnation that has been too frequently expressed.

2d. Increase and strengthen existing manufacturing enterprises that can stand thorough investigation of their profit-earning ability. I shall be pleased to place inquirers in communication with several such.

3d. Learn by comparison that our cost of city government is less than the average in America, while our advantages in schools, fire and police department, parks, etc., etc., are much better than the average. In short let every one act as a "boomer" of our city and its advantages, and we will soon take our place at the head of the commercial procession.

FRED. F. WHEELER.

Mr. Joseph McDonough, known far and near to all men who buy books, as the leading bookseller in this part of the State, advances an idea that may sometime prevail. He says:

To keep in line with the advance of the country and the age, Albany must have a free public lending library, which would include a reading-room, and reference library, and a room specially devoted to the use of students of art, mechanics, etc., with special books for their use, and in connection with these a lecture-hall, where *free* lectures on science, art and literature can be given during the winter seasons, I have no doubt, gratuitously, by professional men or citizens of ability that our city can boast of, I think, in greater number, proportionally than any other city I know.

This institution must be maintained from the general tax levy of

the city, and should be liberally supported on the same ground of public utility and necessity, that justifies our great but useful expenditure on our public schools.

The Young Men's Association has attempted to do a part of this great work, with praiseworthy effort for many years. That it has failed is no secret; in fact, the two-dollar ticket precluded the very class we want to benefit, and who need it most. It would be a nucleus for the new and larger institution. We want in Albany an institution where the poorest laborer, and our school children, the men and women of the future may have the free use of sound and healthy books at their homes, or in a comfortable and well-ventilated reading-room where they could spend their leisure time, reading either for study or pleasure.

There is another class, perhaps even of greater importance yet, to whom the new institution would be a blessing. I refer to the many young of both sexes who have a taste for the study of art, mechanics and kindred matters. The books absolutely needed for study in these branches are of the most expensive kind, utterly beyond the reach of the ordinary student. A room should be devoted to their use, in which the necessary books would be placed, with facilities for study, solely for the use of those proving a valid right to the privilege.

All this would cost money. It will never be done by private benevolence. It is an absolute necessity for the new and better Albany. I am convinced the citizens would willingly pay the small addition to taxation which would be needed; and that our local legislators, animated by a desire to make our good old city the peer of any in the nation, would pass the necessary appropriation.

JOSEPH McDONOUGH.

George MacDonald of 46 Trinity Place writes as follows:

To make Albany a point of attraction for manufacturers we must make it convenient and attractive to working people.

1st. Let us wipe out the old Dutch law which compels our citizens

(housewives and children) to do the work of scavengers, in scraping and sweeping the dung and dirt on the public streets. It is insulting and degrading to compel such service in this — the 19th century.

2d. Make the street car service five cents, with free transfer all over the city — and have school children ride on the street cars, as they do on steam cars, for half fare.

3d. Have the names of the streets painted on every street corner for the convenience of strangers.

4th. Increase the school accommodation, that every child may be admitted in comfort.

5th. Give us abundant water supply, so that manufacturers may be accommodated at small cost.

A few such improvements will place us on an equal footing with other cities. GEO. MACDONALD.

Dr. Vander Veer, the well-known physician and surgeon, a member of the special water commission, in forwarding his subscription with a kind note of encouragement, says:

I would say, let every effort be put forth, though the expense may be somewhat severe, to make Albany the healthiest city in the State. Its location for carrying out the best sanitary laws cannot be excelled. I believe, also, that it would be wise for those who have charge of its educational interests, to have a joint meeting and see what suggestions can be made in the interests of the Boys' Academy, the Female Academy, St. Agnes School, the Albany Medical College, the High School, the Business College, and other like institutions. Also let the subject be considered as to what improvements can be made in, and what attractions offered through our hospitals. Every thing that tends to bring people to this city, transient or permanent, is to the benefit of the city.

A. VANDER VEER.

Gen. Frederick Townsend, president of the Albany Steam Trap Co., and one of our most practical and thoughtful business men, says simply and briefly:

By promoting manufacturing industries, as has been done in Troy,

Schenectady, Syracuse and other prosperous cities of the State.

By bringing to bear on the part of our citizens, both individually and concertedly, every honest effort to bear upon Congress for the passage of a law that shall provide for rendering the Hudson river, between Troy and New York, navigable for sea-going vessels.

Very truly,
FRED'K TOWNSEND.

Among the many letters with which we have been favored, none is more practical than the following from Mr. John E. Danaher, importer and dealer in wines and liquors, at 394-6 Broadway. We give it entire:

Enclosed find fifty cents for one year's subscription to your paper, and if you will send some one for matter I will arrange for an advertisement.

In my estimation I think you have struck the key-note for the promotion of the prosperity of Albany, which should not come from without but from within. If the citizens, or those who are capitalists, would show a laudable spirit in advancing enterprises, the growth naturally will follow, for where there is employment population is attracted, and population is the prosperity of any community.

If our moneyed men, instead of by argument would, by example, invest their money in manufacturing at home, instead of leaving it to promote industries elsewhere, this would be the best incentive for people to locate in Albany, for \$1,000 employed in Albany is better than \$100,000 loaned in other places. This always has been the fault, and hence our lack of growth.

Another grievous error is our pessimism, for which there is no foundation; for our jobbing business is growing from year to year, but faster, in proportion, than our population, which shows our prosperity on that score; but jobbing business does not advance the population materially as manufactures. In an examination of Bradstreet's bank reports will be found the evidence of our growth of general business. Last year weekly deposits ranged from \$11,000,000 to \$13,000,000; this year from \$12,-

000,000 to \$15,000,000. Does this show a retrogression?

Our city is beautiful; has every advantage of climate, health and locality. There is no need of enumerating its institutions; they are too well known, and if our old foggy capitalists would lend a hand to its natural advantages there would be no need of this cry of "poor, old Albany."

Before closing, Mr. Editor, I must congratulate you upon the attractiveness, typography, and convenience of your publication; you have begun in the right direction to promote the welfare of Albany, and I hope your efforts will have every success and encouragement from the citizens of Albany.

Resp. yours,
JOHN E. DANAHER.

Mr. David A. Thompson, the well-known lawyer, member of the legal firm of Stedman, Thompson & Andrews, writes as follows:

The Chinese have a maxim: "The people are the roots of a state; if the roots are flourishing, the state will endure." Persons now living have seen Albany increase from a population in 1820 of 11,000, of 50,000 in 1850 to one of over 90,000 in 1890. Numerical growth sometimes means political disaster and coming ruin. Our growth, all croakers to the contrary, has been solid, continuous, healthy.

This is "no mean city." History demonstrates that prosperity attends that people whose rights, persons and property are sacredly protected. Good government ensures material prosperity. I have no faith in fiat money or fiat prosperity.

DAVID A. THOMPSON.

Hon. James H. Manning, mayor of Albany, in his late admirable annual message, expressed himself fully upon this point, but he finds time to write as follows:

The material growth and prosperity of any city depend upon its natural advantages and the character of its citizens. The natural advantages of Albany are ample, but there is needed a more intelligent appreciation of those advantages and a united effort to develop them. What the best interests of Albany require most im-

peratively is a feeling of *esprit de corps* among all classes of citizens. Such a feeling would make unprofitable any partisan abuse of the city, encourage the investment of Albany money at home and convince outsiders that Albany is a pleasant place in which to live.

JAMES H. MANNING.

Mr. S. L. Munson, writes in a more pessimistic tone than would seem warranted from the large and flourishing business which he has established and is carrying on in this city:

What is needed to add to the material growth and prosperity of Albany, can be expressed in four words — "develop its manufacturing interests." There are only two methods by which a city in this country at least, can become great and prosperous. One is, development of its commerce, which depends largely upon location; and the other is, the development of manufacturing interests. Obviously, Albany must rely upon manufacturing if it is to grow and thrive. The times do not seem propitious for us.

The Chamber of Commerce which could be made a mighty force in the development of Albany, has the support of about 100 of its 100,000 citizens. The large class of people in this city who inherited their money, do not take kindly to the idea of increasing the manufacturing interests of the town.

The press itself while acknowledging the advisability of adding to the manufacturing interests of the town, soon grows weary. Large industries have been crippled or entirely driven away by strikes. There is no public sentiment abroad, which will encourage citizens or strangers in establishing new enterprises. The West realizes the situation, and are offering every inducement to manufacturers to settle among them, and unless the cities of the East are resolutely and unitedly aggressive, their prosperity will become a thing of the past.

Yours respectfully,

S. L. MUNSON.

Mr. James McKinney, head of the Albany Architectural Iron Works, a leading industry established in 1857, says:

By Albanians first, last and at all

times upholding and working for Albany's interest. By the business men working together for the general welfare of the city which must eventually prove a source of profit to the individual. By men of capital being willing to invest in legitimate manufacturing enterprises in our city and then taking enough interest in their investment to keep track of it and see that the company does not die from dry rot or mismanagement.

Yours truly,

JAMES MCKINNEY.

Alexander Selkirk, a man of ideas which are always worth considering, writes:

Albanians must become more loyal to Albany and her interests; must imitate the citizens of the prosperous towns and cities of our country in respect to extending home industries; must give material inducements to capitalists to locate their businesses in Albany, and must establish, in Albany, manufactories of patented articles having merit and extensive demand, or which may be so cheaply produced by patented processes or machinery as to give a substantial monopoly, in such articles, that competition, from outside, will not be had except from inferior articles at same prices, or from articles of like merit at higher prices.

ALEX. SELKIRK.

Gen. Robert Lenox Banks writes as follows:

By truthful and business-like methods and low taxation — real, not apparent. As at present valuations being, as a rule, forty to fifty per cent in excess of what property will sell for, the apparent tax is low while in comparison with other cities where property is taxed at sixty to seventy per cent of real value, the tax in Albany is between three and four per cent. This don't deceive the poor, only the ignorant, but it frightens manufacturers and real estate buyers. It is true the law demands property should be taxed at value. This law, if properly carried out (as this is about the only city where the law appears to be regarded), should be as leniently observed as the statute will allow.

ROBERT LENOX BANKS.

We cannot better close our symposium than with the following forcible, and eminently practical suggestions by Mr. J. Howard King, president of the New York State National Bank. In a private note to the editor, Mr. King says: "Your question can really be answered in seven words: '*Deepen the channel of the Hudson river.*'" It is a sovereign remedy for nearly all our municipal ills. Prosperity and people are our wants, and there will be no complaint of taxation."

Mr. King's letter is as follows:

There is no one thing that will so surely advance every property interest in Albany, whether real or personal, whether individual or corporate, special or general, as deepening the Hudson river's channel. There seems a fair probability that the commission appointed by the government to investigate this subject will report on it favorably, and then the question will arise as to whether Congress will furnish the necessary appropriation to carry out their recommendations. This, I believe, they can be induced to do, because it is eminently just and wise that it should be done, not only in view of the ultimate advantage to the whole west and northwest of this country, but in view of the further fact that such large sums have been expended on other rivers, the commerce of which combined does not annually equal that of the Hudson.

But appropriations are not obtained for the mere asking, and in order to secure this appropriation, there must be an effort on the part of our citizens to bring forward every possible pressure that can be exercised upon the members of Congress from this State and from the Western and Northwestern States to have their votes recorded in its favor.

In short, we must at once organize here, and our citizens, sinking all personal and political feeling, must come forward, and all put their shoulders to the wheel, or the recommendation of the commission will result in no advantage to us.

Committees must be formally sent to Washington during the next session of Congress, to influence legislation on this subject, and explain to our National legislators the justice of our cause and its vital import-

ance, if we desire to prevent the commerce of the Northwest and our wheat-growing section being diverted by the way of the lakes, the Welland canal, and the St. Lawrence river through Canada to Europe, in British vessels.

All this can be done if we realize the importance of getting together and making the effort. The Chamber of Commerce has the machinery for doing a vast deal toward accomplishing this work, and can communicate more readily (in their organization) with those States in the West, who are interested with us in bringing about this desirable end; and we should employ every agency in our power; and when we learn that the commission has reported favorably, no time should be lost in making the necessary efforts to carry out their recommendations.

Let us learn a little wisdom from the energy and liberality displayed by the citizens of Chicago, which has resulted in the World's Fair being appointed to be held there instead of in New York city.

Yours respectfully,

J. HOWARD KING.

To find a man who would satisfactorily fill the position of general freight agent made vacant by the resignation of so popular and well qualified an official as Dudley Farlin, was a task to which there is no doubt the directory of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company gave all the thought and care which its importance demanded. The result has been the appointment of Mr. James Colhoun, who, although an entire stranger to Albany, is sure to win his way into the good graces of our business men, with long and rapid strides. Business is written all over his prepossessing countenance, and speaks from every courteous action. Fourteen years' experience and tested ability on that great freight-carrying road, the Philadelphia & Reading, followed by a shorter period of service on one of the Florida roads, has made him a man to be sought for. Were it necessary we would cheerfully commend him to all having business relations with his department, but his personality commends itself. A worthy successor to Mr. Farlin has certainly been found.

THE NEW ALBANY.

A RECORD OF THE CITY'S PROGRESS.

BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.
E. A. KELLOGG, Manager Advertising
Department. Office 15 No. Pearl St.

Subscription price, 50 cents for 12 numbers.
Single copies, 5 cents; 100 copies, \$5; 1,000
copies, \$50.

Advertising rates; second cover page, \$30;
third cover page, \$25; fourth cover page,
\$30. Run of paper per page, \$20; quarter
page, \$8; half page, \$12.50. Page next
reading matter, \$30; quarter page, \$10; half
page, \$17.50. Per line of nonpareil, 25 cts.

HENRY P. PHELPS, Editor.

ALBANY, N. Y., JULY, 1891.

*"Look Forward and not Back:
Look up and not Down, and
Lend a Hand."*

OURSELVES.

The projectors of THE NEW ALBANY would appear both ungracious and ungrateful if we did not acknowledge with heartfelt thanks the kind words of the press, the congratulations of personal friends and the encouragement of the citizens of Albany generally in regard to the publication of our first number.

We have thought the best way to show appreciation of these words of cheer would be to seek to deserve them; and the result is this second number which must speak for itself.

We asked for suggestions, and we have received a great many. They have covered considerable ground, and range from the way to spell the word "program," to the make-up of our advertising pages, and the general conduct and character of the magazine. While we may not be able to adopt, we hope to profit from them all.

We have met with some discouragements, and with some discouragers. Who does not? But what of it. "Look up and not down."

Of one thing we are sure. The individuals to whom Albany owes what progress she is making to-day are with us to a man; and for the others we beg them to accept the assurance of our distinguished consideration; but life is short and we have no time to waste on barnacles, tortoises and moss-backs.

The late Jacob Janse Schermerhoren, the late Domine Johannes Megapolensis, the much later Nicky DeFreest were all good men and wise counsellors, in their way; but they are dead—very dead, and while we respect their memories, and honor their slow going virtues, our business is with the live men of the present day—the young blood, the new wood, the fresh growth.

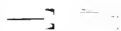
And we believe and have reason to believe that there is enough of this element to support THE NEW ALBANY, and support it handsomely.

It has not been fully decided whether THE NEW ALBANY shall be issued monthly, or bi-monthly. We await results. The first number was for May; the second is for July; the third will be for September. This will carry us through the dull months of the year, and after that, if the encouragement is sufficient, we propose to issue monthly. It should be understood, of course, that the subscription price of 50 cents covers 12 numbers, no matter when they are issued.

If we can get as many thousand subscribers as we now have hundreds, we promise to give Albany a magazine that she will be proud of. Will you help? The price is only 50 cents for 12 numbers. Send it to your friend out west.

THE NEW ALBANY! The phrase has caught the popular fancy. You hear it on the street; you see it in the newspaper; it is in the air.

Inadvertently, in our first number we omitted to mention, among the improvements of the past decade, the organization of the Catholic Union, and among the schools there was an equally unintentional omission of the Brothers' academy. These lapses we hope to remedy in some future number, in which we shall show that much of the progress of the city in many ways is owing to the Catholic church, whose pastors and business men are ever alert and active. One of our plans is for an illustrated article, with views of the cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, St. Joseph's church, etc., and portraits of some of the reverend clergy.



Miss J. F. M., who sends two subscriptions to THE NEW ALBANY, suggests that encouragement be given in its pages to literary effort. Several attempts to establish an Albany literary journal have been made and failed. The Albanian by Mr. Carl N. Greig. The Fort Orange Monthly by Mr. J. A. Lawson, were laudable efforts in this direction. They fully deserved the success they did not attain. For the present, we must work another field — more utilitarian no doubt; but more promising of satisfactory results.

Later, when we are rich and powerful it will be our delight to act upon the thoughtful suggestion of Miss J. F. M. At the same time, we hope THE NEW ALBANY will not be found wholly devoid of literary merit at any period of its existence.



The one criticism of our first number, most dwelt upon and oftenest repeated, was that we sold the first page of the cover for advertising purposes. It was merely a matter of \$35 cash to us, and a matter of a good deal more than that probably, to Thepure Baking Powder Company, but to show that we are amenable to criticism, we have induced them to forego that very favorable position, and their announcement will be found in this number on page 62.

Now, will our gentle critics help us to \$35 more subscriptions and sales, than we would otherwise have had? We shall see.

MEN OF THE DAY.

JOHN BOYD THACHER.

At the head of any great movement, or close behind urging it onward, you always find A Man.

He may perhaps only typify the spirit of the age of which he is a part; or the feeling of the period may simply express itself through him. Sometimes he creates the sentiment as well as embodies it. But the Man must be there.

In the inception of the movement through which the spirit of progress was breathed into the dry bones of the Albany of a dozen years ago, the Man was John Boyd Thacher.

An Albanian, born of good stock, blessed with large possessions, endowed with public spirit, ideas, enterprise, and enthusiasm; cultured, refined and courteous — such was the individual who in 1885 entered the race for mayor of the city of Albany.

It was a decided case of The Young Man in Politics, and as such, so far as the office of mayor was concerned, a novelty for which the town was scarcely prepared. It was not Mr. Thacher's first appearance in public life. Two years before this he had been elected to the State senate, in which body he had served with fidelity and distinction. But some very queer material gets into the State senate, and the office, though honorable and important, is not necessarily a conclusive test of ability. With the mayoralty it is different.

And now, without assuming to say whether it was because the time was ripe, or because Mayor Thacher forced the time to maturity, it is an undeniable fact that it was under his administration the city of Albany acquired an impetus that is felt to this day in moving her forward in the line of progress and improvement.

Date it, if you will, from the bi-centennial celebration. We will admit it was then generally agreed that two hundred years of inertia was about as much as any city could bear up under, and that it was a good time to make a start; but if the idea did not originate with Mr. Thacher it certainly found in him an ardent and earnest apostle, and as for the celebration itself, every one knows, who

knows any thing about it, that the observance would never begun to have reached the magnitude it did, had it not been for the persistent helpfulness of the man in the mayor's chair. He had assistants, of course, but they received their inspiration from him, and when the project dragged, as drag it did most wearily at times, it was his shoulder that was nearest to the wheel, and his enthusiasm which pulled it out of the slough of despond.

All through that great event in Albany's history, Mayor Thacher figured with distinguished credit to himself and with honor to the city. His speeches were gems of oratory, and models of good taste. Upon thousands of visitors he impressed the fact that while we were celebrating the Albany of the past, we were planning the Albany of the future, and all were convinced that Mayor Thacher, at least, was a firm believer in the Albany that was to be.

And he has proved his faith by his works. The fact should not be lost sight of that the people of Albany owe one grand metropolitan feature of their city—the new public hall—first, to Harmanus Blecker, second to the late Amasa J. Parker, and third to John Boyd Thacher.

For there was [a time when it seemed extremely doubtful whether the conditions imposed upon the Young Men's Association under which they were to receive the legacy

whereby the hall was built, would or could be met. The public did not respond; the directors were well nigh in despair; every string had been pulled, but the money had not been raised. Then Mayor Thacher took hold, and, as if by magic, the thing was done.

But if there had been nothing else to make memorable the administration of Mayor Thacher, the redemption of State street would have done so. Future generations will find it

hard to believe that for decade after decade this superb thoroughfare was used as a free public market where from early morn till blazing noon farmers' teams were allowed to stand while all sorts of produce were disposed of, all kinds of refuse accumulated, and piles of pelts lay stinking in the sun. For years, efforts more or less energetic had been made to reform this abuse; its

—“offense was rank, it smelled to heaven;”

but the market was too firmly embed-



JOHN BOYD THACHER.

ded in the prejudices of the last century to be readily abandoned. Other administrations had tried and failed. They stumbled upon the difficulty of first selecting a spot to which the market should be removed. Mayor Thacher adopted heroic treatment. He realized that there would never be a new and a better market till the old one was abolished; and without waiting for one to be established he succeeded in driving the farmers out of State street, feeling

confident that such a course would result eventually in their finding much better and certainly much more appropriate quarters elsewhere. It was not his fault that the long and tedious delay followed; but it is due to him that we have, at last, a convenient and commodious market place; and it is due to him that State street is to-day the handsome street it is, for it would never have been repaved and regraded so long as the market remained there. It is now an approach worthy of the incomparable legislative structure to which it leads.

Mr. Thacher, at present, is enjoying the pleasures of private life. Except as one of the commissioners of the State of New York for the World's Fair at Chicago, he holds no office, and it is probably safe to say desires none. It is difficult to see what there is outside of a natural desire to assist in the promulgation of the principles of the advanced wing of the Democratic party to which he belongs, to tempt a man of his tastes and circumstances to enter the arena of practical politics. His principal business, which is the manufacture of car-wheels, is understood to be highly profitable, and runs with so little friction that Mr. Thacher is left free to devote considerable time to avocations that are congenial. He travels, he is an ardent photographer, he is a collector of rare books and manuscripts. His hobbies are those which denote culture and taste; and while he is not given to saying much about them, it may be said in passing, that his collection of autographs is one of the most interesting in America, as was demonstrated, in part, in the exhibition of the Albany Historical and Art Association some time since. For instance, in English history he possesses the autograph of every king and queen and of their consorts also, back to and including Shakespeare's Prince Hal; in Spanish history those of kings and queens back to Ferdinand and Isabella under, whose reign America was discovered by Columbus. In English literature his collection is still more interesting, for the names of all prominent authors that are missing can be almost counted on the fingers of one hand. Even Shakespeare is represented by an autograph whose genuineness compares favorably at least with that in the

Montaigne of Florio; while Addison contributes no less than twenty-two manuscript poems.

His collection of fifteenth century printing is also wonderfully complete, and of great historical and monetary value. His general library contains many books that are the envy of the bibliophile, among them an exceedingly fine copy of the 1623 edition of Shakespeare.

But Mr. Thacher guards his treasures almost as jealously as he would his household gods, and no description of them has ever appeared in print.

Mr. Thacher is in the fresh vigor of manhood, is blessed with excellent health, and has lost none of the enthusiasm of youth, albeit there is mingled with it a degree of experience that places him at his best in life. Truly fortunate is he among the sons of men. What the future may have in store for him none can tell, but this thing is certain; he possesses a capacity for intellectual and artistic pleasures without which the highest enjoyment of living is impossible. And beside this, political preferment, even of the highest, is the merest bubble, the chase of which is wearisome and vexatious, and the realization a delusion and a snare.

And while Mr. Thacher has already served Albany in an official capacity with eminent honor to himself and satisfaction to the public, he will, no doubt, continue as faithfully to serve her in private life, for he believes in Albany, and is as proud of the city of which he is now only a simple citizen, as he was when before her gates as chief executive, he welcomed all the world to enter and behold how honorable her past, how fair her present, how hopeful her future.

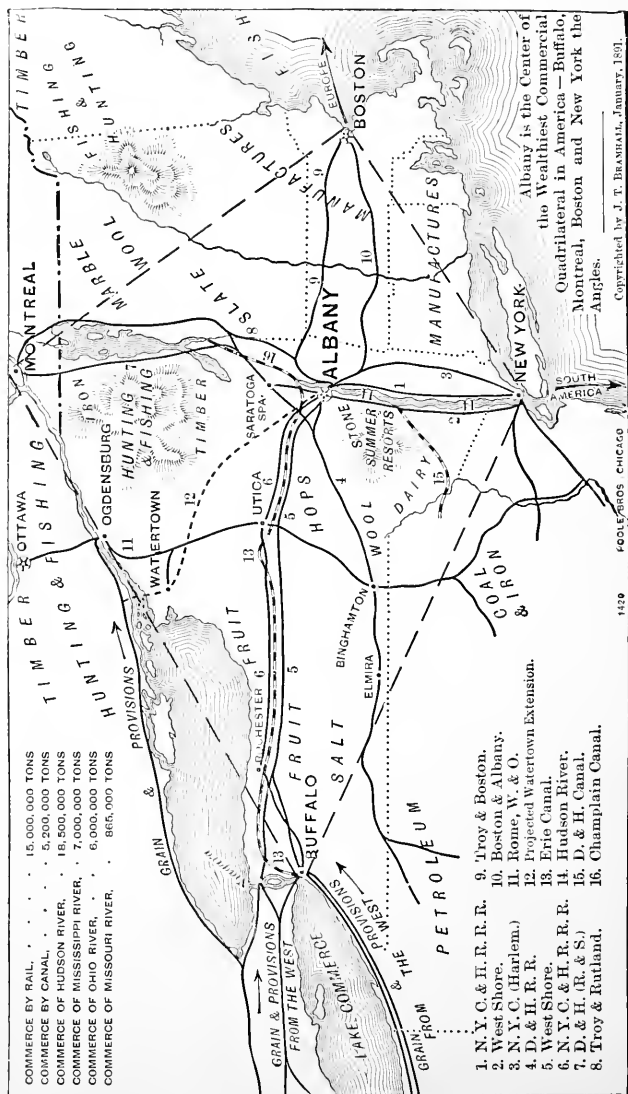
The action of the Legislature in appropriating \$8,000 to the New York and New England fair, provided \$8,000 is subscribed for the same purpose, places that enterprise upon its feet, and insures for the exhibition on the Troy road next August a certain success. Of course there should be no difficulty in obtaining the necessary subscription, and Albany will not be backward. She could raise it all herself, but we suppose Troy will be permitted to help. It benefits both cities alike.

ALBANY IS THE HUB.

Albany is the center of the wealthiest commercial quadrilateral in America, and is connected with the angles by direct lines of traffic. This is something for the Albanian to be proud of, and to take advantage of, for it is better to be an old city be-

tween trade centers than a new city where there is no trade at all.

Examine the parallelogram. Buffalo, to the west, 300 miles, the gateway of the western trade, with real property of \$150,000,000, connected with Albany by the greatest traffic railroad in the world, and by a canal which at no distant day will be a



ship water-way carrying ocean vessels to the great lakes.

Eastward lies Boston, 200 miles, the great entrepot of New England trade, the centre of a nest of great manufacturing towns, and with real property of \$620,000,000. Like Buffalo, it is connected with Albany by a double railway system, one of the lines being a part of the great Vanderbilt system reaching from Chicago and the great west.

To the north is Montreal, the busy and enterprising metropolis of Canada, an inland port for ocean commerce; a day nearer Liverpool than New York is, and the terminus, beside other railroads, of the Canadian Pacific, England's great route to the east on British soil. This pushing, growing, beautiful city has 170,000 inhabitants and \$100,000,000 of real estate and is connected with Albany by both rail and canal.

Finally, to the south, at the mouth of the grand and beautiful river Hudson, is New York, the queen city of the western world; the market for half the country.

Like Tyre she sits at the entrance of the sea, the people of all lands are her merchants, and all the ships of the sea with their mariners occupy her port with merchandise. The broad Hudson and the double railway system on either shore, with their continuation westward to the lakes is the natural road of commerce with the interior of the continent, and there never can be any other route to compare with this. The great triple crowned city now has two and a half millions of inhabitants and two billions of real property.

Think of it, Albanians. At the geographical and traffic center of a parallelogram of 3,135,000 people and three billion dollars worth of "real" property, with as much more in money and goods for trade and speculation! Think of it, and do not swell with pride, but get up and hustle. Back and forth through the arteries of commerce, through Albany is carried the commerce of the farms, the forests, the mines and the manufacturing and trading centres.

The trade of the Hudson river; do you know what it is? The government report on commerce and navigation says that the commerce of the river is 18,500,000 tons, which is more

than four million tons greater than the commerce of the rivers Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri! The explanation is simply this: Population.

Add to this the commerce of the canals and railroads centering in Albany 20,200,000 tons, and we have a commerce of 38,700,000 tons!

Time was when the "old Albanian" bemoaned the loss of the trucking, in the breaking bulk which was one prime factor in Albany business. It behooves the young Albanian to "hitch his wagon to a star" and adapt himself to modern business methods.

But business is not the only thing in life. Nowadays people mix pleasure with business. Hundreds of thousands of tourists pass through Albany every year, and many stop to admire our beautiful city, with its magnificent granite capitol and its historical landmarks. But see with what pleasure resorts Albany is surrounded. To the north, the unsurpassed fishing and hunting of the Canadian woods and lakes, the Thousand Islands, the Adirondacks, Lake George, Round Lake and Saratoga. Over east are the White Mountains, and all the New England pleasure resorts. To the south, the Catskills and the seaside watering places, and to the west, the unparalleled Niagara cataract.

Suppose we survey the whole continent for a site for a healthful, beautiful, enterprising, prosperous city; can we do better than discover Albany anew? JOHN T. BRAMHALL.

The organization and incorporation of the Albany Hardware and Iron Co. is the culmination of a plan which has been under consideration for a number of months, and has for its object the purchase and carrying on of the business so long conducted by Mr. Maurice E. Vicle. It has been established for over 45 years, and is as well and favorably known as any house of its kind in the State. Its good-will must be an extremely valuable asset. We understand that four-fifths of the stock has been taken but that the remainder is still to be placed. The opportunity appears to be an excellent one, for the house is virtually without a competitor in this city, and with new blood and enlarged resources its success can scarce be a matter of doubt.

Mr. J. Howard King has accepted a design for the fountain which it is proposed to erect in Washington park. Mr. King, in this matter, is a law unto himself; but there are many who think that in inviting several artists to compete, and paying for the rejected designs \$250 each, he might have included Mr. Charles Lang, the Albany artist, who has already spent much time and labor upon a model, as Mr. King very well knew. Had the committee of experts then decided against Mr. Lang, not a word of objection would have been raised, but under the circumstances it would certainly have been no more than fair to the young Albanian to have given him a chance. Supposing he had won? It would have been the gateway for him to fame and fortune. And to place such a golden opportunity before a young and deserving townsman struggling for recognition, would have been as creditable to Mr. King, as any action he has yet taken in the matter. It is to be regretted that he did not see it in this light.

It is a pleasure to note the steady, upward progress of a man like Mr. F. A. Harrington. He began as a school-teacher, but in 1863 or 1864 found his vocation, as a railroad man, under President Ramsey, in building the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad from Worcester to Cobleskill. In 1865 he was agent at Sidney, where he learned telegraphy, and was also agent for the Midland road, besides representing the coal interests of the D. & H., thus becoming connected with that great business system. In 1873 he was sent to Troy as the agent of the D. & H. in that city. Fourteen years later the New York Central found out that they wanted him for their general agent there, and they got him. In 1890 he was promoted to be assistant superintendent of the Mohawk and Hudson divisions, and on the 20th of last May he took the next step on the ladder, and was made superintendent of that important part of the great Four Tracked. Mr. Harrington is understood among railroad men to represent the new blood embodied in the Webb-Voorhees administration, which is so rapidly lifting the Central-Hudson out of old ruts, and making it what it ought to be, the greatest and grandest railroad on the

Continent. Mr. Harrington in his new position is the cynosure of ten thousand eyes, but those who know him best have no fear for his complete and abounding success.

Much improvement has been made in *Capital Chips*. A number of young men are interested in its success, and Mr. Gallup is giving to it the character which must be followed by an enviable reputation. It is in all things bright and sunny, and is a welcome weekly guest in many an Albany household.

THE NEW ALBANY is the title of a monthly publication that has just appeared. The editor, Mr. H. P. Phelps, of the Albany Times, is one of the most capable newspaper men in the State. It is handsomely printed by the Brandow Printing Company. Its contents will interest every public-spirited citizen, and will convince all who have doubted that Albany has taken a new lease of life—that the modern spirit is abroad, and “enterprise and progress” are now the order of the day.—*Albany Express*, May 9.



TRUNKS AND BAGS.
Also in our NEW STORE next door.

Cotrell & Leonard.

THE NEW ALBANY makes its bow to the public to-day in a neat, attractive and artistic manner. Henry P. Phelps, than whom there is no more graceful writer in Albany, is its editor. That he will faithfully fulfill, so far as he can, the mission of the publication, none who knows his ability can doubt for a single moment. His purpose in this new venture is clearly stated in his "prolegomenon." A publication with such aims, to be conducted upon such plans, should know no such word as fail. We wish the new venture more success than even its most sanguine supporters look for.—*Albany Union*, April 25.

THE NEW ALBANY, which is published by the Brandow Printing Company, and edited by Mr. Henry P. Phelps, makes a very happy entrance upon the field which it desires to present for its own. It modestly professes to be in doubt as to the popular appreciation which will enable it to become a joy forever. It is already a thing of beauty. The public

will be quick to recognize the result of this little *brochure*, and we bespeak for it as much success as it deserves—which will fully gratify Editor Phelps and the gentlemen associated with him in the worthy venture.—*Sunday Press*, April 26.

THE NEW ALBANY is the name of a handsome monthly published in our sister city. Its mission is to glorify Albany in all things thereunto pertaining. Finely printed on excellent paper and beautifully illustrated, the reading matter is crisp and loyally hopeful of, and patriotic to, Albany. E. A. Kellogg, one of the brightest of new Albany's products, is the business manager, and Henry P. Phelps, whose graceful and well-informed writings have for many years brightened the columns of the *Albany Times*, is its editor. The purpose and work in THE NEW ALBANY are commendable. It ought to succeed, and if it does, it will prove a good investment for the city of Albany.—*Troy Press*, May 18.

The Albany Advertising Agency



presents its compliments to the business men of this city and vicinity, and begs to report progress.

The first announcement of its existence was made in THE NEW ALBANY less than two months ago.

During that brief period it has formed an extended and profitable acquaintance which is increasing rapidly; so rapidly in fact, that we really haven't time to talk except to those who mean business.

We have passed beyond first principles. Life is too short to argue as to whether Advertising is a necessity or not.

If you have not settled that point in your mind, you have no use for us, and *vice versa*.

The men we are after are the men who already believe in Advertising, and who practice Advertising, but who are not satisfied with its results.

Remember this fact: More money is thrown away in Advertising, every year, than it takes to carry on the Government.

Why?

Simply because of mistaken methods.

Perhaps you know how it is yourself.

Perhaps you are not above taking a little advice on that point.

Perhaps we can be of service.

That is exactly what we are here for; here at No. 15 North Pearl Street.

What did you think of our little booklet,

"Intelligence Applied to Advertising?"

Manager.

“A Penny Saved is Tuppence Earned.”

Would you like to make an investment in a perfectly safe Company?

* * *

If so, you are cordially invited to investigate the plan of the NEW YORK MUTUAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, which promises nothing it cannot perform.

* * *

Actual results given as a basis of calculation.

* * *

Estimates on *supposition* discarded as worthless.

* * *

Will you not call on Mr. H. L. De Freest, the General Agent of the Company and get information on this subject?

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD,

ALBANY, N. Y.

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General Agent.

DECIDEDLY A STYLISH NAME.

"The Alcazar,"

(accent on the "zar:") and it fits our latest design in two seated vehicles, perfectly.

Something Spanish about it—suggests the Alhambra, and everything that is tasteful and elegant.

At the same time strong as steel, and as durable as Dr. Holmes's

—"wonderful one horse shay,
That was built in such a logical way,
It ran a hundred years to a day," etc.

"The Alcazar" is the result of skilled workmanship employed on carefully selected material; and directed by refined taste.

It is finished in natural wood, with a high polish, and is in all respects a delight to the eye and a comfort to the whole man, without being a heavy drain on his pocket.

Standard Wagon Co.,

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96 STATE STREET,

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Sole Agent
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BODEGA.

FINE MEDICINAL WINES AND
LIQUORS FOR FAMILY USE.

Hotels and Druggists Supplied.

John E. Danaher,

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"Old Hay Market,"

Hay and Grain,

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Edward McClasky.

AT THE OLD NO.

NORTH 15 PEARL

And they will continue to do the
best work.

Brandow Printing Co.

To the Merchants and Manufacturers of Albany and vicinity.

It is to your interest to ship your freight by

MURRAY'S LINE.

Why? Because they can make you *lower rates* for freight to and from Albany and New York, and all points East, South and South West than any other line.

For rates and information apply to

EDWARD F. MURRAY, JOHN T. BIRGE,
1 Hudson Ave., 12 Coenties Slip,
Albany. New York.

N. B.—Don't forget to order your shipment via

Murray's Line.

Pier 6, East River, New York.

Foot Hudson Ave., Albany.

McMurray & Brooksby,

STONE CUTTERS,

Green St, cor. Westerlo, Albany, N. Y.,

Have constantly on hand, or manufacture to order, every variety of

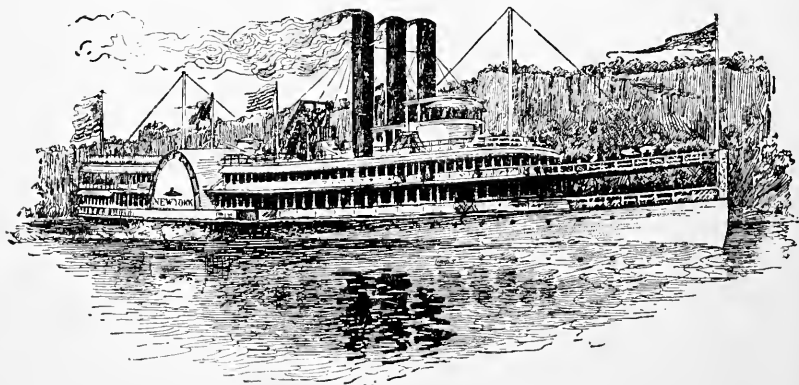
Italian and American Marble, Ohio and Connecticut Freestone Monuments,

ALSO

American Marble, Ohio and Connecticut Freestone, Granite and Bluestone,

suitable for building purposes which will be furnished to order and shipped to any place at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.



STEAMERS "NEW YORK" OR "ALBANY"

Leave Albany Daily, except Sundays, 8.30 A. M.; Making Principal

Landings; arriving at New York, 22d St., 5:30 P. M.

THE DELAWARE & HUDSON R. R.

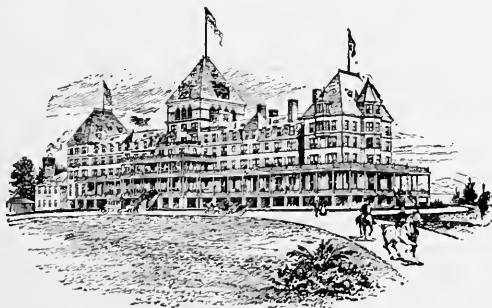


The only direct line to the
Adirondack Mountains.

*Lake Champlain, Lake George,
Saratoga, Montreal, Sharon
Springs, Cooperstown, etc.*

THE ONLY
PULLMAN LINE
BETWEEN
Albany and Chicago.

The Hotel Champlain,



The Superb Summer Hotel of the north, on the west shore of Lake Champlain, three miles south of Plattsburgh.

H. G. YOUNG,
Vice-President.

J. W. BURDICK,
Gen'l Pass. Agent

ALBANY, N. Y.

If there is a

Real Live Man

in the city of Albany who holds to the opinion that death will ultimately overtake him, if, we say, there is such a man or five hundred of such, who are not personally and intimately acquainted with Wm. Patterson of Room 5, Tweddle Building, Albany, it is a duty which they owe their families to call on Mr. Patterson *at once*, and ask him what he has to offer in the way of Life Insurance.

E. FITZGERALD'S SONS,

Plumbers, Roofers . . .
. . . and Coppersmiths,

No. 22 Beaver Street,

ALBANY, N. Y.

**Lead Pipe and every kind
of Plumbing Apparatus.**

Competent Workmen sent to all parts of the Country to fit and put up Work, and all Work from this establishment Warranted.

**Jobbing Promptly Attended to.
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.**

COME AND LOOK AT THE STOCK OF

C. G. Craft & Co.

and see what they have in the way of

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

Clothing.

All sizes and all prices. Ready-made and made to order.

C. G. CRAFT & CO.,

18, 20, 22 and 24 James St., cor. Maiden Lane.

"If the labels were removed you couldn't tell the difference."

This remark was made to me by Mr. John H. Sutliff, of 35 and 37 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y., in discussing the merits of his Monogram Ginger Ale, as compared with the imported article.

Now I thought, as many others do, that I was old enough and big enough to distinguish between a foreign product at \$1.50 per doz. and the home-made liquid ginger put up down on Hamilton St., and sold at \$1.00 a doz. So I accepted Mr. Sutliff's challenge, hence this announcement over my signature.

I propose to do him full justice and will therefor say that there *is* no difference except the price.

Under these circumstances will you continue to patronize John Bull, or will you buy Monogram Ginger Ale, whose owner since the 15th day of April has successfully introduced it to the trade and to the public in every town and city within 300 miles of Albany?

Carleoggs

OUTING GOODS, ∴

∴ MADRAS AND ∴

∴ CHEVIOTT

===== SHIRTS =====

TENNIS SUITS.

TENNIS ∴- RACKETS

from 50 cts. up.

S. E. MILLER, Jr.,

Men's Outfitter,

And Custom Shirt Maker.

34 and 36 Maiden Lane.

JOSEPH McDONOUGH,

"Ye Olde Booke Man"

53 & 55 State Street,

ALBANY, N. Y.

This is one of the largest stocks of New and Second-hand Books in the Country.

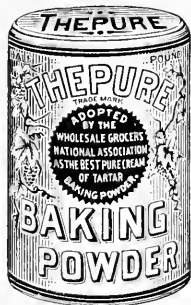
I pay the highest price for Libraries or small lots of books.

CATALOGUE 71 IS JUST ISSUED, SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

"The scenes are old, the habits
are the same
We wore last year."

If Dryden could step down from the clouds and gaze on the latest fads in neckwear, negligee shirts, outing goods, etc., as displayed and sold by Henry A. Allen, of 17 North Pearl St., probably he would exclaim with the modern small boy "I'm not in it."

THE CANS OPENED.



In advertising, as in all other departments of business, or in any sphere of life, there is one thing WHICH PAYS IN THE LONG RUN—HONESTY. Certain lurid advertising, while it seems to be the run of the day, is misleading to such an extent, that it almost borders on the criminal. The bold headlines of a certain advertisement inform the ladies that “*Some Baking Powders lose their strength quickly*” after the can is opened. We know this to be strictly true and we think it well that the ladies should know *which Baking Powder retains its strength until used*. We therefore submit the following and feel that we can leave it to the HOUSEWIVES OF THE LAND to decide upon the proper course to pursue.

OFFICE OF DR. BENNETT F. DAVENPORT, Analytical Chemist, }
161 Tremont St., BOSTON, MASS., June 12, 1890. }

This is to certify that at the request of the *New England Grocer*, I purchased in open market, May 22, 1890, fresh, original, unopened cans of the Royal, Cleveland's and Thepure Baking Powder, and have carefully tested them as to the claims of one of them that theirs “will retain its full leavening power until used,” while some other brands “lose their strength quickly after the can is once opened.”

When first opened, THEPURE was found to be the strongest, yielding 8.33 per cent. more leavening gas than the Royal, and 3.62 per cent. more than Cleveland's. The open cans were then under one bell glass exposed to light and air, in my office window, and at intervals of one, two and three weeks retested and found to still rank in the same order. At the last test, however, THEPURE was 13.39 per cent. stronger than the Royal, and 2.92 per cent. stronger than Cleveland's.

I have made a careful examination of THEPURE Baking Powder and found it to be composed only of a very pure grape cream tartar and soda bicarbonate, *compounded in the right proportions to yield the greatest volume of gas*, mixed with sufficient fine wheat flour to prevent caking. It yields 14.1 per cent. by weight of leavening gas, and an ounce of it if tested at the temperature of the interior of a baking loaf (212 deg. F.), would yield 170.61 cubic inches of gas.

Respectfully submitted,

BENNETT F. DAVENPORT.

Comment is unnecessary. All Grocers sell THEPURE.

Respectfully yours,

THEPURE BAKING POWDER CO.,

ALBANY, N. Y.

Executive Mansion, [2]
 Dr. Wm. E. Millbank,
 Dr. Lewis Balch, Sec. St. B. of H.
 Dr. Franklin Townsend,
 Dr. Chas. H. Porter,
 Gen. Robert Lenox Banks,
 James B. Jermain,
 Gen. Frederick Townsend,
 Hon. Matthew Hale,

John G. Myers,
 Hon. Abraham Lansing,
 Marcus T. Hun,
 Hon. John Boyd Thacher,
 Judge John Clinton Gray,
 Franklin Townsend,
 Rufus H. King,
 Theodore Townsend,
 Hon. John M. Bailey,
 J. Fenimore Cooper,
 Chas. J. Peabody,
 Wm. Kidd,

Delavan Peck,
 G. A. Van Allen,
 C. M. Bissell,
 Henry T. Martin,
 Walter F. Hurecomb,
 P. V. Fort,
 Horace G. Young,
 A. W. Fuller, Architect,
 John H. Farrell,

John W. McNamara,
 Dudley Oleott,
 Chas. Van Benthuyssen,
 Cebra Quackenbush,
 C. E. Argersinger,
 Geo. Douglas Miller,
 Gilbert M. Tucker,

Seth Wheeler,
 John Pennie,
 James Welch,
 Patrick Shevlin,
 Isaac LeFevre,
 T. C. Rowe,

Andrew G. White,
 Wm. H. Keeler,
 John Keeler,
 Geo. W. Robinson,
 Wm. J. Norwood,
 P. J. Sweeney,

Miss S. W. Barnard,
 The Misses Wheeler,
 Miss Anna J. Conklin,
 Mrs. E. R. Hun,
 Mrs. John W. Field,
 New Capitol,
 Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
 Albany Savings Bank,
 Commerce Insurance Block,
 Old Men's Home,

St. Agnes' School,
 Lathrop Memorial,
 New Child's Hospital,
 New York State National Bank,
 Albany Rural Cemetery, Supt.
 Office,
 Young Men's Christian Association,

Albany Hygeia Co., Turkish
 Baths,
 New York Central & H. R. R. R.
 Co., shops, W. Albany,
 Albany Water Works, Pumping
 Station,
 Wm. Sautter,
 W. E. Masten,
 Frank J. Smith,
 Chas. Van Loon,

W. C. Brate,
 A. C. & Geo. F. Weber,
 B. J. E. Mullen
 Wm. J. Reineck
 James B. Lyon,
 Albany Brewing Co.

Municipal Brewing Co. (2)
 Quim & Nolan Ale Brewing Co.
 Beaverwyck Brewing Co.
 Taylor Brewing and Malting Co.
 Albany & Greenbush Bridge Co.
 Geo. H. Thacher & Co.,

Huyck & Argersinger,
 Albany Penitentiary,
 Albany Perforated Wrapping
 Paper Co. [2]

John G. Myers, New York Store,
 John Keeler, Restaurant,
 Union Laundry Co.,

H. J. Vandenburg, Laundry,
 Perry Stove Co.,
 Rathbone, Sard & Co.,
 Chas. Van Benthuyssen & Sons,
 C. F. Williams Printing Co.,
 Townsend Furnace & Machine
 Shop [2].

The Cry Goes Up

that Albanians do not patronize home industries.

This may or may not be true. It all depends.

If the article required can be obtained in the home market, is it not safe to assume that nine out of every ten persons will buy it in Albany?

That is our experience.

The Albany Filter

is sold at home; it is sold the world over.

There is no other filter known among men whereby *barrels* instead of drops of pure, sparkling water can be obtained instantly.

Be in the Swim

with our Albany customers around the border.

THE
ALBANY STEAM TRAP CO.,

60 to 64 Church St., Albany.

FRED'K TOWNSEND, Prest.

JAS. H. BLESSING, Sec'y & Treas.

Wm. H. Livingstone,
 Theodore M. Amsdell,
 E. D. Jenison,
 Ferdinand M. Aufesser,
 Wm. McDonald,
 Jacob Kreischer,
 John E. Sherwood,
 John K. Howe,
 Mrs. John V. L. Truyn,
 Mrs. George Evans,
 Mrs. Henry D. Frazier,

Housekeepers

The (so-called) cheap roll or package for which you pay 10 to 15 cents, contains 400 to 600 sheets coarse, heavy paper, likely to stop drains, necessitate the services of the plumber to clear them, medical attendance to relieve illness occasioned by consequent foul air, *and costs you for 2,000 sheets, 50 cents.*

The "Diamond" Brand Roll contains **2,000 sheets Best Soluble Tissue. Price, 25 cents.**

BRIEFLY:

2,000 sheets Inferior paper cost you 50 cents.

2,000 sheets Best Soluble Tissue 25 cents.

Your Grocer or Druggist can supply you with single rolls at price stated or special cases containing ten rolls, **20,000 sheets and Nickel Fixture for Two Dollars**, or we will forward the same by Express on receipt of that sum.

As the same amount of inferior paper will cost \$5.00, there is a liberal margin for transportation to distant points.

Address,

A. P. W. Paper Co.,

Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY SAVINGS BANK,

STATE COR. CHAPEL STREET.

Interest allowed on all deposits commencing the first day of each month.

INCORPORATED 1820.

The Oldest Bank for Savings in the City

Assets, January 1, 1891,	\$14,017,735.72
Deposits,	11,864,779.70
Surplus,	\$2,152,956.02

This Bank is open daily from 10 until 2 o'clock, and on Saturdays from 5 till 8 o'clock P. M.

OFFICERS.

J. HOWARD KING, *President.*
 MATTHEW HALE, *1st Vice-President.*
 MARCUS T. HUN, *2d Vice President.*
 THEODORE TOWNSEND, *Treasurer.*
 WILLIAM KIDD, *Secretary.*
 BENJAMIN W. JOHNSON, *Asst. Treasurer.*

TRUSTEES.

J. HOWARD KING,	RUFUS K. TOWNSEND,
HENRY T. MARTIN,	JACOB H. TEN EYCK,
MATTHEW HALE,	W. B. VAN RENSSELAER,
WILLIAM KIDD,	LUTHER H. TUCKER,
MARCUS T. HUN,	J. W. TILLINGHAST,
W. M. VAN ANTWERP,	LEDYARD COGSWELL,
JAMES D. WASSON,	CHARLES TRACY,
ABRAHAM LANSING,	CLARENCE RATHBONE,
GRANGE SARD,	EDWARD BOWDITCH,
	ACORS RATHBUN.

The Commerce Insurance Company, OF ALBANY, N. Y.

The Commerce Insurance Company, of Albany, N. Y.

The Commerce Insurance Company, of Albany, N. Y.

Why should you Insure with "THE COMMERCE?"

*"Reasons * * * as plenty as blackberries."—Shakspeare.*

- 1st.—BECAUSE it is an Albany enterprise, founded by Albanians, conducted by Albanians, with its assets principally invested in Albany Real Estate and Albany Bank Shares.
- 2d.—BECAUSE it is an absolutely safe company. Its capital and surplus being in Albany securities are well known to everybody, and its career for the past thirty-two years is an ample guarantee for future results.
- 3d.—BECAUSE it pays its losses and pays them promptly. Since its organization in 1859, it has disbursed to sufferers by fire, \$3,000,000
- 4th.—BECAUSE its risks are conservative; for while its losses have been \$3,000,000, its premiums received for the same period were \$4,500,000
- 5th.—BECAUSE its good management is demonstrated by its prosperity. It has paid in dividends \$780,000.
- 6th.—BECAUSE other people do. Its risks written in this state alone, the past year amounted to \$5,785,890.
- 7th.—BECAUSE its directors are men known to everybody in Albany—men whose business character speaks for itself, namely :

DIRECTORS.

G. A. VAN ALLEN, PRESIDENT.

C. P. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT.

I. A. CHAPMAN,
CHARLES H. ADAMS,
E. DARWIN JONES,
SAMUEL SCHUYLER,
NATHAN B. PERRY,
O. H. DAVENPORT,

JOHN G. MYERS,
HORACE B. SILLIMAN,
WM. M. VAN ANTWERP,
JAMES MILWAIN,
PETER V. FORT,
HENRY G. BURLEIGH.

E. D. JENISON,

SECRETARY.

No. 57 STATE STREET,
IN THE
Commerce - Insurance - Block.

The Commerce Insurance Company,
OF ALBANY, N. Y.

THE NEW ALBANY.

BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY, Publishers

Entered as second-class matter at the Albany, N. Y., Post Office, April 27, 1891

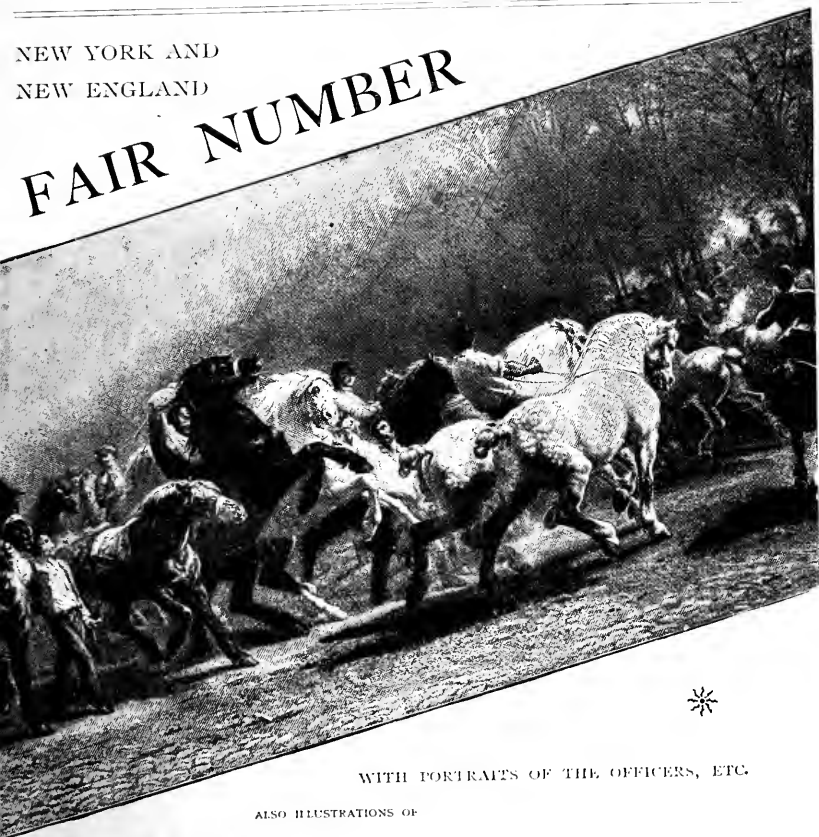
VOL. I

ALBANY, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1891

No. 3

NEW YORK AND
NEW ENGLAND

FAIR NUMBER



WITH PORTRAITS OF THE OFFICERS, ETC.

ALSO ILLUSTRATIONS OF

THE CITY HALL . . .

THE ARMORY . . .

THE CAPITOL AND . . .

THE MARKET PLACE

No Man Eats

A WHOLE BUNCH OF CELERY !

He discards the long, tough fibre,
the leaves and the greenness.
Presently he gets down to the
crisp, meaty bits.

THEN THERE'S RELISH.

No Man Buys

ALL THE CARRIAGES, WAGONS OR CARTS SHOWN AT THE FAIR.



**NEXT DOOR BUT ONE TO
THE POST OFFICE.**

He first examines the
different makes, their
quality, workmanship,
finish, style and prices,
then he comes into town
and buys one made by
the STANDARD WAGON
Co.,

THEN THERE'S COMFORT.

MERTENS & PHALEN,
Manufacturers and Retailers
 BEST MADE CLOTHING.

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 348
 352

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Junction of River, Grand & Fourth Sts.


TROY, N. Y.

The only genuine manufacturers of

BEST MADE, PERFECT FITTING, RELIABLE
 CLOTHING IN TROY OR ALBANY.

RETAILING THEIR OWN MADE GOODS AT WHOLESALE
 PRICES. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN EVERY
 RESPECT OR MONEY REFUNDED.

In purchasing Clothing of Mertens & Phalen, you buy direct from one of the largest manufacturers in the United States and save the middle-man's profit.

 The above cut represents Mertens & Phalen's immense clothing factory—fifty to seventy-five cutters constantly employed.

\$840 I'M OFFERED!

GIVE THE

\$50, \$50, \$50, \$50, \$50, \$50, \$50, \$50!

ARE YOU ALL DONE?

\$840 Once! \$840 Twice!! \$840 Three Times!!!

AND SOLD FOR

Eight Hundred and Forty Dollars.

If you are an Albanian and read the daily papers, you will at once associate the above with the recent auction sale of

VILLA LOTS AT PINE HILLS,

whereby so many *rent-payers* took the only wise course and propose to become *home-owners*.

Does the subject interest you?

Are you quite satisfied with *paying to another* what you could *keep for yourself*?

In a rented house you have neither the pride of *possession*, the pleasure of *adornment*, nor the contentment in *living*, which is possible *only* in a home of your own.

STUDY THE ADVANTAGES OF A HOME AT PINE HILLS.

The sooner you decide, the cheaper you can get it. Values increase with each succeeding purchaser. Come into our office and learn all about it.

42 AND 43
TWEDDLE BUILDING,
ALBANY.

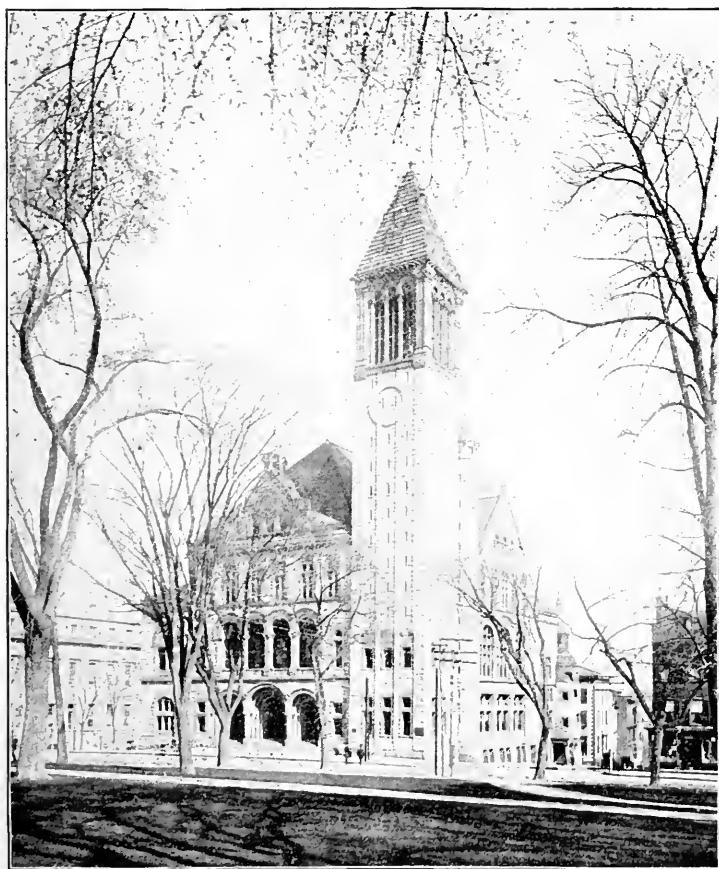
ALBANY LAND IMPROVEMENT
AND BUILDING CO.

THE
NEW ALBANY.

BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

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VOL. I ALBANY, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1891. NO. 3



CITY HALL, SEE PAGE 84.

THE NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND FAIR.

The New York & New England Agricultural and Industrial Society Fair is the natural result of an obvious cause.

State fairs, when held on the grounds between Troy and Albany, have always been a success, both in point of attendance and of exhibits. Long ago it was demonstrated that it was the most popular place in the State to hold a fair.

There are plenty of reasons why this should be so.

In the first place, it is the center of a population of a quarter of a million people, all of whom can visit the fair at small expense for transportation, and return home the same night.

In the second place it is easily and conveniently reached. The frequent trains of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company pass its gates on one side, and the electric cars of the Watervliet Turnpike and Railroad Company pass its gates on the other. Thus Troy with its 65,000 and Albany with its 100,000 population are placed in immediate connection, as are also Cohoes, West Troy, Waterford, Lansingburg and Greenbush, while all around lies a rich and productive farming country, and the cities of Hudson, Pittsfield, Schenectady and Amsterdam, together with the many thriving villages as far west as Utica, as far south as Poughkeepsie, as far southwest as Binghantou, as far east as Pittsfield, as far northeast as North Adams and Greenfield, as far north as Rutland and Plattsburg, all naturally send more or less delegates to a great fair.

In the third place, the grounds are about perfection. They are ample in extent, well supplied with water for live stock, quickly dried after a rain, agreeably shaded with a beautiful grove for basket parties; there is a good race track, the buildings are large and well arranged; the stock is well housed and easily exhibited. In fact, nothing is left to be desired.

When, by an inscrutable policy of the State Agricultural Society, its

fair, instead of being held alternately in different parts of the State was permanently located 150 miles from here in Onondaga county, the quarter of a million people living in this vicinity said, very well; we will have a fair of our own.

And so the New York & New England society was born. It was a healthy infant. Albany is its father, Troy is its mother, and all the thriving towns and villages within a hundred miles or more are its sisters and its cousins and its aunts.

The society was incorporated by special act of the Legislature passed May 15, 1890, and was organized June 4, following. Its charter is substantially the same as that of the State society and contains the same restrictions, requiring an annual report to the comptroller, etc., etc.

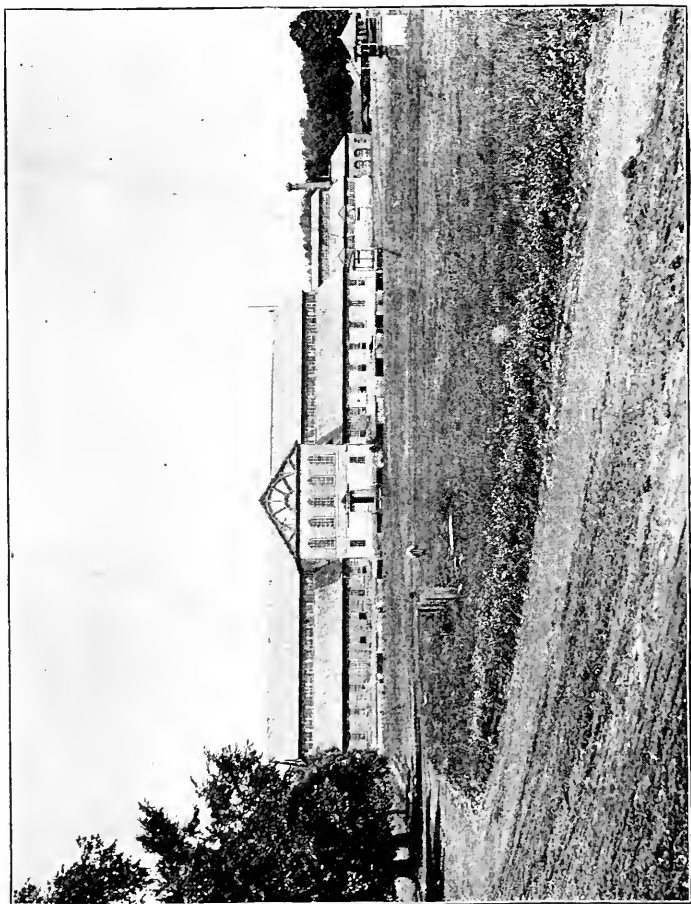
The committee did not get into working order till about July first of last year, and their time was short, but the first exhibition was, under the circumstances, remarkably successful so far as exhibits and attendance were concerned. The entries actually exceeded those in number made at any State fair, while there were from 35,000 to 40,000 paid admissions notwithstanding two bad days. The expenses, however, were heavy, as the buildings had to be repaired, and in some instances replaced. The lumber bill alone was over \$2,000, and there were many other outlays that will not hereafter be necessary.

The fair received nothing from the State last year, and beyond a canvass for life membership, no one was asked to subscribe. Its right to live and prosper, however, was so fully demonstrated that a bill was passed last winter and received the approval of Governor Hill, whereby the society will receive from the State \$8,000, provided an equal sum is subscribed for its support. There can be no doubt that this will be done. The merchants and manufacturers of Albany and Troy and vicinity realize how much benefit a yearly exposition of this kind will be to them, if properly managed, and

that it will be and has been, needs no further assurance than to mention the men who are at its head and are in active control.

The society is fortunate in having as its president, Mr. James K. P. Pine, of Troy, who happily com-

ture of carriages, Mr. Pine is one of the largest breeders of trotters in this section. For about twenty years he has made this one of his hobbies, and on his large and finely equipped farm in Castleton, Vt., he has nearly or quite 100 head.



BUILDINGS AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

bines the vocations of bank president and manufacturer with the avocations of gentleman-farmer and breeder of trotting stock. President of a bank in Lansingburgh, treasurer of the United Shirt & Collar Company, and largely interested in the manufac-

The important position of secretary is filled by Col. Jacob C. Cuyler, of Albany, who, for thirty-eight years, was connected with the State fair, so that this, the second year of the New York and New England, is his fortieth year of experience in the business. Few men are better



ACCOMMODATIONS FOR CATTLE

known in Albany than Col. Cuyler, and his acquaintance throughout the State is very large. For many years one of the editors and proprietors of the *Albany Express*, he is a newspaper man by profession, and understands thoroughly the art of publicity, so important to the advancement of an enterprise of this kind. His relations with editors through the State are such as to obtain for the fair the notice which its importance deserves, and at the exhibitions the reporters are given every accommodation that practical experience as one of them can suggest. Col. Cuyler also knows every prominent exhibitor in the State, and is also known by them, an acquaintance invaluable in the position of secretary, to whose hands are largely intrusted the innumerable preliminaries, as well as countless details of the exhibition itself.

The general superintendent, Col. William H. Terrell, of Albany, is also a veteran in fair management, having been for six or eight years associated with the State fair, being for a number of seasons chief aide to the late Gen. John S. Dickerman, and superintendent of the manufacturers' department. He was active in interesting exhibitors, laid out the floor space, and in fact, was for years one of the hardest working and most useful men attendant upon the State fair. Col.

Terrell has a splendid military record, having served throughout the war, and carries in his right arm a rebel bullet received at the battle of Gettysburgh. He was appointed land clerk in the office of the secretary of state in 1868, and with the exception of three years has held important positions under the State government until the present time, being now in the office of the railroad commission. He is popular and public spirited, and knows no such word as fail. The place he occupies in the fair could not be better fitted if a man to fill it had been made to order.

The treasurer, Mr. John Henry Farrell, is the well known newspaper man, at the head of the *Albany Union*, one of the active, enterprising men with whom Albany abounds. Years ago he was connected with the Albany county fair, and has always taken an interest in exhibitions of this kind, as he has in scores of public enterprises. His widely acknowledged business talent and unswerving integrity commend him for the responsible position he holds.

The list of other officers is made up of representative men as follows:

Vice-presidents.—George L. Stedman, Albany; Thomas R. Proctor, Utica; Thomas Dickson, Troy, county treasurer of Rensselaer county; Andrew A. Mather,

Garrattsville; Frederick W. Jones, Jonesburgh.

Executive board.—George N. Bissell, Millford; Edwin C. Rowley, Hudson; John H. Bagley, Catskill; George H. Treadwell, Bethlehem; Edward Murphy, Jr., Troy; Frank Van Deusen, Troy; James W. Cox, Jr., Albany; Albert C. Phillips, Amsterdam; D. S.

York is evidence that it is regarded by the Legislature and by the governor as worthy of confidence and support. It does not yet receive as much as the so-called State fair does, but the time is coming when it will get just as much, that is, if it can be demonstrated that it is regarded by the farmers and others of equal importance. The first



MR. JAMES K. PINE.

Denison, Lake George; Harvey Van Dreser, Cobleskill; William H. Terrell, Albany; Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Comstock; George W. Van Slyke, Albany; Shepard Tappen, Troy, sheriff of Rensselaer county; Charles P. Sanders, Jr., Schenectady.

The fact that the New York and New England fair will receive a subsidy from the State of New

York is evidence that it is regarded by the Legislature and by the governor as worthy of confidence and support. It does not yet receive as much as the so-called State fair does, but the time is coming when it will get just as much, that is, if it can be demonstrated that it is regarded by the farmers and others of equal importance. The first

year it received nothing; the second year it receives \$8,000 conditionally; next year the demand will be made for an equal division with the fair held at Onondaga. There is, of course, a prestige about the State fair as it was formerly managed, that does not go with any other fair, but it had its limitations also. The people of New England, our near neighbors

with whom we do business every day, and ought to do more, are not naturally attracted by a State fair as they are by a fair in which they have a share, both in the name and in its benefits. This is the New York and New England fair. It appeals to the inhabitants of southern New Hampshire and Vermont and western Massachusetts and Connecticut. State lines are imaginary when it comes to a matter of dollars and cents. The good

tured that ought to be exhibited at a fair like this. It may take a few years to bring this about to any great extent, but our eastern friends are quick to appreciate a chance to create a market, and it will not be long before their exhibits will be a prominent feature of the fair. Reciprocity is the order of the day.

Even the conservative Boston & Albany railroad has been induced to see this, and it is worth noting



COL. JACOB C. CUYLER.

people over the border will come to Albany and to Troy to trade, if they can be made to see that it is their advantage to do so. The fair is the place for our merchants to demonstrate this; the fair is the place to which our eastern neighbors will come to see whether it is so or not.

And the trading will not be all on one side, either. Trust a Yankee for that. Western Massachusetts, in particular, is a bee-hive of industry, and in the other eastern States contiguous to this locality a multitude of articles are manufac-

that the first concession that corporation has ever made to Albany or vicinity, was last year to the New York and New England fair, a favor which the State fair asked for year after year in vain.

The fair will be held this year several weeks earlier than is usual, that is, beginning August 26th. The only objection to this date is that many city people have not at that time finished their vacation, and are out of town; but, on the other hand, there is, perhaps, no week in the year when the farmers

are, as a rule, less busy except in mid-winter, than during the last week of August. It has been called their picnic week, and it is the farmers who go to the fair—they, and the working classes who do not get away from the city at all, or who, if they do, take very short vacations. Then, school has not begun, and the children can go as well as not. Again, while nothing is less to be depended upon than the weather, there certainly is no

be advantageous in many ways. Special attention has been paid to the wants of the people, and no one who comes to the fair will be robbed by extortionate charges, or swindled out of the price of an oyster stew. The "privileges" as they are called, have been let with great care. The dinner arrangements have been placed in the hands of the Ladies' Christian Temperance Union of Albany, and everything will be conducted in a



COL. WM. H. TERRELL.

"equinoctial" storms due at that time. One thing more: A fair held at that time takes precedence of all others, and exhibitors who make the rounds of the exhibitions will start in with this, whereas, if held a week or two or three, later, they would have to choose between the New York and New England and some other, owing to the constitutional disability of being unable to be in two places at the same time. All things considered, it is hoped and believed that the change in time will be found to

neat and orderly manner, at moderate prices. The oyster and clam chowder department last year was a feature highly commended, and this will be conducted by the same persons. By a State law no lager beer or intoxicating liquor of any kind will be sold on or near the grounds. Every officer of the fair with the exception of the president and one or two others, is a sworn deputy sheriff, and the police arrangements will be perfect, so that good order is certain, no matter how large may be the crowd.

There will be no gambling, wheels of fortune, or anything of the kind allowed anywhere near the ground; nor no "fakirs" nor tent shows of any kind. The society could have received thousands of dollars by allowing such nuisances, but the officers realize that the fair is not held for any such purpose. At the same time the honest, simple, healthful amusement of the masses is to be looked after as was never done before at any fair held in this vicinity. The State fair would not so much as pay a brass band; but the New York and New England fair will give band concerts every afternoon, and each day there are to be special attractions. On one day the new and curious Japanese daylight fireworks; on another a balloon ascension with descent by parachute; on another bicycle races and athletic sports, foot races, etc.; each day a grand parade of stock, and also trotting races. No pools will be sold, but everything will be conducted in a clean, legitimate, high-toned manner. It will be a six days' picnic, a people's harvest festival, a time to go forth into the open air and enjoy one's self, and take the family.

The one price of admission, 50 cents, will pay for all, unless it be five cents for the merry-go-round, for the youngsters, or something like that.

It is thought that the early date of holding the fair will make the sports and pleasures, aside from the exhibition, more appropriate than they would be later. A picnic late in September is a little out of season, but in August it is just the thing; and this is to be the farmers' picnic to which all the city is invited.

—•••—

The election of Capt. John Palmer to be the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic is peculiarly gratifying to Albanians, chiefly because it is an honor well bestowed upon a fellow townsman, but also from the fact that for the time being it will make this city the headquarters of the G.A.R. an organization of nearly 400,000 men.

TROY AND ALBANY SHOULD PULL TOGETHER.

There should be no rivalry between Troy and Albany. There is really no cause for any; and very little, if any, exists. Newspaper men, in their superabundant "smartness," occasionally attempt to imitate the minstrel "gags" which originate in the St. Louis and Chicago papers as to the quality of beer, the standing of a base ball club, or the size of a girl's feet. The charge that Albany is slow, is offset by the allegation that Troy is wicked. But there never is much spirit in all this, and less originality. So far as Albany and Troy are acquainted they like each other; there is never much friction, and there is great encouragement to pull together in any scheme in which both are interested. For instance, the New York and New England fair shows what can be done when all jealousies are laid aside. It is a pretty large enterprise for either city to undertake alone, but together there is no difficulty.

A still more important project in which both cities are equally interested is the proposed deepening of the Hudson river by the United States government. This is something in which Troy and Albany should stand shoulder to shoulder, vying with each other to see which should do the most for the common cause. If Troy has enterprise and public spirit let her show it in the effort she makes in this all important matter. If Albany has strength and staying qualities let her put them forth as she has never done before. There will be opposition from New York, but the West is with us. It only needs united exertion, intelligent action and the thing can be accomplished. If the Hudson is deepened to Albany it should also be deepened to Troy; it certainly will never be deepened to Troy till after it is deepened to Albany, so let the people of these two cities pool their issues; when the time comes let public meetings be held, let committees of the most influential men be appointed; let us show Congress

that a great section of the State of New York is in earnest about this matter; that we demand, as a return for the taxes we have paid to help other localities, that some attention now be given the most important water way in the United States. More depends upon it than the profits of one year or ten years; it is the prosperity of future generations, of our children and our children's children, that is at stake, as well as great good in the immediate future.

The establishment of the gun foundries at Watervliet, important as no doubt it is, is but a transient sideshow compared with the lasting benefits that will arise from making a ship channel of the Hudson river.

Troy and Albany cannot too soon awake to the importance of this matter, or to the importance of united, persistent, protracted and unconquerable effort in its behalf. Pull all, and pull together.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

One of the disadvantages under which this city has always had to labor is the largely prevalent outside opinion that the Capitol is about all there is of Albany; that without it our industries would languish, our population would dwindle, moss would cover our sidewalks, and grass grow in the market place.

This idea has been industriously and persistently inculcated by the press of other cities, and has not been sufficiently combatted by our own papers or our own citizens. It is hurtful and it is mistaken.

To be sure, the fact that the government of the State has its seat here adds largely to the importance of the city as a political center, but it is a question whether it does not actually detract from our material prosperity. It is neither an unmixed evil nor an unqualified good.

During the winter, especially, it draws many strangers to town, and hotels and boarding-houses profit accordingly; but Friday adjournments till Monday evening and easily obtainable passes to

New York, divert much of the money that would otherwise be spent here, to the metropolis.

If all the offices in and about the Capitol were held by Albanians, as many seem to suppose is the case, there might be more grounds for the theory that state government is an Albany industry. But this is another mistake. The clerks, the orderlies, and the workmen upon the Capitol come from all over the State, and the money paid to them goes all over the State.

On the other hand, the possibility of getting employment of a "genteel" character in some of the departments is always before the young men of this city and forms a greater temptation, in this respect, than exists elsewhere. The position of page-boy dangles before the parents' eyes, and as this is one of the best paid places, comparatively speaking, in the government, and because of the youth of the applicant, more likely to be given to those who live at home, it is always eagerly sought for by Albanians. So early a plunge into political life is anything but healthful, and many a time unfits the winner for future success that can only be obtained by industry and self-reliance. The harm that the *ignis fatuus* of political position has done to the youth of Albany cannot be calculated, but it is none the less real, and goes far towards offsetting any benefit that has been derived from the location of the seat of government.

However, the Capital is here, and is here to stay, and we must make the best of it. There are compensations, not least of which is the advantage of the State Library, which, under its new and progressive management, is becoming a decided feature in the literary and educational life of Albany. But more of that in a future number.

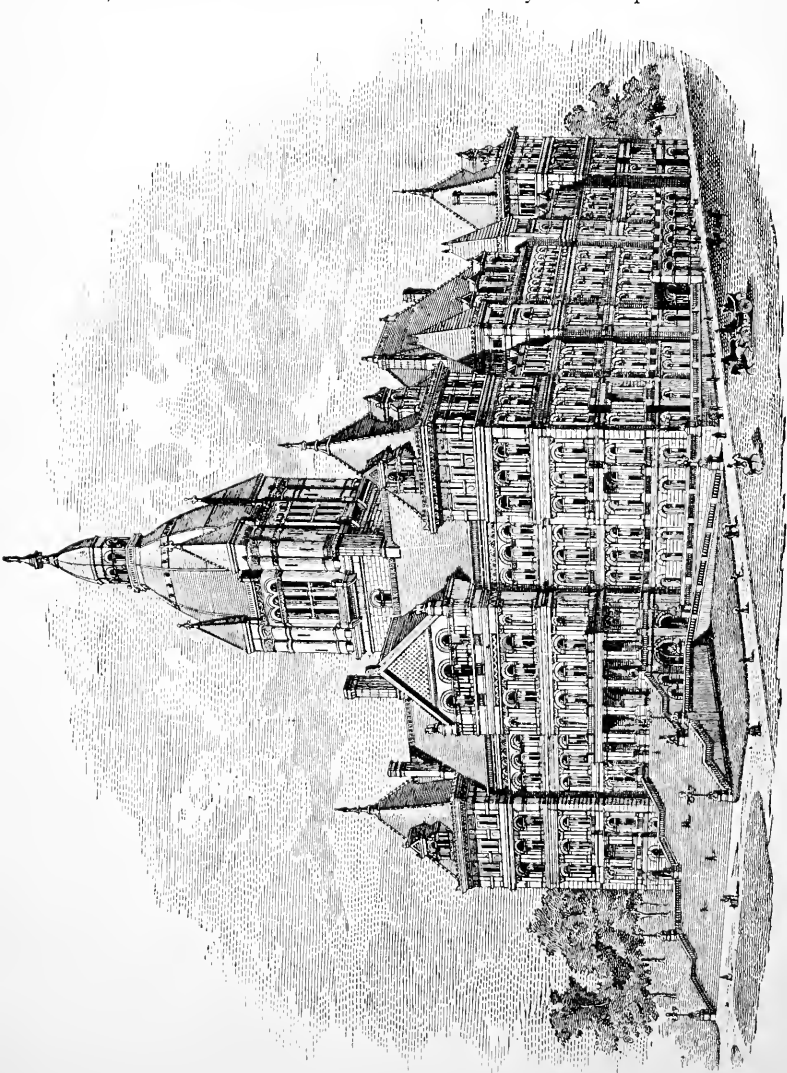
The Capitol building itself is the worst maligned edifice on the American continent. Were it built of any other material under heaven than the hardest of Maine granite the stream of abuse that has been poured upon it for the last twenty

years would have washed every trace of it from the face of the earth.

But the Capitol stands, and will continue to stand a mountain of architectural grandeur, centuries after those whose puny pens have been wielded against it are dust and ashes.

And what, by the way, will be its ultimate fate? Fire cannot destroy it; a tornado would not shake it;

no flood will be likely to reach it; no army to raze it. The imagination can scarcely grasp the possibility of circumstances requiring its demolition as the old Capitol was demolished. Nothing less than a tidal wave large enough to engulf the continent, or an earthquake terrific enough to lay all the cities in the United States in ruins, is likely greatly to disturb the calm serenity of this unparalleled edifice.



THE CAPITOL.

So far as mortal man is concerned, it will stand forever as a monument to the wealth, the enterprise and the liberality of the Empire State.

Looking at it from this point of view, how cheap and trivial seems the childish criticism that has been wasted upon it by demagogues overcharged with buncombe, and by editors in want of a subject!

Happily, as far as effect upon subsequent appropriations is concerned, this is no longer a matter of consequence. Our editorial friends in Buffalo will, perhaps, out of mere force of habit, continue to inveigh against a mysterious "Albany ring;" the paper in Rochester which holds a copyright on the idea that the Capitol is slowly but surely slipping down the hill towards the Hudson river, may occasionally toot its note of solemn warning; and the Syracuse editors with one accord can be relied upon to declare *a la Cato*, "*Carthaginem esse delendam*" or in other words, that "the Capitol must be removed to Onondaga." They did this last year, they will do it next, but when a republican senate votes, as it did last winter, to place a quarter of a million dollars at the disposal of a democratic administration to carry on the work it is evident that partisan bias and local prejudice have both ceased to be influential in this great undertaking, and that the Legislature recognizes that the only course to pursue is to vote such appropriations as can be economically and advantageously used till the building is completed. Hereafter, therefore, it is reasonable to suppose that there will be no more opposition to the Capitol bills in the Legislature than there is to the supply bill or the tax levy. The battle has been fought, and won—or rather the war is over and victory is assured.

Furthermore, we look for a speedy and radical change of public opinion as to the building. Instead of a reproach and a by-word among the people who have built it and to whom it belongs, they will regard it with pride and admiration, as well they may. To be sure, there have been blunders in construction, and defects that have

cost a pretty penny to remedy. But is it any wonder? Which of you that ever built a \$2,000 house did not do something about it that if he were to do over again would have done it differently? Yet here is an edifice that will have cost 10,000 times that amount, that has suffered three or four changes in architects, and as many changes in plan; that has been a score of years in building; that all the time has been more or less subject to the scourge of politics. It would have been a miracle had not mistakes been made, had not some money been misappropriated. To have had it otherwise would have been to predicate that not merely one man but a hundred men engaged at different times in its construction were incorruptibly honest and preternaturally wise. If we could have had a commission consisting of King Solomon, Michael Angelo and the Angel Gabriel things might possibly have been different; not otherwise.

And so it is that glimpse of Moorish splendor, the Golden Corridor has vanished; the \$15,000 mural paintings of the unhappy Hunt have been forever obscured from view, and sadder still, that magnificent dream of Architect Eidlitz's, the greatest groined arch ceiling in the world, has proved a baseless fabric of which not a wrack is left behind. These were all costly experiments. With them go the unwrought plans of a lofty central tower of granite, and also happily the architectural monstrosity which it was proposed to build in front, stretching down the hill like an iron pier at Coney Island.

Our picture of the Capitol represents it as it will appear when completed after the designs for the tower and the eastern approach as drawn by Mr. Perry. Work upon the latter is now progressing with the pleasant assurance that nothing that has been done to the Capitol will add so much to its general appearance as the completion of this important feature. For an uncouth and unsightly stone quarry we shall have a noble and inviting flight of steps, the ascent of which will be easy, and up which the en-

trance floor of the building can be reached from the outside. This, with the beautiful park in front, and the fine view to be had from the portals must create an impression that will cause the heart of every citizen of the State of New York who visits the Capitol to swell with pride at the thought that he is resident in and part of an empire that can only fittingly express its grandeur in a monument—so magnificent, so costly, so enduring.

THE ART OF GETTING YOUR MONEY'S WORTH.

A CONFIDENTIAL LITTLE CHAT OF WHICH
YOU NEEDN'T READ ANY MORE THAN
YOU FIND INTERESTING.

The Chinese have a proverb: "The man who would get rich in a year, was hanged in six months."

There is a good deal of wisdom in that Celestial saying. Getting rich honestly is a matter of time; with some of us it seems to be a matter of eternity.

But talk as you will about this one being close-fisted, and that one open-handed, every man and every woman I ever knew, wanted to get as much for their money as they could get honestly. Now and then one wanted a little bit more, but let them pass. My talk to-day is with those who having honestly earned a dollar with the sweat of their brows want to expend it so as to get every cent's worth in return.

They do not expect to buy five-dollar gold pieces with one-dollar bills, but for every dollar in cash they would like to get a dollar's worth of goods.

Where can you get it?

It depends something on what you want. If it is a can of baking powder, or a pound of four-cent sugar, or a No. 9 darning needle, you can very likely get it at the country store, or down to the village, as cheap as anywhere.

But suppose it is something more important—a silk dress for the wife, or some new furniture for that front room, or a wedding trousseau for Daughter, or a suit of

clothes for yourself, or a set of furs for mother, or a quantity of table linen—or perhaps it is a large number of articles of various kinds, the purchase of which has been delayed till the money could be saved by careful economy, and all be bought together, and at the best advantage.

A matter of twenty-five dollars, or fifty dollars, or one hundred dollars, say.

In such a case it wouldn't do to try the country store for fear of cleaning out the whole stock down to the last kit of mackerel, and the piece of dress goods that was in style the year they began work on the new Capitol.

And you wouldn't fare much better at the village. The stores there are well enough in their way; but they cannot keep the variety; their goods get out of style, and your wife or your daughter wants something different from what other people in town have got, and besides, they don't sell as cheap as they do at headquarters. They can't.

Yes, but headquarters; what do you mean by that, New York?

Well, of course, New York is to be considered. It is the great commercial metropolis of this continent, and you see goods advertised there very cheap indeed.

But New York is a good way off, and it is a pretty big town when you get there, and if you do not know just what you want, and just where to get it, and just what it is worth, the chances are that any "bargain" you may get will cost you dear, especially when all the incidental expenses are added.

Now, there is just this about "bargains" in New York city: Some of the large retail concerns there think it is a good way to advertise, to take one thing and sell it below cost. The minute they do that they are met by their competitors who sell the same thing at a greater sacrifice, and for a few days that one article can be had for a great deal less than it is worth, and if you are there to get it, and it happens to be the very thing you want, your bargain is sure and satisfactory.

But how many times does that happen? Nine times out of ten by the time you get there the "run" is over; they are all out of that particular line of goods, and the "bargain" is on something which you do not need, and, according to an excellent old proverb, is "dear at any price."

Trying to get your money's worth that way is a good deal like trying your luck in the Louisiana lottery with all its probabilities of loss, and none of its possibilities of gain.

I wouldn't invest in lotteries.

Why not try a sure thing? One that you will agree with me, if you will have a little patience, seems likely to be the most promising way of getting your hundred cents for a dollar.

In the first place you expect the merchant who has invested his money in bringing together from all parts of the world a stock of goods for you to choose from, to get a fair profit, don't you? You do not want him to work for nothing, any more than you want your hired man to work for nothing. It might be "smart" for you to get a man to help in harvest, and then escape paying him, but you do not make your money in that way. You are willing to pay for what you get whether it is for work done in the barn-yard or behind the counter.

Very well. You will allow that a fair profit on the goods you buy is part of your money's worth. Now then:

The best place for you to trade is where the merchant, after adding his fair profit—and every mother's son of them will add it somewhere or somehow—can still sell you the goods lower than you can buy the same quality elsewhere—not one particular brand of soap or make of corsets, but goods as they run, goods on the average.

You see that your ability to buy cheap depends upon the ability of the merchant to sell cheap.

And in what does that consist?

First, in buying low himself; second, in doing business with the least possible expense. And here is where Albany comes in.

Let me give you a few points which are not always thought of

and which, with all their advertising, the Albany merchants do not make as clear as they might do:

1. The Albany merchant buys to-day in the same market and at as low rates, and on as good terms as does the merchant in New York. This was not always so. Ten years ago the New York man imported his own goods, and the Albany man bought of the New York importer. This gave the New Yorker an advantage which he does not now possess. The system has changed. To-day the agent of the foreign manufacturer drumming up custom is as sure to come to Albany as he is to land in New York. He solicits trade from the great Albany firms with as much eagerness, and offers as low prices as he does in New York. Why not? The Albany man's money is as good; his credit is as good; his custom is as desirable as if he did business 150 miles further south. It is precisely so with the American manufacturers—not one of them but that would as soon send his goods to Albany as to New York, or but that is eager to make sales here. The immense business done by the great stores is worth cultivation. The Albany man may not buy any cheaper than does his New York competitor, but he buys as cheap every day in the year.

2. The Albany merchant does business at far less expense than the merchant of New York. Take rent, for instance: A store in New York, as large and as well located as either of the three great stores on North Pearl street, would command at least four times the rent—four dollars for one! There is a saving for you; but it is only one item. Albany is now a port of entry. The custom-house fees are a mere bagatelle compared with what they are in New York. Cartage is less; advertising is less; clerk-hire is less, because living is less.

"Ah! but there is freight; the Albany merchant has to pay extra freight."

My dear sir, that item is so trivial that it never enters into the account; certainly upon nothing but exceptionally heavy and bulky articles.

In short, it is the carefully

weighed opinion of one thoroughly conversant with the dry goods business in both Albany and New York that an Albany merchant can afford to deduct an all-round percentage from the retail price of goods as they are sold in New York, of ten per cent, and then have left as much profit as is left his New York competitor; and all on account of the difference in the expense account.

Ten per cent! That is a big saving. Your Albany merchant must be getting rich very fast.

Not so fast as you think, my friend. If there was but one of him, this might be true; but competition, which is as brisk as it is anywhere, transfers that ten per cent into the pockets of the customers.

So there you have the secret, and if you have read this article as attentively as I hope you have, you are already in possession of the Art of Getting Your Money's Worth, and much may you profit and pleasure by it.

What I have said in relation to the great dry goods stores applies with equal force to other departments of trade in this city. Albany is a natural trading center. It is a New York market 150 miles from New York. Its merchants are men of honor. It pays to trade in Albany.

GIVE YOUNG MEN A CHANCE.

Keep as many of the young men as possible in Albany. Place some confidence in them, and make it profitable for them to remain here. Do not think because a man is young that he has no ideas or business tact; that theory has prevailed for too many years. A case in point is the Young Men's Association. It was managed for more than fifty years by young men. Then when it accumulated, or rather was bequeathed some property, the older men stepped in and assumed the control, making the board of managers elected by the association to conduct its affairs, simply an auditing board.

W. H. BRAINERD.

THE STATE ARMORY.

Another evidence that there is a New Albany, is seen in the attractive, commodious and well-nigh perfect new home for the citizen soldiery. For years the Tenth Battalion and its predecessor, the Tenth Regiment, were handicapped greatly by constrained, ill conditioned and inadequate quarters. Two of the companies were in detached armories, and *esprit du corps* was entirely confined to company rather than battalion organization.

The question of a new armory was often talked of but never acted upon until Brigadier-Gen. Amasa J. Parker took the matter in hand and from that time the new building was assured. The city of Albany gave enough to purchase the site and a fair appropriation from the State was gained through General Parker. The following year an additional appropriation was obtained and the result is the present splendid structure.

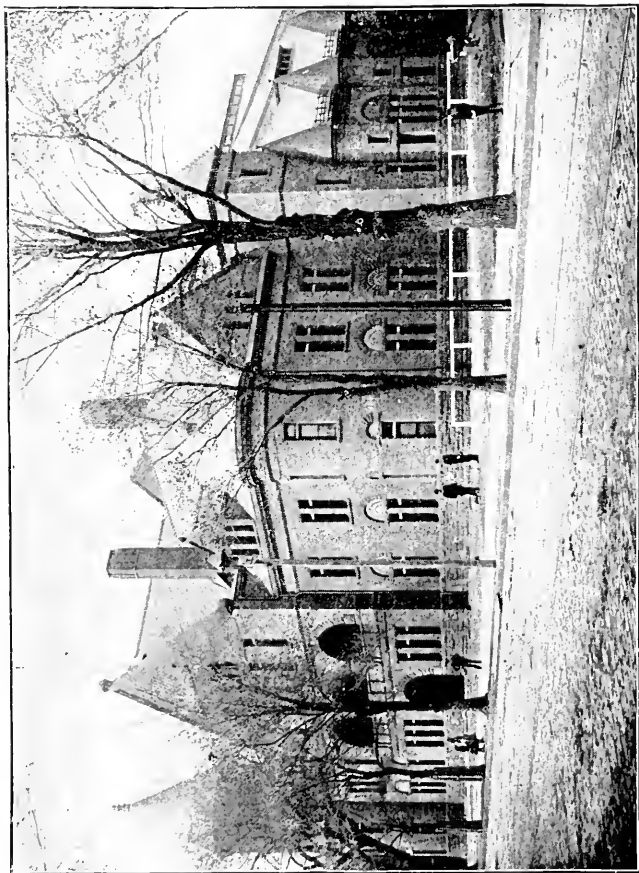
To General Parker at least nine-tenths of the credit justly belongs. It was his zeal, energy and influence, more than any other conditions, which gave the Tenth its new home. The site could scarcely be more desirable or more admirably situated. It is right in the pathway of the march of improvement, and is, geographically, nearly in the center of the city. The front elevation of the administration building presents an attractive façade, whose architectural lines are graceful but strong. The material, brick with brown stone trimmings, is most happily treated and highly artistic, the bay towers at each corner being distinguishing features. The side elevation, on Lark street, is not nearly so agreeable to the eye. Several small towers with conical tops suggest the idea of a number of large candles, over the tops of which extinguishers have been placed. The interior of the building is a model of convenience. The administration part contains quarters for the field and staff officers, and the four companies, a squad drill room, lavatories, baths and every conven-

ience a soldier may need. The company quarters are all elegantly furnished; the friendly rivalry between the different commands conducing largely to that end.

In the cellars one of the finest in-door rifle ranges in the country may be found, and here also the heating and ventilation plants are

of the battalion, but, nevertheless, the shed should be extended toward the north at least thirty feet more. The lot is deep enough to afford such an extension; an additional appropriation is needed, however, and in due time it will be undoubtedly made.

During the autumn, winter and



THE STATE ARMORY.

situated. A bowling alley is also soon to be erected. Passing through the hall of the administration building, the drill shed is entered through a broad hallway. This spacious apartment is the feature of the building. Here the Tenth has room enough to execute almost any movement in the school

spring, either company or battalion drills are in progress nightly, but during the summer the guardsmen are, like all the rest of humanity who are able, lying on their oars and keeping quiet. The armory is accessible to all and the courteous armorer is always ready to exhibit the building to visitors.

FROM DESERT TO GARDEN.

Hassan, the trader, had two sons, Gebir and Achmet. To Gebir, the elder, he left his rich lands upon the river, his house and all his goods (save and excepting a bequest to Achmet as hereinafter provided), saying: "Let the wealth of Gebir-ben-Hassan testify to the diligence of Hassan, for he was no slouch." To Achmet, the younger, he left a ram and ten ewes, saying: "May they lead thee to prosperity, for thy father began with no more. Consider the McKinley tariff and be wise." He left him also a single raisin and a fig. And Hassan was gathered to his fathers. Then Achmet pondered his father's words. "My sheep," he said, "must lead me to fortune, for verily if I dispute with the ram I won't be in it. The raisin and the fig are useless as collateral and are only valuable as a permanent investment. Hassan, my father, had a long head on him, and Allah is great." In the morning Gebir remarked, "Over the wall is out," and Achmet saying, "So 'long," took his staff and drove his sheep from the fold, making a bee line for the desert, as there was nowhere else for him to go, all the land having been taken in severalty ages ago. At night he stopped at a small spring in the desert, sheltered only by a single date tree. In the morning, after performing his ablutions and saying his prayers after the picturesque manner of his country upon a \$2.50 prayer mat which he always carried over his shoulder, he made a frugal repast upon a handful of dates and took from his wallet his raisin and fig, carefully wrapped in a Geneva experiment station bulletin. "No experiments for me," said Achmet, "this has got to be a cinch," and he planted the fig and the raisin, which were the seeds of plenty, a thousand and one, and he watered them daily from his spring, which he dug out and deepened that its waters might produce sufficient herbage for his flock. In time his trees and vines grew, his flock multiplied and he waxed rich. The oasis of Achmet became noted far and wide for its

beauty and fertility; its fruit, vegetables and blooded stock took the highest premiums at the New York and New England fair, and Gebir was not in it at all.

So much for the story of Achmet as related by Tobias, the scribe. Now for the moral. Albany has its river lands, and its desert. The latter has received too little attention from a city which boasts its two hundredth birthday. In fact there is no more disagreeable subject to an Albanian than the sand plains, notwithstanding the pier, the island and the market have no more savory reputations as public questions. Even the ostrich act has been resorted to, with this difference, that the ostrich did not attempt to hide the sand with its head, but only its head with the sand. The sand cannot be put out of sight in that way, nor can it be removed by selling it off by the load. It can only be covered effectually by a mantle of green, made by the hand of Nature.

Let us look at the sand plains. Not one Albanian in a hundred knows what they are, or cares. Stretching from within the western border of the city to Schenectady, and northward from the turnpike for four or five miles, is the Schenectady desert, the "road through the pines," as the Indians called it, but the pines have gone long ago. A broken surface of desert waste, interspersed with swamps and more or less arable lands, it presents the curious spectacle of a tract of some fifty square miles, great portions of which are practically barren and nearly worthless, paying little or no tax, yet intersected by two great railroads (one of which indeed was the second in the country) and lying close to a city of 100,000 inhabitants and within five hours of the metropolis of the continent.

It is not in the nature of things that such a condition should long continue. It is, in fact, an anachronism. The great American desert has disappeared from the map; why should the Albany desert be suffered to remain?

How are the sand plains to be reclaimed? The farmer says: "Improve the soil? Why, dang it,

there ain't no soil there, it's sand!" The speculator says: "City lots? That was tried some years ago and it gave the city a bad name, from which it has not recovered." You are both wrong. Good crops may be raised upon the sand, as the experience of Jesse Buel, Roessle, the Shakers, and others prove. Fine timber will grow upon it and good specimens of locust, tamarack, pine, poplar and elm can now be pointed out, the first two as valuable a timber as can be raised. Prof. Peck notices seventeen native varieties of trees (ten species) forty-two shrubs, seventy-six herbs and low shrubs and twelve grasses. A pretty good stock to begin with. Red clover once given a start, grows luxuriantly, and it is an axiom among farmers that no soil is bad where red clover will grow.

It is unnecessary here to argue this point. Success in the reclamation of sand barrens in the Landes, France: near Berlin, Germany; in Southern Russia and in Holland and Belgium, as well as along the Suez canal and in the Sahara, show what has been done in other lands, while the work at Cape Cod, San Francisco, New Orleans, Southern Jersey, and what is now being done upon the Michigan pine barrens and the "Hartford Sahara" prove that the recovery of sand barrens in our own country is not only possible but profitable. A geological examination of our own sand plains has shown that they possess many important elements of fertility. All through the sand plains are beds of muck and clay-marl, admirable for mixing with the sand, while the marl is easy to work, always moist, with water usually within fifteen feet, and well adapted to withstanding drouth. For the small fruit grower and the market gardener the land is infinitely better suited than the clay lands at the base of the Helderbergs. For the raising of sugar beets, also, all the characteristics of soil and climate indicate that this new industry, if a factory were established, would be successful. The worst feature of the sand is its blowing character. A high wind carries it about like dry snow before

a gale, scooping it up in one place and piling it up in another, covering fences and roads. This is easily preventable, however, by a system of tree hedges, and the use of suitable grasses.

What is needed is *combination* and *protection*. Combination by the owners, or the control of a large tract by a syndicate for the purpose of carrying out a policy of improvement, somewhat similar to Vineland, for example, and protection for the soil by a judicious agricultural system.

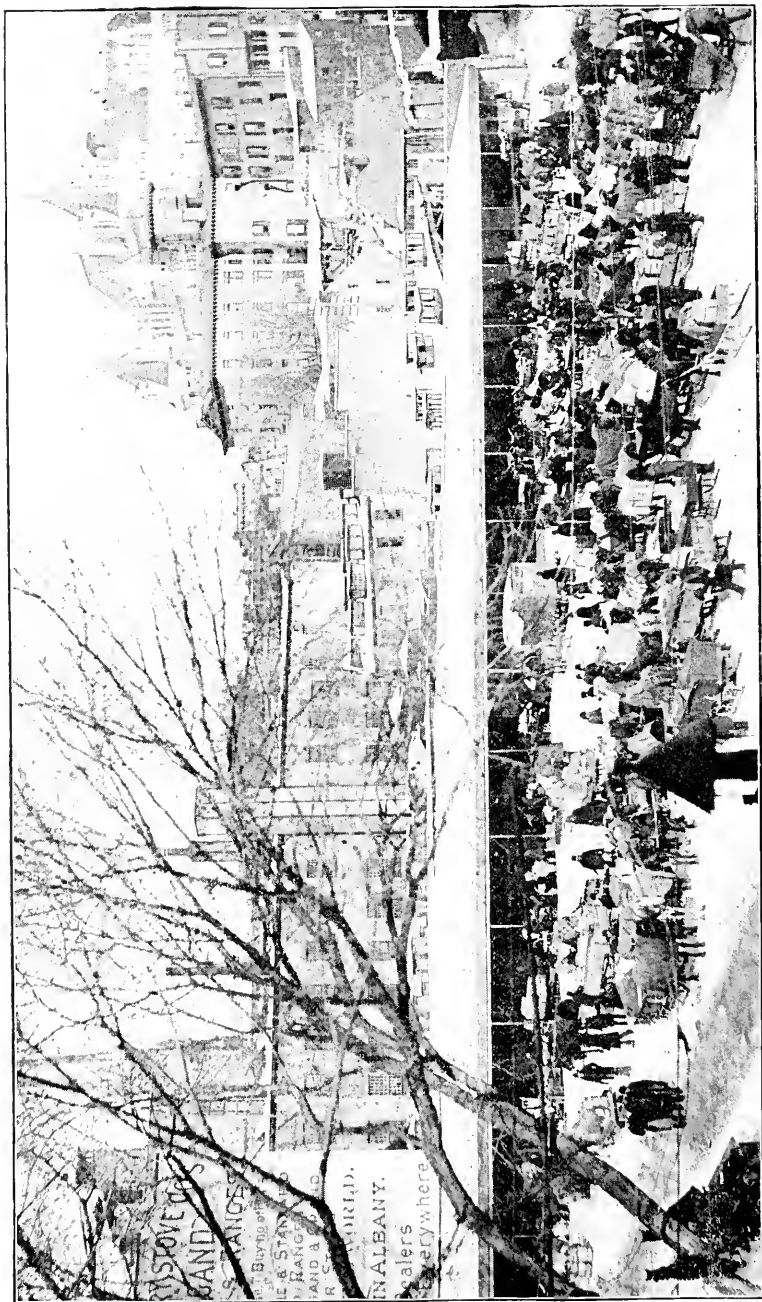
A careful study of the question in all its bearings has satisfied the writer that wonders can be achieved upon the Albany sand plains with enterprise, energy and capital. In place of unsightly, barren wastes there can be made gardens, poultry farms, bee farms, dairy and small fruit farms, and a well ordered community of cheap, pleasant and comfortable homes for clerks, artisans and others, sufficiently rural to be healthful and yet near to their business by rapid transit. This subject, together with the kindred one of inviting manufacturers to locate upon these lands by offering free sites, can only be hinted at here, but it is one of vital importance to the commercial interests of the city.

Such a work as is briefly outlined above, can be done. Who will do it?

J. T. BRAMHALL.

The second issue of THE NEW ALBANY is a perfect gem typographically, with its cover printed in chocolate, its handsome illustrations which include excellent portraits of John Boyd Thacher, Peter Kinnear, Mary McPherson and Charles Calverly, the timely contributions from well-known Albanians, and the editorial notes from the graceful pen of Mr. Phelps.—*Albany Journal*.

The second number of that admirable publication, THE NEW ALBANY, has been issued and in every way sustains the reputation gained by the initial number.—*Albany Express*.



THE PUBLIC MARKET.

THE MARKET PLACE.

Albany's market place has long been a distinguishing feature of the city. For many years it was in State street and strangers looked on with curiosity and astonishment at the sight of our handsomest and most prominent street given up to farmers' wagons and the general uses of a public market. It was something of a reproach, but it had its compensations. In no other city in this part of the country, at least, did producer and consumer meet face to face with so little intervention of expense to either. The profits of the middleman were eliminated entirely in the public market, and while on the one hand the farmer received a good price for his produce, on the other, the consumer found Albany the cheapest city to live in in the State.

But the market place as it existed in State street had to give way before the march of improvement. It was tenacious of life and resisted more than one effort successfully, but finally the thing was done and no more farmers' wagons were allowed in State street. They were at first banished to the steamboat square, which was not a good place for either seller or buyer, and was naturally unpopular and unprofitable.

But at last, after delays upon which it is unnecessary now to dwell, a market site was chosen, and at large expense to the city, the property was bought, buildings were razed, the ground was prepared, asphalt pavement was laid, and Albany has to-day as good a market plaza as she can wish for.

Bounded by Grand and Beaver streets and Hudson avenue it is at once convenient, central, and not unsightly. The space covered by the asphalt is some 250 x 300 feet. It is thoroughly drained, large sewers running directly beneath it, and can easily be swept and kept in perfect neatness. It is divided by an imaginary line into two sections. The largest is devoted to farmers and to market gardeners, those who raise their own produce. To this class the market is as free to-day as it ever was in State street,

or anywhere else. The farmer can bring his dozen of eggs, or quart of berries, or leg of mutton, or load of potatoes, and sell them directly to the man or woman who wants to eat them, and there is no fee or tax, or commission or percentage, or expense of any kind. He can sell them there and deliver them wherever requested to do so; but he cannot, without a license, go about the streets peddling his produce from door to door, although he can deliver to regular customers without going to the market.

The upper or western part is reserved for hucksters, or butchers, those who buy of the farmer to sell again. A row of sheds on the extreme western limit of the market is left for the same purpose. The charge is not heavy, fifty dollars a year for the sheds, and thirty dollars for the open spaces, at the most, less than a dollar a week; the open spaces about ten cents a day. These fees go towards the slight expense of taking care of the market, paying the salary of the inspector, Mr. Henry P. McFeeney, etc., etc.

The market is well patronized, especially on market days, which are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. On those mornings it is no uncommon sight to see two or three hundred wagons standing on the farmers' side. As many as 350 can easily be accommodated, and frequently the whole space is taken. They are coming and going from 3 till 7 A. M., and one space is occupied by two or three different farmers in the course of the morning. They come from Albany and Rensselaer counties mostly, and some are constant visitors. Others come at rare intervals.

It is a good thing, this market place; a good thing for Albany and a good thing for the farmers. A good many of them tried going to smaller places, during the time they felt that they had been driven from the city; but nowhere is there so good and sure a market for their produce, and, as we have shown in another article, nowhere else can they trade at so good advantage. The farmer is welcome to Albany and he should be made to feel so.

THE CITY HALL.

In her city hall, Albany rejoices in what is one of the most beautiful exteriors in America. It is to be doubted whether there is another municipal building in the whole country on which so much taste is displayed. It is the work of the late Mr. H. H. Richardson, probably the greatest American architect of his time, and it is said he regarded it as one of his best designs. Our picture (page 65) gives two sides—the front facing Washington avenue and the southern elevation on Maiden Lane. It was erected in 1881-3, and is of reddish granite trimmed with Long Meadow brown stone, and is a “free treatment of Gothic from the south of France.” The tower, 202 feet, is divided into twelve stories for storing records. The cost, including furnishing, etc., was \$325,000, of which \$290,000 was obtained by the issue of bonds. The expense of construction and maintenance is borne half by the city and half by the county, the city, however, as part of the county bearing also the larger share of the county's half. The building was erected by a commission consisting of the mayor and the chairman of the board of supervisors, *ex-officio*, Erastus Corning, C. P. Easton, Robert C. Pruyn, Leonard G. Hun, Albertus W. Becker, William Gould. It contains the county offices and all the city offices not in the city building. Next to the capitol, it is the building which attracts most attention. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, in an article in the *Century*, says:

“It is a bold piece of work—unacademic, I dare say, and therefore displeasing to many eyes, but undeniably powerful and imposing. It gives us what I have heard called a ‘distinct architectural emotion’ (that rare thing with modern work)—and not a factitious one either, since we like it better, I think, the more we look at it. Every observer may hold his own opinion as to the æsthetic success attained by the daring expedient of building the body of the tower of unbroken light stone and the open top of unbroken dark stone; but

there is no question as to the skill with which the windows have been placed in its base so as to give ample light within and yet not weaken the solid appearance of the whole. What is perhaps the finest feature of the tower, however, cannot be clearly felt from an engraving; the graceful yet strong and reassuring line formed as it broadens toward the base.”

While the outside leaves nothing to be desired, the interior is less fortunate. Much room is wasted and there are other faults, upon which it is not necessary here to dwell. The mayor's office in the southwest corner is fitted up in excellent taste, and must certainly impress visitors from other cities, who call upon Mayor Manning, with the idea that his lines have fallen in pleasant places.

— • • —

The Albany Land and Improvement Company took a new departure recently in selling lots at auction. They advertised liberally, wrote their advertisements in an attractive and readable style, and aroused a good deal of interest in Pine Hills. What they did, however, resulted largely for the benefit of purchasers, many of whom bought lots at prices so low that they will no doubt be able to realize handsomely even if they do not build at once. It is to be hoped and expected that the sales will lead to the speedy building of many houses in this favored part of the city. This will make work for mechanics, it will increase the taxable property of the city, and become a part of its growth. The Albany Land and Improvement Company are engaged in a laudable enterprise, and every man who rejoices in the New Albany, wishes them well. Alderman Pratt, the president of the company, is spending his vacation in Europe. He is a rising young man of whom Albany will see more, and know better, and be glad of it, in the near future.

—

“It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest.” It is also a poor kind of a bird that will allow any other bird to foul it.

POOR POLITICS.

OUR ENGRAVINGS.

THE NEW ALBANY has no political bias. It stands on absolutely neutral ground so far as the democratic or republican or prohibition parties are concerned; but it has this to say:

The party, or the political organ which seeks to make capital by running down the prosperity of either the city or the country is in mighty poor business, and ought not to have, and aside from a few half starved office-seekers, does not have, the sympathy or support of the public.

What, in these days, is the politics of our country compared to its prosperity?

But how can a city or a nation be prosperous if its newspapers are constantly declaring that it is bankrupt or soon will become so; that everything is going to the dogs; that there is no use in doing business because business will not pay; that there is no use in building houses, because they will be taxed for more than they are worth, etc., etc.? Such assertions—no matter if they are groundless—repeated day after day have their effect. There is a dark side to almost everything in this world, but no nation, no city, no individual ever becomes prosperous by looking upon it constantly or habitually.

"Look up and not down."

It is a duty of the newspapers to be hopeful and courageous, and when, on the contrary, they are doleful and bilious, they are off the track. When, with malice aforethought, they seek for merely political purposes to discourage the public, and make things appear worse than they really are, they are false to their mission, unworthy of the trust they have accepted and justly deserve to lose their influence.

Unfortunately this mistaken idea of politics is confined to neither party. Gloating over an alleged deficiency in the national treasury is as bad as harping upon "poor old Albany," and *vice versa*. The people at large are not so over prosperous anywhere that they can afford this perpetual pessimism. If it is a necessary part of politics, then politics be hanged.

THE NEW ALBANY engravings have been the subject of much commendation. They are mostly from photographs by the half-tone process, and are exact reproductions. Much, therefore, depends upon the photographers. The views of the fair ground and of the market place in this number are by Mr. W. W. Byington, one of the most enthusiastic and skilful as well as accommodating amateur photographers in the city. The view of the city hall is by Mr. Veeder; that of the Broadway front of Keeler's hotel, by Mr. Brown. The picture of the armory is by courtesy of the Albany Venetian Blind Company, who have furnished the building throughout with their well-known blinds.

Unintentionally we omitted in the Burns statue number to give credit to Mr. Dayton Ball for his photographs of the statue. Mr. Ball has a fine collection of views and is an excellent photographer.

•••

Easily discouraged people have seen disaster in the fact that a portion of the stove industry of Troy and Albany has been moved away. Well, we are sorry to see any good business leave us, but water will run down hill and trade and manufactures will find their level. We cannot change the conditions as to the location of coal and iron, and to a certain extent they are against us; but when one industry will go another will come; and it is better that there should be a variety. Twenty different manufactories are better for a city than one as big as the twenty combined. When all the eggs are in one basket there is danger. Strikes are more to be dreaded and more likely to occur.

But there is a good deal of the stove interest left in this vicinity; and if you have any doubt of it run through the advertising pages of THE NEW ALBANY, and visit the stove department of the fair. No better or handsomer stoves are made on earth than you will see in that exhibit.

THE NEW ALBANY.

A RECORD OF THE CITY'S PROGRESS.

BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY, Publishers,
E. A. KELLOGG, Manager Advertising
Department. Office, 15 North Pearl
Street.

Subscription price, 50 cents for twelve
numbers. Single copies, 5 cents; 100 copies,
\$5; 1,000 copies, \$50.

Advertising rates: Run of paper per page,
\$25; half page, \$14; quarter page, \$9;
cover pages, special.

HENRY P. PHELPS, Editor.

ALBANY, N. Y., SEPT., 1891.

*"Look Forward and not Back;
Look Up and not Down, and
Lend a Hand."*

OUR PRESENT AND OUR FUTURE.

The Fair number of THE NEW ALBANY is so named in honor of the New York and New England Agricultural and Industrial Society, at whose exhibition on the Troy road it will be brought prominently before the public as an exponent of the progress which the city of Albany is making.

Our ordinary edition of 5,000 copies has been doubled for this occasion, a circumstance of which the wide-awake advertisers in both Albany and Troy have taken advantage to such a degree as to require us to increase our number of pages considerably, in order to accommodate them.

We trust that none of our patrons will find fault because of this increase of advertising. They certainly have no cause, for beside the usual amount of reading matter, and rather more than the usual number of illustrations, they will find in the advertisements themselves much that is both interesting and profitable. We doubt whether

a more thoroughly representative collection of advertisers was ever brought together in so attractive a medium. We are proud of our advertisers. There is not one among them whom we cannot heartily and cheerfully recommend. They are, without exception, the best houses in their respective lines to be found in the cities of Albany and Troy.

We have many plans for THE NEW ALBANY which only need encouragement to be carried out to the best of our ability. For instance, we would be glad to issue:

A Washington Park number, with photographic views of that earthly paradise.

A Home number, with views and descriptions of some of the private residences in Albany.

A Military number, with views of the armory, company rooms, and photographs of the leading citizen soldiers.

A School number, with portraits of principals, teachers, etc., and views of school buildings.

A Hebrew number, with exterior and interior views of the Jewish temple, the Adelphi club, etc., etc.

A Catholic number, with pictures of churches, portraits of clergymen, etc., etc.

Other denominational numbers, each in their turn:

A Club number, illustrating the Albany clubs.

All this, and much more is possible if THE NEW ALBANY is given adequate support. As we said in the beginning, our staying depends wholly upon whether we are wanted.

The price is fifty cents for twelve numbers. Is your name upon our subscription list?

APPLIED PATRIOTISM.

"Patriotism," said gruff old Dr. Johnson, "is the last resort of a scoundrel."

And there is no doubt that the pretense of patriotism, like the pretense of religion, is to be held in contempt by all true men and women. But there is such a thing as true religion and there is such a thing as true patriotism, and both are to be encouraged and inculcated and believed in.

There are some persons who profess to lift themselves above and beyond this sentiment and to argue from the text, "All men are brothers," that therefore the world is our country, and we owe no more affection to our own fatherland than we do to some other fellow's fatherland; that the United States of America should be no more to us than the celestial empire of China.

Possibly from some point of view they are right, but it is from a loftier height than many of us can reach even in the imagination. Most of us the rather sympathize with Scott, and exclaim with him:

"Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,

This is my own, my native land!

Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned

From wandering on a foreign strand?

If such there breathe, go, mark him well;

For him no minstrel raptures swell;

High though his titles, proud his name,

Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;

Despite those titles, power and pelf,

The wretch concentred all in self,

Living, shall forfeit fair renown,

And, doubly dying, shall go down

To the vile dust from whence he sprung,

Unwept, unhonor'd, and unsung."

Love of country is right, and natural, and common, and so is love of State. And sometimes it seems that the poorer the soil, the colder the winters, the harder to get a living there, the dearer the State to its inhabitants,—New Hampshire, for instance, where report has it that the sheep wear steel points on their noses to pick the grass out from between the cracks in the rocks; and yet the praises of Italy have been sung with no more fervor than have those of "The Old Granite State."

And State love, where it does

not conflict with the higher love of country—as unfortunately it did in the war of the rebellion—is patriotism, for which we have true respect and admiration.

Now go one step further. Is not the love and admiration one feels for his own city, also patriotism? Is it not practical patriotism? But is it so understood? Is it so taught?

The apostle Paul apprehended at Jerusalem, and in danger of being mobbed, demanded that he be permitted to speak to the people declaring that he was "a citizen of no mean city."

That was his boast. That should be the boast of every son and daughter of Albany. The children in our schools and in our homes, should be taught from their earliest days to love and honor and when need be, defend, the city of their birth and residence.

Really, the city does more for them than does the State or the nation. Its relations with them and with us are far more intimate. Through the police it protects our lives and property from evil-doers; through the fire department it protects us from the devouring element; through the board of health it wards off disease; through the public schools it educates us; it creates parks for our recreation; we owe it a thousand things of which we do not even stop to think. It is our home, our workshop; we are part of it; we have helped to make it what it is or what it is not; why should we not love and honor and defend it?

And yet, men and women who, in foreign lands, would resent an affront to the flag of the United States as a personal insult; who in a national assemblage would hasten to champion the State of New York as against any other member of the great and glorious confederation, will sit silent by and hear their own town or city run down—aye, even join in calling her "slow," and "old" and "poor," will magnify her faults and gloat over her misfortunes, will compare her unfavorably with other places, and do this at home and abroad, before children and strangers, in season and out of season, and yet would

feel indignant if they were accused of a lack of patriotism.

But such conduct is not patriotic; it is worse than not patriotic, it is disloyal, it is treason to the best interests of home and the common weal.

Stand up then for Albany. It is a city with a noble history, a proud present, and a promising future. No call upon the city for help in time of distress, or for men and money in time of war has ever been made in vain. Her hospitality is as widely known as her name. It is an honor to be known as an Albanian—one that should not be lightly disregarded.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

We are often asked how THE NEW ALBANY is getting along. Our best answer is to be found in what you now have in your hands. We think it denotes prosperity, don't you?

At the same time our subscription list cannot be too large, and we have two or three excellent positions for as many canvassers, say two male and one female. To the right person we can make it an object to work for us between now and January 1. The pay will be liberal.

The Brandow Printing Company, who are rapidly getting into shape in their new quarters in the National Express building, on Maiden Lane, have an opportunity in this number to display some of their new fonts of type. Printers will agree with us that no handsomer has ever been seen in Albany, and advertisers will agree that their announcements have never been more attractively set. With all its other good qualities, this number of THE NEW ALBANY is an admirable object lesson in advertising.

And speaking of advertising, it is worth noting that, according to the reports of the commercial agencies, the advertisers in this number of THE NEW ALBANY represent *over seven millions of capital*, and the railroads are not

included either. This is an average for the lucky thirty-five of \$200,000 each. Can you beat it?

The Standard Wagon Company have just moved into their new quarters, on the east side of Broadway, just north of the post office. They are capacious and handsome. The east side is looking up decidedly of late.

You cannot take up a daily paper in which there is not some account of a whirlwind, or a cyclone, or a cloud burst, or a hail storm, or a plague of grass-hoppers, or a deadly drought, or floods, or something of that nature in the West. And yet people who are doing fairly well in this vicinity are often possessed with an insane desire to change their habitation, and do so many times to their loss and ruin. Bear in mind the fact that it is not so much the place you are in, as it is the kind of a man you are that determines your success or failure.

There is no indication that the croakers who said the West Albany shops would be removed before long had anything to justify them in their opinion. On the contrary, the shops burned down have been replaced by those that are larger and better. New repair shops have been built, and over eighteen miles of new track have been laid in the yards within a year and a half.

We wish to say a good thing about "Printers' Ink," not the commodity itself this time but the publication by that name issued by George P. Rowell & Co., New York. We feel it is due, because THE NEW ALBANY, so far as size and typography are concerned, is modeled after that model magazine; and that, of course, is a greater compliment than we can pay in words. No copyright is violated, and we hope no right or courtesy of any kind disturbed, for the fields we respectively occupy are entirely different. "Printers' Ink" contains more sensible ideas on the subject of advertising than

any other publication printed in the English, or probably, any other language. We do not see how any advertiser can afford to be without "Printers' Ink."

Among the business men who are, in a measure, new to Albany, and who are worthy of meeting with the outstretched hand of welcome, is Mr. A. A. Dayton, State Agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE NEW ALBANY has received many highly valued compliments from the business men of Troy, quite a number of whom have shown their appreciation by advertising in its columns. That is all right, of course. As has been said in another article, there should be no rivalry between Troy and Albany. The time is coming when they will be one city. It may not be called Albany and it may not be called Troy; and it may be called both; but its interests will be one, and very likely its government will be one.

West Troy, with its great gun shop is growing; Menands, the garden suburb, is growing as fast as the owners of real estate there will allow; North Albany is slowly creeping further north, and above the Albany city line, in the Van Rensselaer estate, are hundreds of beautiful building sites which are already mapped out and ready to be placed in the market.

The electric cars have brought the two cities closer together in point of time and cost of transit, and the gradual transformation of the Watervliet turnpike from a slough into a stone road will be another chain to draw the two cities closer and closer together. Some day we shall have Island Park and Pleasure Island for a great central park common to both cities. Numerous bridges will span the river, and the outlying villages of Bath and Greenbush will become part of the great and noble city of the upper Hudson.

Troy has shown a laudable interest in the New York and New England Fair. It had to be admitted that last year more visitors came to the grounds from that city than from Albany, in spite of the fact, that for brevity it was often styled the Albany fair. But Troy has no small jealousies.

Mr. Eugene T. Chamberlain has recently become editor-in-chief of the Albany *Argus*. This places an Albanian in that important position, and is in accord with Mr. Manning's policy, which is to make the *Argus* an advocate of all that tends to benefit the city and advance its interests.

If you like THE NEW ALBANY, if you think it should be encouraged, why not encourage it with your subscription? The price is only fifty cents for twelve numbers. Why not send two subscriptions, one for yourself and one for your friend out West?

People who buy pianos on the instalment plan usually pay a ruinous rate of interest—one that would swamp any business house in the country, and one that is correspondingly burdensome to those whose circumstances lead them to purchase pianos in that way. Be hold, the Wendell Music Company (limited), 89 and 91 North Pearl street, Albany, show unto you a more excellent way.

From fifty to one hundred dollars saved on a piano is an item worth careful consideration. The Wendell Music Company (limited) have taken a bold stand in favor of low prices, and anything they may have to say will be of interest to that very large class of musically inclined people to whom the cost of a first-class piano is a matter of serious importance, often standing in the way of their enjoying its use and ownership.

The Wendell Music Company (limited) are particularly desirous of consulting with persons who want a good piano, but who thus far have felt that they could not afford the luxury. It is quite likely that the prices and terms offered will be such as to make the way clear at once

KEELER'S HOTEL.

One of the newest things in the New Albany is Keeler's hotel. It is the first thing you see as you come up from the D. & H. depot or come down the stone steps from the Union station. The main entrance is on Broadway, second door from Maiden Lane—the building with the fire escapes and balconies in front. It reaches around

way down there just to get "one of those stews." Then they would go home and talk about it, and wonder why other folks couldn't cook oysters as Keeler did.

When Keeler moved up town he thought he would show that he could cook something besides oysters; and cook it just as well. He did it.

When he finally located in Maiden Lane, he thought he would see if



in Maiden Lane extending back to James street. The entrance to the restaurant is on Maiden Lane. You cannot miss it. You would be sorry if you did, for Keeler's is one of the features of Albany.

Some people get up an appetite by just speaking the name softly to themselves and thinking over the good things they have eaten there.

For many years "Keeler's" meant oysters. When it was down in Green street people found their

he couldn't keep a hotel. He found he could, and other folks found it out almost as soon as he did. The few rooms he had to let were in constant demand. They were neat and clean, and not expensive, and that famous restaurant was there to fall back upon. It was open night and day. There is no key to the front door. It is always open, and you can always get something to eat, no matter if it is 2 o'clock in the morning.

Commercial travelers took a

great liking to Keeler's hotel. So did members of the Legislature. So did everybody who went there. Mr. Keeler found it was absolutely necessary to spread out. He bought a large store on Broadway, fitted it up in the most comfortable manner possible, connected it with his Maiden Lane building, and sat down to rest. There was no rest for Keeler; the hotel was not large enough. He must buy more property on the west; and buy he did, till now Keeler's, from being a little oyster saloon on Green street, has

for it is elegantly appointed. The service is prompt and courteous, it is convenient to Pearl street, and for many reasons a capital place to get either a light lunch or a full meal. The same moderate prices prevail in both departments.

With the restaurant, however, the accommodations for ladies end. Keeler's is not a family hotel. If it were, nothing short of another block would be sufficient.

We present two pictures of this favorite hotel. The larger one is taken from the corner of James



grown into a hotel on Broadway, Maiden Lane and James street, with 125 rooms and a *menu* that is not excelled at Saratoga.

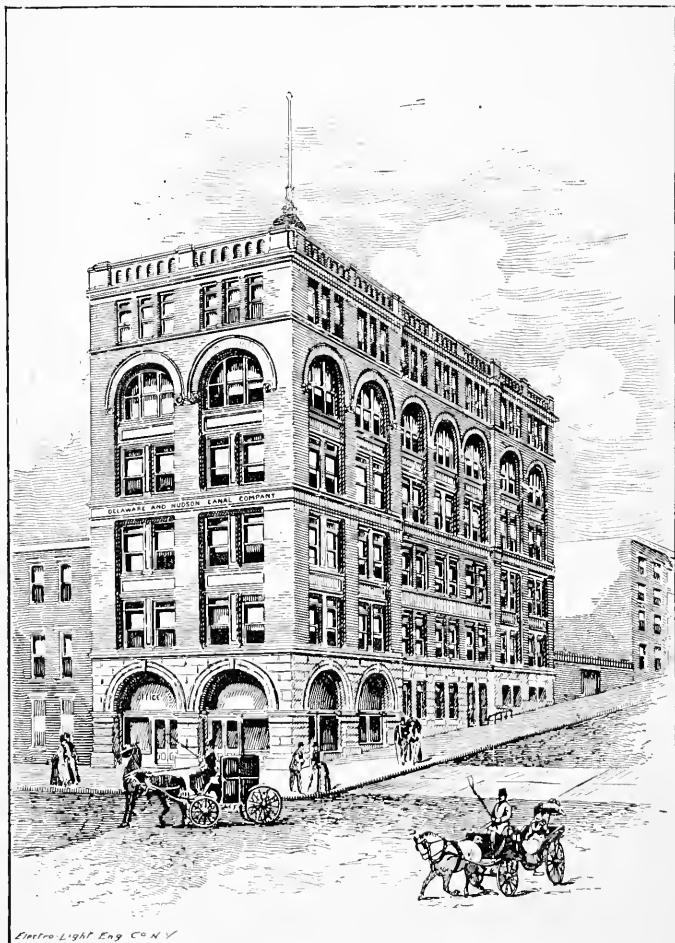
Keeler's had always been popular with men. They were always telling at home what oysters could be got there, and the ladies grew curious to know about it from personal experience; so when it was announced that a ladies' restaurant had been opened at Keeler's (entrance on Maiden Lane) it was promptly patronized by the fair sex, and has been a favorite place of resort for them ever since. It is the only restaurant in the city where ladies have a room to themselves, and they appreciate it highly

street and Maiden Lane, and gives an idea of the extent of the building, which cannot be had from the more exposed elevation. The other is a half tone engraving of the Broadway front, in which the principal office is situated, where guests are registered and assigned to as comfortable quarters as they will find the wide world through. Nothing could be more appropriate for such a place than the verse of Shensstone's which is carved above the mantel over the bust of Chauncey M. Depew:

Who'er has traveled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
The warmest welcome at an inn.

THIS SUPERB BUILDING

Is fitted throughout with "ALBANY" VENETIAN BLINDS. These blinds are in use in many of the finest public and private buildings in the country, and we refer to many of the best residences in Albany and vicinity.



These blinds are elegant, simple and cheap, made in natural woods with best finish, and can be fitted to any window, no special preparation being required. Guaranteed to outlast any other style of window furnishing and add attractiveness to any house.

ALBANY VENETIAN BLIND CO.,

Send for catalogue.

317 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.

THE NEW DEMOREST*Sewing Machine*

Sells on an entirely new plan. They have no stores or offices in the different cities. No agents to pay a large commission to. They pay no immense bills for advertising.

CONSEQUENTLY

The buyer SAVES on a \$19.50 one \$25.00.

The buyer SAVES on a 22.50 one 32.00.

The buyer SAVES on a 24.50 one 35.00.

This is done only by giving the sale of these sewing machines to one large dry goods store in each city, and

JOHN G. MYERS,

39 and 41 North Pearl Street, ALBANY,

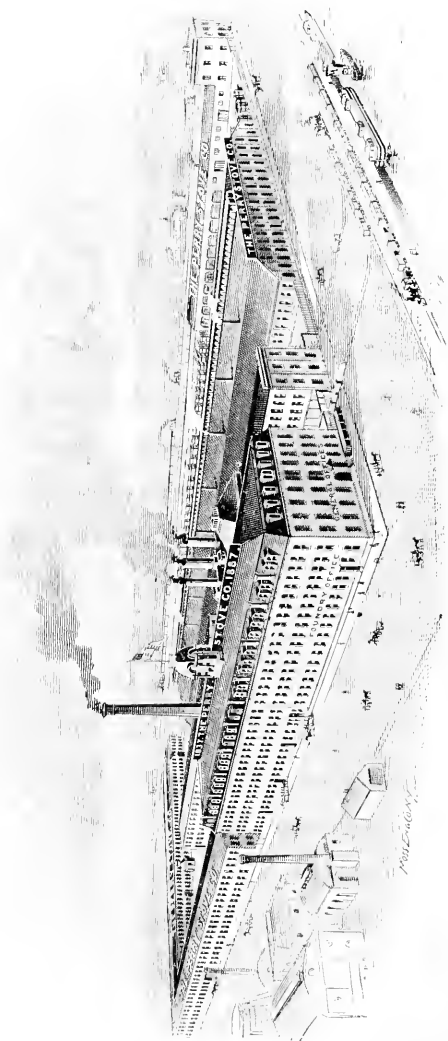
was selected by the

DEMOREST SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

The machines are equal in every respect to the very best manufactured, are fully guaranteed and warranted or we would not take hold of them.

THE PERRY STOVE COMPANY,

ALBANY, N. Y.



The above represents our New Plant. It has the very latest appliances, and is the most convenient and extensive stove plant in the country. Our friends are cordially invited to visit us at our works, which can be reached from the Union Depot by Electric Motor Cars in fifteen minutes. Take Pearl Street cars south to Gansevoort St.

1832—ESTABLISHED—1832.

TREADWELL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEAL SKIN

GARMENTS.

LADIES' AND GENT'S

SEAL CAPS AND GLOVES.

All of TREADWELL'S DYE, which has been favorably known
in the market for over fifty years.

Also a complete line of manufactured

FURS

at wholesale and retail



TWO BEAUTIES.

FRANK D. SHEA,

General Agent

YOST TYPEWRITER,

25 North Pearl Street,

ALBANY, N. Y.

THE "YOST" IS THE ONLY STANDARD WRITING MACHINE THAT USES NO RIBBON,
AND ALIGNS PERMANENTLY AT POINT OF PRINTING.

BRAINS
TO LET,

FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES.

ALBANY ADVERTISING AGENCY,
15 NORTH PEARL ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.

"A GOOD NAME

Is rather to be chosen than great riches."

"Speaking of names, do you know why we call it the Albany Filter?"

asked Mr. Blessing of the Albany Steam Trap Company, the other day. "No," replied his friend, "unless it is for the same reason the Dutchman called his dog Schneider—'because dot vos his name.'"

"After we had become convinced of its merits," Mr. Blessing went on, "we thought about the matter a good deal. So much depends upon what you call a thing. A bad name has killed many a good dog. You see prizes offered for the best names for a new kind of tomato, or refrigerator, or hotel, or bicycle, or chewing tobacco. There are fanciful names and names of individuals; we thought of giving it the firm name and naming it after the inventor, and of this idea and that, but we finally decided that we would identify the best filter in the world with the best

city we knew of and so we called it

"THE ALBANY."

"And we made no mistake. Albany is known to be fastidious; Albany has no sympathy with humbugs; an Albany verdict commands attention anywhere; Albany has endorsed the Albany Filter; she has adopted it; she uses it."

Albany water passed through an Albany Filter is water without reproach.

No other Filter does the work so well and yet so rapidly.

Where others drizzle, this pours.

There is no excuse for drinking impure water. It is a mere matter of choice.

You drink it, or you use an Albany Filter, and you *don't* drink it. Which do you prefer?

A list of several hundred constant users, cheerfully furnished by the Albany Steam Trap Company, and to each or all, you are respectfully referred.

Charles Mickel

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

PAPER HANGINGS,

Interior Decorator.

Churches, Public Buildings and
Dwellings Painted and
Decorated in the
highest style
of art.

596 BROADWAY,

Opposite Delavan House.

C. R. WRIGHT'S

Home Furnishing House,

Successor to C. F. ADAMS,

91 and 93 North Pearl Street,

IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN

FINE, MEDIUM AND LOW-PRICED

Furniture,

Bedding, Stoves, Curtains,

CARPETS,

Floor Coverings, General House
Furnishings, etc.

CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS.

*When in Rome
Do like the Romans.*

Who first said this?

When did he say it? Why
did he say it?

The writer doesn't know,
but would like to.

He has a theory, however,
that it should be modernized
after this fashion:

Follow the crowd; be in the
swim; bet with the talent, if
you bet at all; go to the fair;
buy THE NEW ALBANY; follow
its precepts; trade in Albany;
or, to boil this down to a syrup,

*When in Albany
Do like the Albanians,*

that is, buy your hats, caps,
furs, robes, horse blankets,
trunks, &c., of COTRELL &
LEONARD, 472 and 474 Broad-
way. This is the *one* store in
Albany where the banker, the
merchant, the mechanic, the
farmer, *all* may find just the
goods they want at just the
prices their means will allow.

Buying immense stocks for
their wholesale business direct
of manufacturers gives the firm
unusual advantages in their
retail store.

*Only one profit from manu-
facturer to consumer.*

if you buy your hats and furs
of COTRELL & LEONARD. Ask
any one about the standing of
this firm and the answer re-
solves itself into that much
abused but good word

RELIABLE.

1410A

G. V. S. Quackenbush & Co.,

COR. BROADWAY AND THIRD STREET,

TROY, N. Y.

DRY GOODS AND CARPET WAREHOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Reliable Goods only. Full value every time.

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

The pure

STANDS ALL TESTS WHEN COMPARED WITH
OTHER **BAKING POWDERS**. THE PEOPLE BUY
IT, THE PEOPLE USE IT AND, WHAT IS BET-
TER STILL, THE PEOPLE LIKE IT AND PRO-
NOUNCE IT

"AHEAD OF ALL IN STRENGTH AND KEEPING QUALITIES."

Do not take any other, but insist on getting

The pure Baking Powder.

ADVERTISERS should see to it that they do their share toward *booming New Albany*, and we mean to do so by offering *Pianos* at such prices as will not only please our own citizens, but induce those from *other cities and towns* in our neighborhood to do their purchasing in Albany. We have *inaugurated* the *small profit* maxim in our business, and by purchasing of us for *Cash* or on short time you can save from fifty to one hundred dollars on a new Piano. Call at our warerooms and see what a beautiful new Upright Piano you can buy for \$235.

THE WENDELL MUSIC CO., L'T'D,
89 and 91 N. Pearl St., Albany.

THE MAN WHO BOOMS

ALBANY, shows that he is NOT AFRAID of hurting his own business. Copyright of "Albany-is-the-Hub" map for sale.

J. T. BRAMHALL,

care of

"The New Albany."



SOLE AGENT

AT THE

BODEGA.

FINE MEDICINAL WINES AND
LIQUORS FOR FAMILY USE.

Hotels and Druggists supplied.

John E. Danaher,

Proprietor,

394 AND 396 B'WAY, COR. HUDSON AVE.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Established 1853.

Albany Rubber House

430 and 432 BROADWAY,

34 and 36 STATE STREET,

ALBANY, N. Y.

RUBBER : GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots,
Shoes, Clothing, Horse Cov-
ers, Merchandise Cov-
ers, &c.


Henry Mayell & Son.

MURRAY'S LINE.

SHIP FREIGHT, AT LOWEST RATES, TO AND FROM

TROY, ALBANY AND NEW YORK

and all points East, South, South-West and West. Also, to and from all points on the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co's railroad, Fitchburg railroad, and their connections North and East.

 *Order your Shipments via MURRAY'S LINE,*

PIER 6, EAST RIVER,	-	-	NEW YORK.
FOOT OF HUDSON AVE.,	-	-	ALBANY, N. Y.
FOOT STATE STREET,	-	-	TROY, N. Y.

FOR RATES AND INFORMATION APPLY TO

EDWARD F. MURRAY,
191 RIVER STREET, TROY, N. Y.
1 HUDSON AVE., ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN T. BIRGE,
12 COENTIES SLIP, NEW YORK.

NOTE:—

This space belongs to NELSON LYON & BRO.,
dealers in Furniture Upholstery and Draper-
ies, 53 and 55 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

—*Publishers.*

COME AND LOOK AT THE STOCK OF

C. G. Craft & Co.,

AND SEE WHAT THEY HAVE IN THE WAY OF

MEN'S, • YOUTHS', • BOYS' • AND • CHILDREN'S

Clothing.

All sizes and all prices.

Ready-made and made to order.

C. G. CRAFT & CO.

18, 20, 22 and 24 James Street, corner Maiden Lane.

Discussion is Useless.

Most people agree that practically there is but one Furnace on the market which is worthy of consideration.



So Likewise with Stoves and Ranges.

The stoves and ranges bearing the imprint of FULLER & WARREN CO. are the *only* ones to buy. Sold by

KIELEY & STAHL,

10 and 12 Green St.,

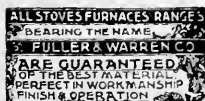
ALBANY, N. Y.



ALSO DEALERS IN

PLUMBING MATERIALS.

Estimates for plumbing and heating work furnished on application.
Competent men sent to all parts of the country.



S. BOLTON'S SONS,

BREWERS OF THE POPULAR

Home Brewed and Bitter Beers

All our ales are brewed from the finest materials that money will buy and NO SUBSTITUTES FOR MALT OR HOPS ARE EVER USED.

The consumer can, therefore, always rely upon getting an article that is absolutely pure and, consequently, a healthy beverage.

The Bitter Beer is FOR SALE IN BOTTLES.

UNEXCELLED FOR HOME USE.

LANSINGBURGH, N. Y.

EVERYBODY'S

attention invited
to the display of

SCHOOL
CHURCH
HALL
OPERA
OFFICE
LODGE

FURNITURE

In the northwest corner of Exhibi-
tors' Hall, by

W. A. CHOATE & CO.,

SCHOOL AND CHURCH FURNISHERS,

24 State St., ALBANY, N. Y.

MAKERS OF

Fine Umbrellas

Wholesale and Retail.

S. J. McELWEE & Co.,

63 NORTH PEARL ST.,

ALBANY, N. Y.

MAKERS OF

Fine Umbrellas

Wholesale and Retail.

DESTROYED BY FIRE

APRIL 15, 1891

NEW PLANT RUNNING

AUGUST 1, 1891

OFFICE:
15 North Pearl Street

.....



WORKS:
National Express Bld'g

.....

EVERYTHING NEW

EVERYTHING NEW

Burlington Route C.B.&Q.R.R.



THROUGH DAILY VESTIBULE TRAINS

OVER ITS OWN DIRECT LINES BETWEEN

CHICAGO, PEORIA AND ST. LOUIS

AND

OMAHA, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY

ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON, DENVER, CHEYENNE

DEADWOOD, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS

AND ALL POINTS

WEST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST

All Through Trains equipped with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Reclining Chair Cars, elegant Coaches, Smoking Cars and the famous "Burlington Route" Dining Cars.

Purchase your Tickets via the Burlington Route,
and Realize the Maximum of Safety, Luxury, Speed and Comfort.
Tickets can be obtained of any Railroad or Steamship
Agent in the United States or Canada.

P. S. EUSTIS,

Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

GERMANIA

Fire Insurance Co.



112 STATE STREET,

GERMANIA BUILDING,

MAX KURTH, - - Manager.

WE BUILD TO ORDER

SPECIALTIES IN

Business Wagons, Trucks, Drays

and keep constantly in stock a very full line of our regular delivery wagons and business work.

TO build a business wagon successfully requires years of experience and a thorough mastery of all the little details in each department as well as the selection and use of the best of stock. We believe if you will examine our wagons carefully, you will be satisfied that we have experts at the head of each department of our factory as is shown by the general proportions, graceful outlines and high finish of the work.

In their season we keep a complete line of

Light Spring Work, Sleighs, Harness,
Robes, Blankets, etc., etc.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

FARM WAGONS, single or double reach.

CITY TEAM WAGONS, double reach.

CONTRACTOR'S GEARS with dirt bodies.

FARM and RAILROAD DUMP CARTS.

In this line of work we have, without question, the largest and most varied stock carried by any firm in the State. We extend to all an earnest invitation to drop in at any time and look us over.

MILBURN WAGON COMPANY,

108-110 State Street, ALBANY, N. Y.

The Delaware & Hudson R. R.



The only direct line to the
Adirondack • Mountains.

*Lake Champlain, Lake George,
 Saratoga, Montreal, Sharon
 Springs, Cooperstown, etc.*

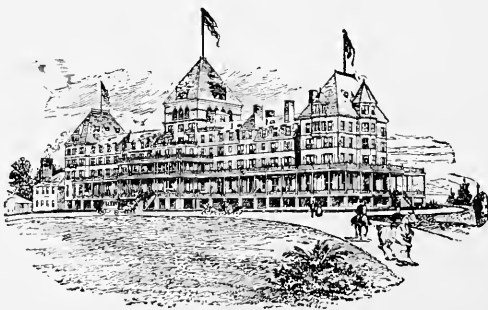
THE ONLY

PULLMAN LINE

BETWEEN

ALBANY AND CHICAGO.

THE HOTEL CHAMPLAIN,



The Superb Summer Hotel of the north, on the west shore of Lake Champlain, three miles south of Plattsburgh.

H. G. YOUNG,

Vice-President.

J. W. BURDICK,

Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ALBANY, N. Y.

A DOG WITHOUT A TAIL

Is not half as absurd as a farmer with no scale. The farmer of to-day is not the slow, plodding man of twenty years ago, but an active, thinking business man who is not farming for his health, but to make money, and who believes in running his farm at a profit and knows whether he is doing it or not.

*HE WEIGHS ALL THAT
HE SELLS, BUYS or FEEDS,
OR, IF HE DOESN'T, HE
OUGHT TO. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴*

One of the necessary fixtures on a farm is a set of hay scales. Thirty years ago a five-ton scale cost \$250, but to-day any reliable farmer can order one, set it up and try it, and if satisfactory after trial need only pay \$60 to

JONES OF BINGHAMTON

AND

“HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.”

A free book and price-list mailed on application to

JONES,

OF BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

P. S.—Scales will be on exhibition at the New York and New England Fair.

A Monumental Advertiser.

IF you were asked "what business is the best advertised in this part of the State?" you would not hesitate a moment in replying, Frear's Troy Bazar.

Mr. Frear has been called an advertising Napoleon, a Barnum in the dry goods business; some have said the man was crazy to advertise the way he does.

But as old Polonius remarked about young Hamlet's little peculiarities.

"Though this be madness, yet there's method in't."

Mr. Frear's method is Napoleonic in that it is daring, original and brilliant. He is not so much concerned about his dignity as he is that there will be somebody in seventeen counties of this State who does not know that Frear of Troy has goods to sell, and sells them cheap.

His mediums vary from a coach and four to whole pages in the *Press* and *Times*. He has carried the war into Africa by eclipsing the Albany merchants in their own city with the magnitude of his advertising.

Mr. Frear is like the late lamented Barnum *only* in his power to attract the attention of the people. But he never deceives them. There is no mermaid nor white elephant about Mr. Frear's business. There is only one thing Mr. Frear does more thoroughly than to advertise, and that is to make good his advertisements at the counter.

And so it has come to pass that "Frear's Bazar" are household

words; not only in this State but in New England, where a bargain is as keenly appreciated as it is anywhere on the continent.

To go to Troy is to visit Frear's, as a matter of course. Not to do so would be (to quote Thackeray in a modified way,) like going to—down below, and coming away without seeing his Satanic Majesty.

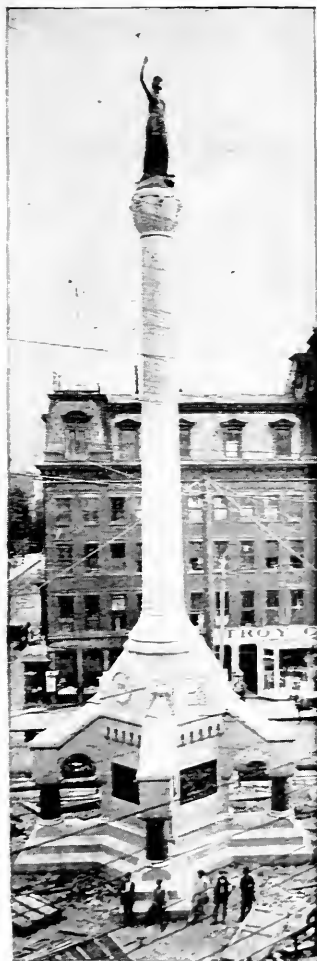
"But," says someone, (and the someone is quite apt to be a would-be rival in the business,) "all this advertising costs money, and Frear's customers have to pay for it in the end."

Never was there a greater mistake. See here a moment: Perhaps you are a farmer, and know the difference between land that is well manured and land that isn't. Now advertising is to business what manure is to farming. The farmer who doubles his crops by the use of fertilizers, never stops to think what the fertilizers cost. He doesn't need to. The fertilizers pay for themselves. And so it is with Frear's advertising.

And just as a farmer who owns a thousand acres, free from debt, well stocked and equipped with every kind of labor-saving invention, is able to sell his produce for less than his half-starved mortgaged neighbor, who barely exists on a few sterile acres, so Frear can afford to be liberal in his advertising, and generous with his customers.

This is why Frear's is, of all places, THE place to trade, and if you don't believe it, come and see.

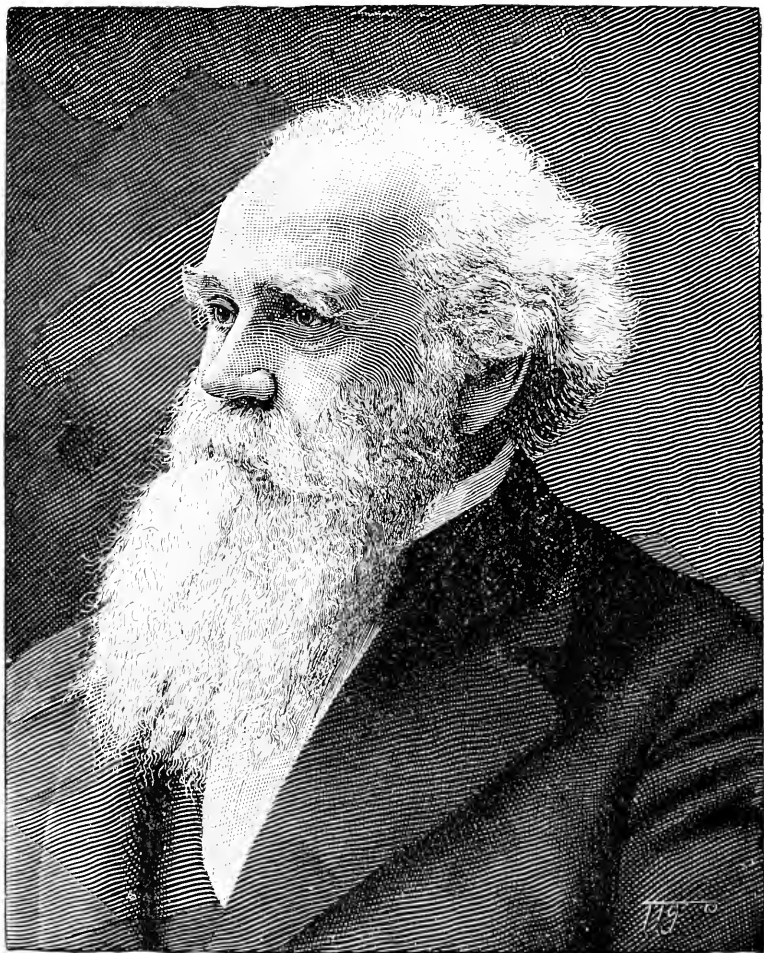
Find the Soldiers monument, and you have found Frear's.



THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT

on Washington Square, Troy, N. Y., as it appears looking toward Frear's Troy Bazar.

The Monument and the Bazar are the two distinguishing features of Troy.



D. G. LITTLEFIELD,

INVENTOR OF THE CELEBRATED

“WEST SHORE” RANGES

These Ranges will be on

EXHIBITION IN THE STOVE DEPARTMENT

at New York and New England Fair

DOES IT?

Only the best material and the highest skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of the ACORN STOVES and RANGES.

BUT THAT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE.

The "ACORN SYSTEM OF VENTILATION," whereby the air is heated before entering the oven, through which it passes into the flues, carrying away all smells and gases given off by the cooking—this is something of a feature.

BUT WE'LL WAIVE THAT POINT.

It is an accepted fact that the ACORN STOVES and RANGES are superior to all others for beauty of design and perfection of finish, being trimmed with nickel, bronze, silver, and, in some instances—gold.

BUT THIS MAY BE IMMATERIAL.

The purchaser of an ACORN STOVE can rest safe in the assurance that the proper casting can be obtained for it fifty years hence by writing to the home office. Neither "out of date" nor "out of business" need have any terrors for ACORN buyers.

BUT THAT DON'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE.

But when people tell you that the ACORN STOVES and RANGES cost *less* money, burn *less* fuel, require *less* care, produce *more* heat, bake bread and meat, pies and cake *better* and *quicker* than any other stoves in the world,

THAT DOES MAKE A DIFFERENCE.

It does! IT DOES!! IT DOES!!!

OUR EXHIBITION

at the New York and New England Fair this season will surpass all our successful efforts of past years.

YOU SHOULD SEE IT

Rathbone, Sard & Co.

MANUFACTURERS,

Branch offices:

Chicago, Detroit
Aurora, Denver.

ALBANY, N.Y.

Housekeepers

The (so-called) cheap roll or package for which you pay ten to fifteen cents, contains 400 to 600 sheets coarse, heavy paper, likely to stop drains, necessitate the services of the plumber to clear them, medical attendance to relieve illness occasioned by consequent foul air, *and costs you for 2,000 sheets, 50 cents.*

The “Diamond” Brand roll contains 2,000 sheets Best Soluble Tissue. **Price, 25 cents.**

BRIEFLY:

2,000 sheets Inferior paper cost you 50 cents.

2,000 sheets Best Soluble Tissue 25 cents.

Your grocer or druggist can supply you with single rolls at price stated or special cases containing ten rolls, **20,000 sheets and nickel fixture for two dollars**, or we will forward the same by express on receipt of that sum.

As the same amount of inferior paper will cost \$5.00, there is a liberal margin for transportation to distant points.

Address,

A. P. W. Paper Co., ALBANY, N. Y.

B. Payn's Son's Tobacco Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

B. & M.

Margarita, Sereno No. 2, Lena and Spirit of the Times
CIGARS.

SPANISH,
CROSS PIPE,
CATCH ALL

SMOKING TOBACCO.

STRAWBERRY,
PURE STOCK,
SEAL OF ALBANY,
STRAIGHT TIP

CHEWING TOBACCO.

FACTORY AND OFFICE:

820 and 822 BROADWAY.

RETAIL STORE:

Cor. BROADWAY and MAIDEN LANE.

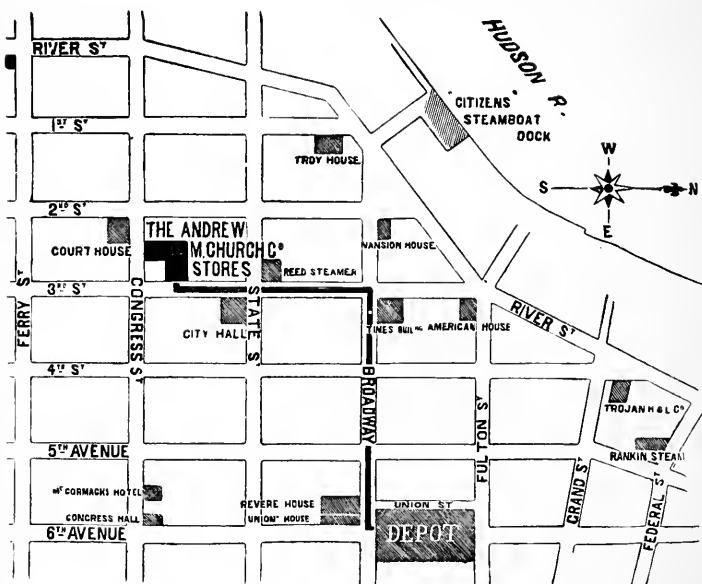
ALBANY, N. Y.

WM. McEWAN, *Pres't.*

EDWARD A. GRIFFIN, *Vice-Pres.*
ROBERT BRYCE, *Treas.*

BARGAIN MAP OF THE

CITY OF TROY.



This map enables you to find

WITHOUT ASKING A SINGLE QUESTION,

The Great Metropolitan Dry Goods Stores

OF THE

Andrew M. Church Co.

L^Yd.

57 and 59 Congress, & 85 and 87 Third Streets,

TROY, N. Y.

KEEP IT FOR REFERENCE.

THE NEW ALBANY.

BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY, Publishers

Entered as second-class matter at the Albany, N. Y., Post Office, April 27, 1891

VOL. I

ALBANY, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1891

No. 4

High School Number

Shall we make THE NEW
ALBANY a monthly?

Shall it receive your sup-
port for that purpose?

See the article entitled
"Our Future," page 132.

Villa Lots at Pine Hills

Albany Land Improvement
and Building Co.

41 AND 43 TWEDDLE BUILDING,
ALBANY, N. Y.

THE
NEW ALBANY

BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

[Copyright, 1891.]

VOL. I ALBANY, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1891 NO. 4



ALBANY HIGH SCHOOL.

THE ALBANY HIGH SCHOOL.

Among the many institutions of learning for which Albany has long maintained a high reputation, its High School, the capital stone of its admirable free school system, is the one in which its citizens take greatest pride.

It does not claim, like many Albany institutions, to be the oldest, or among the oldest in the country. It is, on the contrary, quite modern, and is progressive in all its features and ideas. Conservatism and an ancient foundation are good enough in their way, but are rather an impediment in an institution of learning. We may teach ancient history, but should not practice it. All sciences are constantly progressing, and with them the science of pedagogy. We are not content to teach our boys, or our girls as our grandfathers were taught, or as we were taught. If there are any shorter cuts to learning that were unknown to our schoolboy days, by all means let the rising generation have the advantage of them. If there is anything simpler or more practical than Gould Brown's Grammar of English Grammars, by all means let the boys have it, and if there is another system that will promote the acquisition of languages more thoroughly than Ollendorf or Bullion, by all means let it be used. A comparatively new school is much more likely to permit "innovations" than an old one, and is therefore to be preferred.

Wealth and enterprise will not be attracted, nor will they remain, where there is not good education. The successful manufacturer or business man looks about him for a place to educate his children. His rising clerks and assistants are doing the same. Sioux City and Laramie, and a hundred other growing, pushing, western cities are bidding for eastern settlers. If they can offer superior facilities for education it may be the deciding argument for removal, but if, on the contrary, Albany's educational institutions can be shown to be the best, as well as the cheapest,

it will go far to prove that Albany is the best place in which to bring up a family, the best place for an Albanian, or any other man.

The Albany High School is such an institution. It is thorough, progressive and free. It is located in a fine new building, to which an addition is shortly to be constructed, and is well supplied with the best modern school furniture and appliances. Its faculty, always earnestly supported by the board of public instruction, is watchful for any improvement, either in system or in school appliance, which shall aid teachers or pupils, and while the expenditures of the school are carefully kept down to an economical basis, substantial improvements are annually made.

It would be wrong, however, to say that Albany had been, for the greater part of the century, without an institution that answered, and answered very well for the time, the purposes of a high school. In 1806, Frederick Beasley, John B. Romeyn and John M. Bradford, clergymen, made proposals to the city for the establishment of a grammar school "of such a nature that it might easily be turned into an academy." The first step required by the proposers was a fund of \$10,000. It was intended to unite all the public schools of the city in this institution. The project was quickly taken up, and the city gave a fine lot above the reservoir and built what was then esteemed a magnificent building, costing about \$100,000, which is now the Albany Academy. It was not, however, a Free Academy, such as a growing public sentiment demanded to supplement the free schools, an institution where the poorest boy and the poorest girl could get an academic education. The subject of such a school was brought up in 1853, and repeatedly agitated until in 1862, when the board of education, which then consisted of the following, John O. Cole, Thomas McElroy, William A. Rice, George W. Carpenter, Eli Perry, George H. Thacher, John Tracey, Charles L. Austin and John Hurd, discussed the question, and in

their report the importance of such an institution to supplement and complete the work of the other schools was dwelt upon in the following language :

"The board for a long period have felt the want of a High School or Free Academy, and were preparing to bring the subject before the common council when the city authorities were called upon to put forth their energies in defense of the constitution and

which they are justly entitled. We trust the day is not far distant when peace will once more bless our country, when the energies of the people, instead of being employed in the defense of the country, will again be directed to the ordinary pursuits of peaceful life, and when it will be our duty to press the importance of such an institution upon your honorable body."

When it came, however, to press-



PROF. JOHN E. BRADLEY.

the laws. It is self evident that in education, as well as in mechanics, a proper division of labor is essential to success. With a Free Academy engrafted upon our present system, its doors open to all such as have earned a permit to enter by merit, good conduct and success in the grammar schools, the means of furnishing the rising generation with a complete education will be provided and the citizens will enjoy advantages to

ing the importance, too long delayed, of a city high school, the honorable body manfully, and with great unanimity, upheld the ancient reputation of the Dutch burgo-masters for doing nothing, as chronicled by their veracious historian, Diedrich Knickerbocker. The project was lost in smoke.

The board of education, however, wisely encouraged the pupils of the grammar schools to pursue studies which properly belonged

to a high school course. Algebra, geometry and various departments of science and history were freely taught, and although little system prevailed in the conduct of this work, the instruction was sufficiently attractive to retain a few pupils in the schools far beyond what is now considered the grammar school age, and to a considerable extent the supply of teachers for the schools in the next decade came from this class.

which was destined, like the war of the Revolution, to last for seven years, was now on. The committee, as originally appointed, consisted of George W. Carpenter, Dr. Howard Townsend and John G. Treadwell; but it was found that the captain had been omitted, and as the "Continental Army" might as well have gone to the storming of Fort Ticonderoga without Ethan Allen, as for the Free Academy party to march to victory without



PROF. OSCAR D. ROBINSON.

In 1866 the old board of education was succeeded by the present board of public instruction, organized under the law of that year. A resolution, offered by Mr. George W. Carpenter, was adopted October 2, providing for a special committee of three members "to enquire into and report on the necessity of organizing a Free Academy, to be connected with and form a part of the free school system of our city." The fight,

John O. Cole, he was added to the committee. In December, 1866, an elaborate report was presented, favoring, in no doubtful terms, the immediate establishment of a Free Academy. The report concluded as follows:

"With no higher motives than strict economy would justify and approve, the state ought to provide liberally for the education of all her children. Her responsibilities upon this subject will not

be fully met until the number of our public institutions of learning bears a just ratio to the wants of the rising generation and until



CHARLES W. COLE.

over the door of each is inscribed : *'Without money and without price.'* Under the management of able instructors, faithful and conscientious in the discharge of their duties, the public schools of Albany have been steadily but surely improving, and will now compare favorably with any of similar grade in the country. * * * * * Your committee are of the opinion that sound policy, a wise economy, a proper regard for the rights of those who aid in the support of our schools and yet derive no direct benefit from them, as well as the urgent claims of the rising generation, demand that our present school system be enlarged and improved by engrafting upon it a Free Academy, and this your committee most earnestly recommend."

The committee further proposed that the legislature be requested to pass a law for the establishment of the institution and the immediate erection of a building at a cost of \$50,000, the amount to be raised upon bonds to be issued by the city. The report was adopted by the board, and the bill was prepared; but first it was necessary to obtain the consent of the com-

mon council. So little had the idea of home rule, or as Jefferson described it long ago, local self government, taken root that it was thought necessary for the board of public instruction, chosen by the people to care for the education of their youths, to ask permission of the common council to petition the legislature, composed of delegates from Suffolk, from the sixth ward of New York, from Erie county and from Essex, for leave to establish a High School and for the people of the city of Albany to pay for it out of their own pockets!

The common council referred the matter to their committee on academies and schools, which reported adversely, and the council thereupon directed its committee to oppose the passage of the law before the legislature, which it did successfully.

The Albany Academy then offered to take graduates from the city schools at a stated rate per year from the city and the opponents of the Free Academy argued the economy of the measure, and urged, with great force, that the



CHARLES A. HORNE.

one course would aid a noble institution while the other course would ruin it. The short sightedness of this idea is sufficiently shown by the two institutions now flourishing upon opposite sides of the

Academy park, and both preparing to increase their accommodations for pupils.

In June, 1867, the struggle was



AUSTIN SANFORD.

renewed and the board of education again resolved "that the public school system of Albany requires a Free Academy, and that without such an institution the educational interests of the city cannot be advanced," and that the board "deem it their duty to press the claims of the public schools for a higher institution of learning, and that they will continue to do so until their efforts are crowned with success." It was Horace Greeley who once startled the country with the new principle in finance, that "the way to resume (specie payments) is to resume." It was now discovered that the way to have a High School was to start one. The board of public instruction was found to have sufficient powers, and it was immediately resolved "that the said High School or Free Academy be opened for the reception of pupils on the first day of October next," and the details of organization were provided for. The foundation thus briefly outlined, under the law of 1866, is that upon which the whole grand fabric has been built.

Difficulties were encountered in finding a substantial building, and the opposition of the conservatives

had by no means died out. Mayor, common council and police were engaged upon one side in an effort to break up the alleged unlawful and undemocratic scheme, and the board of public instruction, with the aid of parents and pupils, upon the other in defence of free education; the latter representing the public, and the public, after a contest that will long be remembered, finally won.

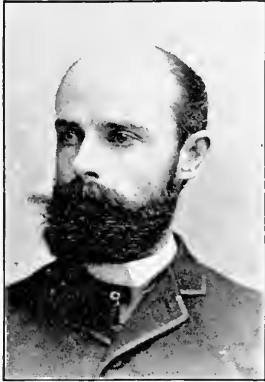
The High School or Free Academy was opened in Van Vechten Hall, on State street, Sept. 7, 1868, with a class of 141. The "faculty" consisted of Principal John E. Bradley, formerly principal of the Pittsfield High School, and teachers Charles W. Cole, Charles A. Horne, Miss Mary Morgan and Miss Rebecca I. Hindman. The board of education, including the four pioneers before named (James L. Babcock having taken the place of Mr. Townsend, who died in the winter of 1866), Mr. Charles P. Easton, afterwards for fifteen years chairman of the High School committee, and whose executive talents were of great value during the infancy of the school, three clergymen



THEODORE C. HAILES.

and Recorder S. W. Rosendale and a dozen invited guests attended the opening ceremonies. Recorder Rosendale was the only member of the city government present. In addition to the regular teachers

above named, Professor Samuel Morel, Leo. H. Altmeyer and Thomas Spencer Lloyd were elected to guide the students in



WM. DUDLEY GOEWY.

French, German and music, respectively. Of the entering class thirty were found to be sufficiently advanced to form a higher class, and of these twenty-seven, all young women, completed the course and graduated at the end of three years, a noble testimonial to the usefulness of the new Free Academy, and a signal proof of the wisdom of the board in insisting upon throwing open the doors of the academy to the higher education of women, contrary to the views of the city council, who would have restricted the "experiment" to boys alone.

To calm opposition, however, it was deemed wise at first to adopt a very conservative course, and a rule was adopted restricting girls to the English branches. This the press generally opposed and a public sentiment was created in favor of equal rights in education, to which the board of education gladly acceded, and (1875) the rule was abolished and boys and girls were allowed equal freedom in the choice of their studies.

It was not until 1873 that the warfare over the Free Academy ceased and the legality of the school was ratified by the legis-

lature which passed a law—not without great opposition—admitting it to the visitation of the board of regents and a share in the distribution of the Literature Fund. In August of the same year the name of the school was changed to the ALBANY HIGH SCHOOL.

The school was growing rapidly and in the next year the common council generously presented the old water works lot, at the head of Eagle street, and plans were invited for a new structure, those of Ogden & Wright being finally selected. Ground was broken for the new building September 24, 1874, and the building was completed and ready for dedication on May 5 of the centennial year, 1876.

This occasion differed widely from the gloomy day when Commissioners Carpenter, Treadwell, Cole and Babcock and the rest of the board launched their frail bark on the troubled sea of public opinion. Mayor Bleecker Banks was there, the commissioners and members of the board of public instruction and members of pretty



MARY MORGAN.

nearly all the other boards; the United States commissioner of education, the state superintendent of public instruction, and more public functionaries, clergymen and prominent educators and their

wives, their cousins and their aunts, than the platform would hold. There were profuse decorations of flags and flowers in the great hall, there was music and singing and speaking, and no end of congratulatory speeches. The young gentlemen and young ladies, all dressed and looking their smartest and prettiest, were proudly conscious, however, that they owed the success of the new High School, in a great measure, to their own endeavors, for many of them had carried from house to house, the petition which finally gained the day for the friends of the High School in the legislature.

The Albany High School is a



J. H. GILBERT.

monument to the public spiritedness of a few earnest citizens and to the pluck and perseverance of Albany's girls and boys who were among its first pupils.

The building is most advantageously situated, in a central part of the city and yet quite retired, so much so that the rumble of a wagon seldom disturbs the quietness of the place, and forming an angle of a great mass of buildings; the Capitol, the State House, the City Hall, the Academy and the High School fronting upon the beautiful square composed of the Capitol and Academy parks. Its

style of architecture is called the "domestic Gothic," more properly, perhaps, a "Franco-Belgic," since the peaked roofs, the gable ends and the dormer windows of the old Dutch style are modernized by an adaptation of the mansard roof and the stone windows and door lintels of the French. To the statistically minded enquirer it is sufficient to say, that the building is 87 feet on the front on Eagle street, and 135 feet on the side on Steuben street; that it is constructed of a lime-stone ashlar to the top of the basement, and the superstructure of Philadelphia pressed brick with black stone "trimmings" and courses of white brick. It is three stories in height above the basement and the front tower, through which passes the main entrance, is 100 feet high. The cost was about \$150,000. It is unnecessary here to describe the plan of the building. Suffice it to say that even in this day of advanced Richardsonian architecture and improved construction it is regarded as admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was constructed; it is well lighted throughout and well heated and ventilated. The sewerage arrangements are unexceptional and the health of the pupils has always been of the best.

Plans for the addition to the High School and alterations to the main building have been completed, and the work will be taken in hand during next summer's vacation, if not before. The new building will stand at the east of the present structure, and harmonize with it in architecture. To insure plenty of light and air upon all sides, it will be joined to the main building like the head of the letter T. It will extend across the full length of the eastern side of the building, nearly 95 feet, and front about 45 feet upon Steuben and Columbia streets. The basement, which will be high above the street, will furnish room for the manual training shops, and for a small gymnasium. The first floor will be devoted to offices and board room on the south of the central hall, and a fine library room in the north end, on Columbia street. The

second floor will be devoted to study halls and recitation rooms. The large assembly hall on the third floor of the main building will be enlarged to seat 1,000 students, and the whole building, when the alterations and new wing are completed, will accommodate about 900 pupils. At the present increase of school population in the city, it seems probable that the day is not far distant when a new high school, fronting upon Washington park, will be one of the burning topics of the day.

The library of the High School contains 6,650 volumes, and is not limited to the use of the school alone, but is a public free library, established under the laws of the state, and is open, under proper rules and regulations, to the use of all citizens and to the pupils of all the schools, by whom it is much used. Intimate relations are maintained with the State Library, not far distant, and pupils searching for information are encouraged to extend their researches to the larger and more generously supplied institution. Near by, too, and also under the control of the regents of the

ous departments take pleasure in assisting them to make use of these valuable object lessons.

Perhaps the school's most dis-

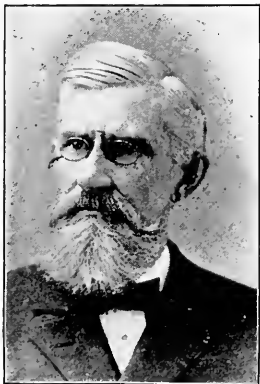


MARY N. ZEIDLER.

tinguishing feature is its *progressiveness*. It is hampered by no traditions, and wedded to no theory. Its motto is "Excelsior." Every year something new is added with a view to the improvement of the courses of study or to the appliances in use.

Among these features none, perhaps, are of more lasting value or more susceptible of further enlargement and improvement than the manual training system, introduced in 1888. The theory upon which the teaching, as pursued in the Albany High School is based, will be best explained by the following extract from the report of Superintendent Charles W. Cole:

"A mistaken idea is prevalent as to the meaning of manual training, it being confounded with the trade schools of the country, and much of the opposition which has been expressed to the system has been upon the theory that it was designed to teach trades. Not so. It is not intended or desired to give instruction in any particular trade to the exclusion of others. Trade schools are confined to particular branches, manual training is more comprehensive and takes in all. The prime object is the



A. F. ONDERDONK.

university, are the offices and laboratories of the State Museum of Natural History, with its interesting collections, and these are freely accessible to the students, and the professors at the heads of the vari-

education of the mind, and of the hand as the agent of the mind, and to impart knowledge of such working tools and materials as are found in the great industrial pursuits of the world. To lay the foundation for mechanical pursuits, the same as our present literary system lays the foundation for professional and literary pursuits, and to be an important adjunct in all mercantile callings, so that when our boys graduate they will not be obliged to live by their wits alone, but will have the benefit of the dexterous hand directed by an intelligent brain. Instruction in the use of the common working tools does not necessarily teach them to become mechanics any more than instruction in Latin and Greek teaches them to become lawyers or physicians. Its work is preparatory, not final. If it is desired to become a skilled artisan in any trade other avenues must be entered; manual training is but the beginning. To use a much quoted expression, it is 'putting the whole boy at school,' and educating him on all sides, giving him a better mental and physical preparation for life's work."

At first, the "whittling class," as it was called, met with opposition, both in the school and without, but gradually it was found that study was not interfered with but rather assisted by the healthful exercise and that there was nothing degrading in cutting down a round stick to a square. The nobility of labor was recognized, and Vulcan was allowed standing room beside Minerva. This achievement, it is safe to say, was not less in its ultimate importance than the establishment of the High School itself. The last report of the committee on manual training (1890) says:

"The progress in this department during the past year has been very satisfactory, and has removed it from the field of experiment to that of a practical and educational success. This has been due not only to the excellent instructors in this department, but to the interest, good will and coöperation of the students. An

important step was taken during the past year in extending manual instruction to the girls in the Sloyd system of wood working and exercises in physical culture. It was at first feared there would be a lack of interest on the part of the girls; but your committee is happy to say that as one exercise succeeded another the interest increased, and that to-day our girls are enthusiastic and earnest in their efforts in this direction, and evince satisfaction when their models are completed and approved by the instructress. Careless and indifferent methods of study are corrected by the care and accuracy which must be exercised in the shop in the manipulation of the tools. * * * In the boys' department there has been steady progress on the lines marked out by the instructor last year, and about twenty-five completed models are the fruits of their labor. The work has not been confined simply to the school hours, but a number of the boys have devoted considerable time after school to shop work." On another page the committee says:

"While aware of the fact that good work was being done here we were totally unprepared for the really remarkable results that have been achieved, and, in view of them, it gives us much pleasure to be able to assure you that we regard the training as eminently successful and as a most desirable addition to the course of study. The members of this committee are, all of them, persons whose occupations require constantly the practice of accuracy of eye and skill of hand; they are continually forced to realize the lack of these qualities among people in general, for want of early training, and the difficulties caused thereby, and they are, therefore, in a position rightly to estimate the value of such discipline as the pupils of the High School are now undergoing. In our opinion the training of the eye and hand, given by this actual handling of tools and judging and shaping of materials, is a most valuable element of practical education, and we heartily recom-

mend the extension and development of the system." It is proposed to extend the operations of this class to iron working, and



GEORGE EDGAR OLIVER.

ultimately, doubtless, to work in other metals, and to steam and electric engineering.

It requires no vivid imagination to look forward to the day, not far distant, when the architects and builders of Albany homes and churches and factories shall be graduates of the High School manual training class; when builders of machinery, decorative designers and clever artists in metal work, designers and inventors shall come from this class, and that its graduates shall go out all over the country themselves the living proof of Albany's wisdom and foresight.

The High School is no less deserving of the pride of Albanians for its scholastic attainments. Few schools of its rank excel it in the honors won by its graduates in the colleges and universities of the eastern and middle states. The course of instruction is complete and thorough. Nothing is half done, nothing sacrificed to "marks." The results achieved are honest and enduring. Instead, however, of relying almost wholly upon a classical course, the faculty pay special attention to the English language course, which includes a thorough study of the English language and its best ex-

pression in composition and oratory. It is the first High School of repute to adopt a special and complete course of this kind, placing the study of English on a par with that of the classics and of modern languages.

It has also lately established a course in stenography with a view, not merely to furnish the means of employment to those that study it, but primarily as a distinct means of education and as a starting point for instruction in this subject throughout other grades, in the hope that some day the use of short-hand will become universal.

Another very important feature in the High School has been its rhetorical department, especially in the direction of English composition, declamations and recitations. Its readers and speakers have attained a high reputation, and in very many contests have easily carried off the palm of victory.

That the Albany High School takes an advanced, and even leading position in the study of the English language, and makes it an applied science in rhetorical and



ELLEN SULLIVAN.

composition, is sufficient to win for it a very high rank among academic institutions, and should make it a source of pride to Albanians.

The people of Albany are proud of their High School and take much pride and pleasure in exhi-

biting its workings to distinguished visitors. Among those who have visited and addressed the school are recorded the names of William Cullen Bryant, Hon. William F. Forster, minister of education of England and later a member of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, General U. S. Grant, Governor A. B. Cornell, Ex-President Grover Cleveland, Hon. Charles S. Parnell, Sir Henry



MARGARET I. OVERTON.

Grattan Esmond, and other members of the British parliament; also official representatives of the educational departments of France, England, Canada, Japan, Finland and other countries and many distinguished educators of this country.

The visit of Mme. Albani to the High School, April 25, 1890, was an event long to be remembered by those who had the good fortune to be present and hear her sing "Home Sweet Home" and "Robin Adair." As a souvenir of her visit she presented the school with her photograph which now hangs, suitably framed, in the office of the building.

The entering class of 1891 was 308, and the whole number of pupils on the register at the beginning of the first semester, 1891, was 758.

The graduating class for 1891 was 78. The number of regents'

examinations passed in advanced subjects was 2,342, or more than fifty per cent. greater than any previous year in the history of the school. The number of regents' diplomas granted was 43, intermediate certificates 34, and "new credentials" 106. The per cent. of attendance last year was 95, the lowest, owing to the grip, since the opening of the school. The total amount apportioned to the High School by the regents of the university since 1874 is \$48,352.75, of which \$3,528.30 was in 1891. The amount appropriated by the board of public instruction to the High School in 1891 was \$30,472.45, making a total of \$34,000.75. Deducting about \$1,000 for rent of books and tuition (from out of town pupils), we have, say \$33,000, making the total cost of education per pupil \$40.20 per annum.

The High School committee of the board of public instruction is: Michael F. Walsh, Charles H. Gaus, William P. Rudd, and James M. Ruso.

The faculty of the High School is as follows:

Oscar D. Robinson, A. M., Ph. D., Principal, Professor of Mental and Moral Science. Prof. Robinson was born in New Hampshire and was graduated from the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, July, 1862. Instead of entering college, however, he answered President Lincoln's call for troops and enlisted as a private in the 9th New Hampshire Volunteers. He rose by successive grades to the rank of captain, and his regiment showed its hard service by having on the mustering-out rolls at the close of the war only 200 men. In 1865 Captain Robinson entered Dartmouth college, graduating in 1869, and accepting the position of professor of English literature and mathematics in the Albany Academy. Resigning at the close of the year he accepted the position of professor of the natural sciences in the Free Academy, now the High School, which was later exchanged for the professorship of Latin and Greek. Upon the resignation of Principal Bradley, in 1886, Professor Robinson was appointed to succeed him.

Charles A. Horne, A. M., Vice-Principal, Professor of Latin and Greek. He was born in Maine and was graduated from Harvard College. He was appointed to the High School in 1864.

Austin Sanford, A. M., Professor of English Literature and Political Economy. He was born in Massachusetts, graduated from Dartmouth College, and was appointed to the High School in 1872.

Josiah H. Gilbert, Professor of Mathematics; graduated at Delaware Institute, appointed principal of school 11 1855, to the High School 1886.

Abraham F. Onderdonk, Professor of Physics and Natural Science; graduated at New York Conference Seminary, appointed principal of school 13 1859, to the High School 1886.

William D. Goewey, Classical Assistant and Professor of Oratory; graduated at Wesleyan University, appointed 1876.

Karl A. Meyer, Professor of the German Language and Literature; born and educated at Hamburg, and appointed 1886.

Theodore C. Hailes, Drawing Master; graduated from High School and appointed 1877.

George Edgar Oliver, Professor of Vocal Music; graduated from Albany Academy, appointed 1884.

John Fitzgibbons, Instructor in Manual Training; educated in the public schools, appointed 1888.

Miss Mary Morgan, Rhetoric and Elocution; graduated from the Albany Female Academy; appointed 1865.

Miss Rebecca I. Hindman, Assistant in Natural Sciences; graduated from the Albany Female Academy; appointed 1859.

Miss Mary I. Davis, History and English Branches; graduated from the Albany Female Academy; appointed 1870.

Miss Ellen Sullivan, First Assistant in Mathematics; graduated from the Albany Normal School; appointed 1868.

Miss Agnes R. Davison, First Assistant in Latin; graduated from the High School; appointed 1874.

Miss Helen A. Cochrane, Second Assistant in Latin; graduated from

the Albany Normal School; appointed 1868.

Miss Annie M. Halpen, Second Assistant in Mathematics; graduated from Cornell University; appointed 1879.

Miss Ida E. Winne, Third Assistant in Mathematics; graduated from Vassar College 1879; appointed 1883.

Miss Agnes S. Gavey, First Assistant in English Literature; graduated from the High School; appointed 1878.

Miss Mary N. Zeitler, Second Assistant in English Literature; graduated from the High School; appointed 1874.

Miss Ella M. Burnap, Third Assistant in English Literature; graduated from the Albany public schools; appointed 1869.

Miss Julia A. Gilbert, Third Assistant in Latin; graduated from the High School; appointed 1883.



JOHN FITZGIBBONS.

Miss Margaret I. Overton, Instructor in Physical Culture and Manual Training; graduated from the High School; appointed 1884.

Mrs. Rosa Ortheiler, French and German.

Miss Carrie P. Godley, Teacher, graduated from the High School; appointed 1891.

Miss Florence Horne, Teacher, New Hampshire, graduated from Vassar College; appointed 1891.

Miss Agnes E. O'Malley, Sten-

ography and Type-writing; graduated from the Albany Cathedral School; appointed 1891.

All the above, except where otherwise specified, were born in New York state.

Last, but not least, is a name which, though not borne on the High School roll, has so long been connected with the institution that any history of the High School without it would be incomplete.

Charles W. Cole, Superintendent of Schools, was the first teacher appointed to organize the High School. He was born in Albany in 1840; was a pupil in public school No. 5, attended the Albany Academy for five years, and was graduated therefrom in 1859. In the same year he entered the sophomore class of Hamilton College, graduating in 1862. In 1868 Mr. Cole was appointed teacher in the High School, and remained ten years in charge of the department of English Literature and History. In 1878 he was elected Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Cole was the first president of the State Council of School Superintendents, which was organized in 1883. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by his *Alma Mater* last June.

One word in conclusion. The Albany High School is not a "high pressure" institution. It is not one in which marks or even diplomas are the only results sought to be achieved. It is not a college, but it thoroughly fulfils the promise of its founders, for a higher institution of learning, to supplement and complete the public school system of the city. It stands in the very front rank of the high schools of the most populous and wealthy state of the Union, and it gives promise of continuing to be strong, practical and progressive.

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A new masonic temple is one of the immediate probabilities in this city. Some legislation is needed, which failed last year through delays which left it in the grasp of the dead-lock. This year precautions will be taken, and a building fitting the importance of the great fraternity will be erected.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TELEPHONE SERVICE.

By the 1st of next April, if all goes well, the people of Albany will enjoy a telephone service far superior to any they have ever known. They certainly ought to, for the improvements which are under way involve an expenditure of \$200,000. This includes the new building at the corner of Maiden Lane and Chapel street, the new and improved switchboard, and the new system of underground circuits. No one would be complete without the others, and all are parts of a grand scheme of betterments by which the public, as well as the company, will be largely benefited.

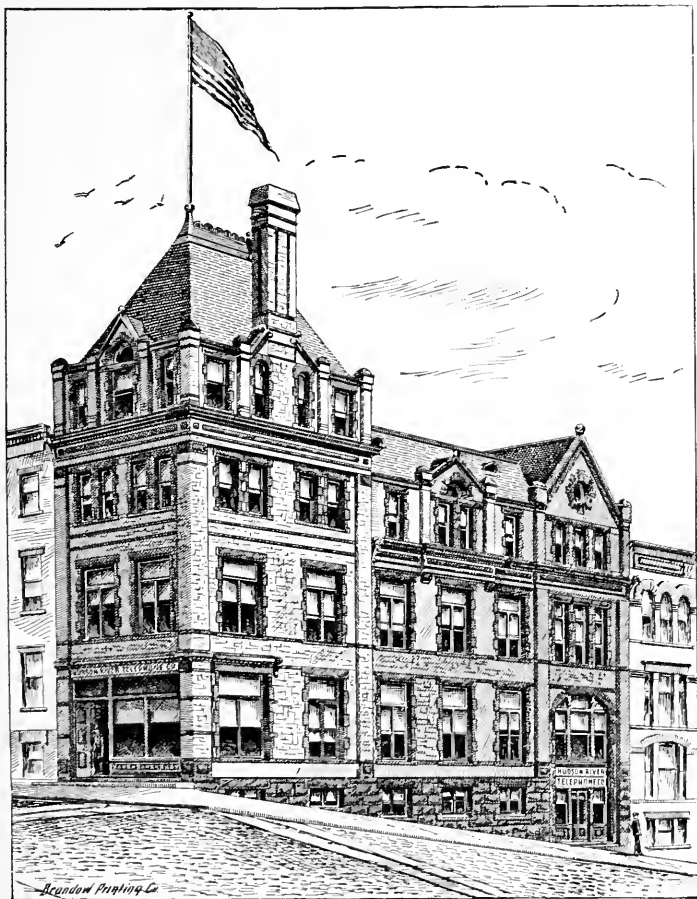
The long continued cry that the wires must go under ground, has at last had its effect, and in New York, Washington, Buffalo, Detroit, and many of the western cities, as well as in Albany, the work is being pushed forward. No one is now more eager to have it done than the telephone companies themselves. Their experience with mid-air lines has been disastrous in many cases. Not only has great loss resulted from storms and fires and more powerful electric currents, but the service for many reasons has been unsatisfactory, to the great annoyance of patrons, causing endless complaints and chronic grumbling, all of which is quite as unpleasant to listen to as it is to utter.

With the new system of underground wires very much of this will cease. In the first place, the wires in a district bounded by Swan street on the west, Clinton avenue on the north, the river on the east, and Madison avenue on the south will be grouped in cables and the cables run through pipes made of cement five-eighths of an inch thick, covered with boiler iron and laid in a heavy bed of concrete beneath the pavement. These ducts are reached by manholes at convenient distances. The wires will be taken from the tubes whenever necessary in groups, and either run into cellars and thence to roofs where leases can be ob-

tained, or up distributing poles, from which the wires will radiate like the sticks of a fan, and thus reach the telephones in the immediate neighborhood. There will be no parallel lines to touch or conflict with each other, or to be in

fireman. Communication from telephone to telephone will be as nearly perfect as it is possible to make it.

The facilities will be greatly increased by the new building, corner of Chapel street and Maiden



HUDSON RIVER TELEPHONE CO.'S BUILDING.

the way in the case of fire. All induction will be avoided and each wire will be by itself from the individual telephone to the central office. Wind and rain will not disturb it; it will be safe from the trolley wire of the electric railroad, and from the merciless axe of the

Lane, built expressly for the telephone company, and to be occupied by them alone. All the business of the company, including that done in the executive offices, the messenger service and that of the telephone will be conducted here. A cut of the building makes de-

tailed description unnecessary. It will be complete in every particular, fire-proof, and convenient. All the wires will enter the building through pipes.

Another great improvement will be the new switch board. The one lost in the fire last summer was perhaps the finest in the world, but the new one will be in many respects an advance upon that, and will alone cost about \$22,000.

Just which system will be adopted, Manager Uline, at present writing, is unable to say. He would be glad to put in what is called the Law system, which is the quickest and most satisfactory in the world ; but it requires more intelligence and more care on the part of subscribers. It is also more expensive to operate, as it requires the full force of operators at all hours of the day and night. It does away with the call bell and the annunciator ; and the person who calls up the central office speaks at once to the operator, telling her with whom he wishes to communicate ; in an instant the circuit is made, and talk can begin as soon as the one to be talked to is ready to listen. There is no interruption till the message is completed ; then the person at the telephone must turn a button and notify the central office that he is through. But if this notification is not given much trouble results, and there is likely to be an entanglement which it is troublesome to straighten. With ordinary intelligence and care the system is the best possible. In New York it is limited to 1,000 subscribers, to whom the rate is advanced, perhaps 25 per cent., and there are never any vacancies, as there are always applications in advance for the wires worked in that way.

Mr. Uline is not certain whether it would do as well here. If it is not adopted, another switch board will be used, in which there is less liability to obstruction than there was to the old one ; and in any event this part of the service will be greatly improved.

The pipes are about all laid and bids are being received for the cables, of which there are different

kinds. The wires could probably all go under ground before snow flies, but the advantages would not be of very great importance unless the new building and new switch board were also used, and these can not well be got ready, as we have said, before next spring.

Then Albany will have a telephone service equal to any in the United States.

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A TOUR FOR RESIDENT ALBANIANS.

If it could be known how many reputable citizens of Albany there are who have never made the tour of the capitol, have never seen the Burns statue, and not been out as far west as Pine Hills in twenty years, the number would be astonishing. We meet with such almost every day.

And meeting such and hearing them talk, we are more and more convinced of the absolute necessity of some such publication as *THE NEW ALBANY* to inspire the community with desire to appreciate its own charms and its own advantages.

We say to such a person : Imagine yourself for once an intelligent and observing tourist, spending the day in Albany, and take yourself around to the principal points of interest. Starting from the corner of State street and Broadway, note the new and handsome bank buildings which give dignity and solidity to that noble thoroughfare. Observe that the famous old street market has been removed to equally commodious, but less conspicuous quarters ; that the crawling, squeaking horse cars have given way to the swift and elegant electric motors ; that two beautiful parks present their carpets of green in the square on capitol hill. View with delight the handsomest municipal building exterior on the continent ; glance with interest around to the old State hall, the High school, and the dignified Albany academy. Do all this before spending two or three hours in wandering over the greatest and the grandest legislative building on which the sun

shines, an architectural monument, visited yearly by thousands from all parts of the globe. But a block away, though for the present hidden by buildings which will some time be removed to give the capitol proper elbow room, stands the Cathedral of All Saints, as yet only suggestive of its complete magnificence and grandeur, but already lofty and impressive as the first Episcopal cathedral, worthy the name, in the United States. Grouped near by are its concomitants, St. Agnes school and the Child's hospital. A step further takes you to the Hawk street viaduct, which has wrought such a miracle of accessibility for Clinton avenue and Arbor hill. Once more turning westward, the right credentials will admit you to the most fashionable and most aristocratic of the Albany clubs; then past the Babies' nursery, to the new hall, of which every Albanian is justly proud. Next to it stands the new armory, of special interest to all who care for military matters. Crossing Lark street to State, the park is soon reached. The Burns monument can be carefully inspected, for it will bear it; the site, only, of the King fountain can be pointed out; the beauties of the lake, the flowers, the terraces, the trees and the shrubbery need no cicerone; and after they have all been noted, the beautiful villas and cottages on Madison avenue will command attention during the ride or walk of a mile or more. Here the New Albany is seen at her best, and the view grows none the less interesting as Pine Hills is reached.

By this time our resident tourist will awaken to the fact that the Albany of to-day, compared with the Albany of twenty years ago, is virtually a new creation, and as he returns toward home if his bosom does not swell with pride it is because he does not deserve to live in so goodly a heritage.

There is still much for him to see. There are many beautiful residences on Englewood place, and on State street. He should not neglect the Normal college or the Jewish temple, or the com-

pleted tower of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception; or the new executive mansion. These are all points of interest to the stranger; they ought to be to the resident Albanian.

A CONVENTION CITY.

There was some effort made to bring one or two of the political state conventions to Albany this fall, but the great parties stayed away. This was not because our accommodations are not sufficient or because the place is not central and accessible, but in pursuance of policy with which fitness had nothing whatever to do.

The prohibitionists, however, having no axe to grind in the selection of a meeting place, came to Albany, and have the honor of holding the first state convention that ever met in the new hall. They were delighted with the accommodations, as well they might be, for there are none so good, all things considered, in the whole state.

Now let us make a little prediction: The next democratic state convention will be held next spring to elect delegates to the national convention. We shall be very much surprised if that state convention is not held in Albany.

THE MATRIMONIAL INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of The New Albany:

SIR—When enumerating in THE NEW ALBANY the many industries which had either been incorporated or enlarged in this city during the months of May and June, you omitted one of the most important; one in which the stock was eagerly sought for, and in which at least two hundred persons, male and female, invested heavily. I refer to the matrimonial industry.

What is more conducive to social, intellectual and financial prosperity, than to have our lads and lassies forming life-long partnerships. We certainly would be at a stand-still should Cupid take it into his head that he needed a long vacation.

By all means give the little fellow his due in promoting our city's growth.

E. M. G.

THE NEW ALBANY.

A RECORD OF THE CITY'S PROGRESS.

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special.

HENRY P. PHELPS, Editor.

ALBANY, N. Y., NOV., 1891.

*"Look Forward and not Back;
Look Up and not Down, and
Lead a Hand."*

OUR FUTURE.

"We do not know whether we have come to stay or not."

These were the first words of THE NEW ALBANY to its public. The fourth issue finds the question still undecided. We have done what we could to carry out the design of the publication; and we have met with much warm and hearty recognition. Some, however, have said, "It is too good for Albany; it will not last." We do not think so. Nothing is too good for Albany. It *will* last, if the business men of this city are willing, without being teased, to give it their support.

If the proposition this week submitted to them by circular letter is accepted to any reasonable extent, THE NEW ALBANY will not only continue to be published, but it will hereafter be issued once a month; it will be placed on a firm basis; a large circulation will be secured for it, and it will be made better, brighter and more influential in every way.

The proposition is one that appeals to the self-interest of those to whom it is addressed; and, all things considered, we shall be surprised and disappointed if it is not agreed to promptly and cheerfully.

But it must be cheerfully or not at all. We have said from the be-

ginning: nobody comes into THE NEW ALBANY unless he wants to come there. We think the rule a good one.

Don't you?

Meantime, it will be well, perhaps, to withhold announcements for future numbers, although we will say that a very attractive holiday number is contemplated.

The article upon the Albany High school, in this number, is earnest of what we hope to do for other educational institutions in this city; as well as for the churches, societies, clubs, military and other organizations. The illustrations of these articles, equal as they are to the best magazine work, give them a value and an interest which, we believe, will be appreciated.

One thing more: The price. It is the general opinion that fifty cents a year is preposterous. We begin to think so ourselves; and after January 1, 1892, the price will be raised to \$1. Now, then, is the time *for you* to subscribe.

A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Albany is at last to have a fitting memorial of her soldiers and sailors who upheld her loyal honor and that of the nation, by sacrificing their lives on the altar of their country.

Albany has waited many years to come to such a determination, and now that she has come to it, it is, perhaps, as well that she did wait, as we have the example of other cities before us, and, profiting by the mistakes of their haste, may erect a monument second to none in America. Now is the accepted time, and the project is in the hands of the people—a patriotic, loyal, grateful people—and they will see to it that the movement shall not die out.

His honor, the mayor, has appointed a committee of twenty-five respected citizens, and has formulated a plan of action, which, if

actively carried out, will give us a memorial which shall endure for ages, an everlasting object lesson, to engender and foster love of country in our own children and in generations yet to come.

But no resident of Albany county should pause and gaze at the committee, who cannot be expected to do all the work. All must put in their utmost endeavors. None can afford to remain idle. At the same time, however, each and every member of the committee should fulfil his obligation or step down and out.

It is, perhaps, a trifle premature to discuss the design or form of the memorial, or its location. The selection should not be left altogether to the committee. Every subscriber should have a voice in the matter. Many, for instance, will think it would be unwise to locate it in Washington park, on the theory that the tendency to centre all the city's embellishments in one locality, is wrong. Strangers who visit the city for a very brief season, as a rule see only the most unsightly parts of it. It should not be forgotten, that one of the greatest values of the memorial is its object lesson, and that object should be situated where it can be the oftenest seen. These conditions would, perhaps, be better subserved by an arch than by any other design. It is out of the general run, and far more sightly than either a monument or building. A certain eastern city has a magnificent arch, which, on state occasions, is brilliantly illuminated by electricity. It spans the principal highway of the town, and is a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

Albany should raise, at least, \$100,000, and how? By popular subscription, by which means a larger sum can be obtained than from any other source.

There is nothing to be said against the excellent make-up of the mayor's committee, but the committee should have been appointed in another way. Representatives from every organization in Albany should have met in convention and elected a committee. It might have been no better or

worse than the present one, but it would have been eminently representative.

All that is necessary now is enthusiasm and plenty of it, and there is nothing which will arouse more enthusiasm than a mass meeting, with eloquent speakers, patriotic music and a regular old fashioned "hurrah."

At any rate, Albany will have the memorial, sooner or later. Let us hope the former.

W. H. PADDOCK.

— • • —

STIMULANTS TO LOCAL PRIDE.

If we are ever to develop the local pride which is so important a factor in the welfare of a community, we must begin with the children. There should be a chair of local history in every school. Every boy and girl should be drilled so as to answer intelligently any question relating to the men or incidents in history which have made this city famous. The emphasis should be placed on everything pertaining to Albany. It is not enough to have it understood that this is an ancient city; the fact is interesting, but there is no particular credit about it. What has been done here? Who have lived here? What has Albany given to the world to make the world richer and better?

Are the children taught these things?

For instance, and only for instance: Do they know that it was in this city that the plan for a union of the states was first proposed by Benjamin Franklin, at the congress of 1754; that it was adopted by the commissioners from seven colonies here assembled, and that although not then confirmed by the colonial assemblies, it approached very near the subsequent Constitution of the United States?

Do they know that Philip Livingston, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence was a native of Albany as was his father Philip before him, and that the second Philip was in 1746 referred to as one of the fifteen

persons in the colony that possessed a collegiate education?

Are they thoroughly acquainted with the history of Gen. Philip Schuyler, whose memory is perpetuated by a Doric column of Quincy granite in the Rural cemetery? Do they know of his friendship with Washington, of his many troubles, of the charges against him, which proved utterly groundless, of his princely hospitality which entertained both Gen. Burgoyne and Gen. La Fayette?

Can they give in detail the story of General Peter Gansevoort, who as major, was with Montgomery at Quebec, and afterwards stood a twenty days' siege at Fort Schuyler on the Mohawk?

What know they of the part played in the war of 1812 by Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and by Col. John Mills, whose bones lay so long neglected in Capitol park?

And the war of the rebellion: Memorial day comes and goes, but is it clearly shown what of life and treasure Albany freely gave that the union might be preserved?

The heroes of this war are not all dead. Do the children know what was done by men who still walk the streets? Would it not open their eyes to witness a reunion, say of the Third regiment, when their old colonel, Gen. Frederick Townsend were present and to hear from eye-witnesses the story of his superb bravery on the field of battle?

Do the children remember that it was in the upper room of the Albany academy that Prof. Joseph Henry first transmitted intelligence by the magnetic telegraph? Do they appreciate the fact that it was to Albany the first steamboat was run; and that it was from Albany to Schenectady the first passenger train was regularly operated?

Do they know that among the students of natural history living in America none stands higher in the estimation of European scholars than Prof. James Hall of Albany? That among art lovers all over the world, Albany is chiefly remembered as the home of Erastus D. Palmer, the creator of

the Angel at the Sepulchre, Night, and the White Captive?

They know, of course, that one of the world's greatest songsters, Madame Albani, claims this good city as her former residence; that the great statesman, Roscoe Conkling, was born here; that Henry James, the novelist, and Bret Harte, the story teller, both claim Albany as their birthplace; that the artists, Gay, Palmer, the Hart Brothers, George H. Boughton, James McDougal, Launt Thompson, Calverley, and others, have at one time or another called Albany their home; but do the children stop to think how bright is the galaxy which may be described by the word, Albanians?

Are they made to remember the noble generosity with which the city has met the calls upon her for help in the hour of need; the great army bazaar in time of the war; the outpouring, prompt and liberal, in behalf of the sufferers from floods, in the west and at Johnstown, from yellow fever in the south, from the great fires in Chicago and Boston?

It is in contemplation of such deeds that one feels proud of the good old city, and to say with uplifted head and expanding chest, "I, too, am an Albanian."

— • • —

ALBANY AS A NEWS CENTRE.

As a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, so a place hath neither importance nor renown among those who reside within its boundaries. And again, since one must go away from home to hear the news, so must one go beyond the city lines to learn the true status of Albany, and her just repute.

It is the mission of THE NEW ALBANY to present to us Albanians, "and modestly to discover that of ourselves which we yet know not of." Hence, it becomes pertinent to call attention in these columns to the fact, so widely recognized elsewhere, that Albany is a news centre second only to the nation's capital on the Potomac, and to the metropolis of the Empire State and

country at the mouth of the Hudson.

Chicago, with all its windy enterprise, its elastic boundaries and growing census roll, is not to be compared as a news source with Albany. An observation of our large dailies, whose circulation lists embrace the world, will show, during the three hundred and sixty-five days which make up the four seasons, more articles prefaced with an Albany date line than with that of any other municipality this side the Atlantic, save, only the two above mentioned. Boston, with all the spokes of culture and literary fame centering about her as the hub, is outclassed by ye ancient Dutch town at the head of navigation on the Hudson as a point of general and special news interest.

In political importance, Albany surpasses New York city, and ranks next to Washington. This may surprise and not be readily comprehended by the average, easy-going Albanian, who finds the city a quiet place of abode; but it is recognized and appreciated in every other place of importance in the United States. In more detailed attestation of this, I would cite the not generally known fact that *every leading newspaper in the country, whose circulation carries it beyond its local environment, appoints and maintains a special correspondent at Albany, to supply it with news from this point, in addition to what it gets over the wires of the general press associations.* New York, Washington, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Rochester, Baltimore, Atlanta, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Syracuse, Utica, Troy and Springfield, as well as other cities, large and small, have special representatives here, in the guise of reporters for the several enterprising journals published in them. Every paper in New York city of any importance whatever, has a special correspondent here, and some of the Gotham dailies, together with one Buffalo paper, have two reporters stationed here the year round, to see that they are kept

informed of affairs at Albany. All this special provision for "covering" (as the journalistic phrase has it) Albany, is made notwithstanding the maintenance here by the Associated and United Press Associations of their two special agents, who act in conjunction with the Albany papers, which are bound by their contract with the press association to which they belong, to furnish Albany news to be sent to the papers of other localities.

Nothing could more clearly illustrate the prominence of the Capital City of the Empire State, or more fully demonstrate its importance.

HARRY W. SMITH.

CHANGE THE NAME.

There is one thing the trustees of the new hall should lose no time in doing, and that is change the name. It is overloaded. "Harmanus Bleecker hall" is a stumbling block and a rock of offense. Out-of-town printers invariably get it wrong, and we doubt if one person in ten, right here in Albany, is absolutely certain how the first name should be pronounced.

Every one, of course, has great respect for the late Mr. Bleecker, and no one would wish to detract from the slightest from the honor due him for making the noble structure a possibility; but it does not lessen the credit to omit his first name. Without any particular reason we have named our beautiful pleasure ground after the father of his country, but that is no reason why we should call it George Washington park. There is such a thing as being a little *too* precise. It is not necessary to always refer to the Bard of Avon, as William Shakespeare. There is no other person of that name with whom he is likely to be confounded. There have been other men named Bleecker, but none likely to be mistaken for Harmanus.

The only objection to dropping the prolonged patronymic is that there has long been a dancing room known as Bleecker hall, the owners of which do not care to change it. This being the case

the proper thing to do is to drop hall as well as Harmanus, and call the new building Bleecker Lyceum. This is at once dignified, scholarly and appropriate. Great and noted theatres have been known as the Lyceum; and no amusement manager would hesitate a moment on account of that name, but there are many who greatly dislike the reputation of playing in any kind of a "hall."

As belonging to a literary association the name Lyceum is particularly appropriate. Prefixing to it the name of the giver, does him all the honor possible, and there you have

BLEECKER LYCEUM.

HARMANUS BLEECKER HALL.

Look at the two as they appear in print; pronounce the two and say which sounds the more euphonious? Can there be the shadow of hesitation? Ought there to be any time lost in making this simple, but important change?

We think not.

— ••• —

ALBANY HARDWARE AND IRON COMPANY.

Hanging, carefully framed, in the office of the Albany Hardware and Iron Company, is an interesting relic of by-gone days, in the shape of a faded bill of goods, made out and paid for before the present century was born. It reads as follows:

ALBANY, 22 Dec., 1797.

Mrs. CUYLER

Bought of SAMUEL HILL,

At his Wholesale and Retail Hardware Store,

Sign of the Golden Hinge.

North side of State street, near the Dutch church, has just imported a large assortment of Iron mongery, Cutlary, Sadlary, & Hardware in Gen'l.

1 pair brass Candlesticks,	- - -	14
1 doz gen bone knives and forks, 15s.	- - -	1-10
1 Pair gen bone carvers,	- - -	9
1 " steel snuffers,	- - -	2-6
1 Coffee mill,	- - -	10-6
1 Ivory top easter,	- - -	10
1 Jap knife tray,	- - -	5-6
1 scissor 4s., 1 bread basket 5s.,	- - -	9
Sundries,	- - -	1-3

£5-13-6

April 7, 1798. Received Pay for Samuel Hill,

JOHN GODFREY.

Samuel Hill is gone, Mrs. Cuyler is gone, John Godfrey is gone, the brass candlesticks and steel snuffers are gone, the Dutch church is gone; but on the very spot where swung the Golden Hinge a hundred years ago, Ironmongering is carried on to this day. Hither, in 1851, came the firm of Davidson & Viele, which had been organized six years previous, and for forty-six years, in all, Maurice E. Viele, either alone or in partnership, conducted and built up a business which some years amounted to \$500,000 annually.

The progressive spirit of the New Albany, calling for younger blood and more of it, the Albany Hardware and Iron Company (incorporated June 17, 1861) was organized with a capital stock of \$125,000, and June 25 following, bought and took possession of the business. That it was to be conducted on the same general lines which, during half a century, had won for it so good a name, was assured by the fact that seven of the old attaches are stockholders in the new concern, while the others are well-known Albany capitalists and business men.

The officers are Charles H. Turner, president; William B. Wackerhagen, secretary; and James K. Dunscomb, treasurer; who, with Peter Kinnear, president of the Albany Billiard Ball Company, Seth Wheeler, president of the Albany Perforated Paper Company, and J. Townsend Lansing, real estate owner and lessee, constitute the board of directors.

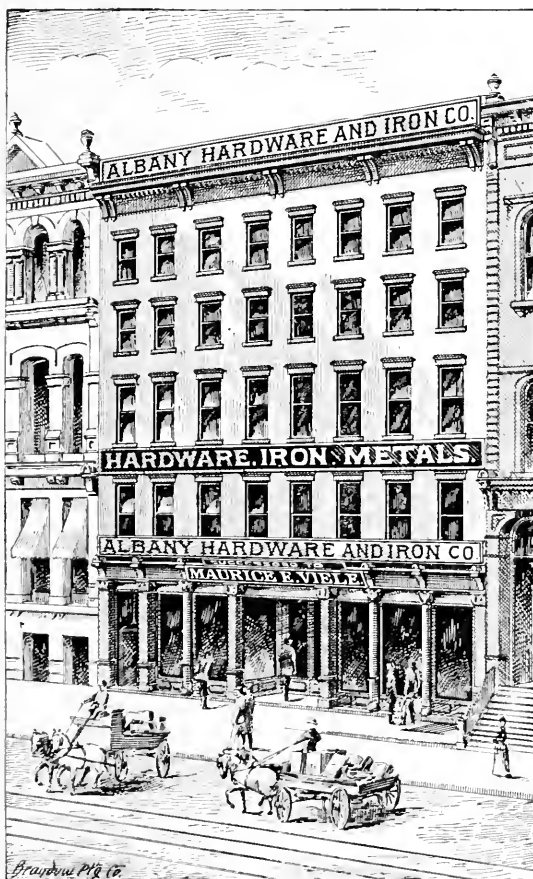
The president, Mr. Turner, has been identified with the old house of Viele for over twenty years, as buyer. He began the hardware business in his native place, New London, Ct., thence going to New York, where, for several years, he was buyer for a large jobbing house, and then came to Mr. Viele. Here the experience which results from holding a most responsible position has been added to a natural aptitude for business, much native energy, and a happy faculty of being able to impress every one favorably at first sight, and to deepen the impression at each future meeting.

Mr. Wackerhagen has also been

connected with the store a long term of years, and his thorough knowledge of the business, also extensive acquaintance with the trade and its requirements, resulted in his election to the secretaryship of the company.

The treasurer, Mr. Dunscomb,

plies for manufacturers and workers in tin and iron, etc., etc. Indeed, the variety kept is something astonishing. Such a business requires plenty of room, and it is found in the principal stores, each five stories, at 39, 41 and 43 State street (as shown in the cut), supplemented



brings to the house a record of nine years in the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, and eight years as financial partner in the wholesale lumber business, an experience which well equips him in his position of financial and office manager.

The company deals in general hardware, bar and sheet iron, sup-

plies for manufacturers and workers in tin and iron, etc., etc. Indeed, the variety kept is something astonishing. Such a business requires plenty of room, and it is found in the principal stores, each five stories, at 39, 41 and 43 State street (as shown in the cut), supplemented

by two buildings on Norton street and the public market building on Beaver street. The territory of trade lies chiefly in New York, Western Massachusetts and Vermont; and, in short, for a hundred miles or more in any direction, the Albany Hardware and Iron Company is looked upon

as a depot of unfailing supplies for everything in this particular trade. The inducements they offer purchasers are such as cannot be excelled; and, it is doubtful whether they can be equalled. Nothing is now to be gained by going to New York for hardware. When the manufactories were all in Connecticut, as they were once, New York city was naturally headquarters, on account of its location; but of late years, since almost as much is manufactured west of Albany as east of it this condition has changed, and jobbing is done in centres other than in New York city, and nearer the point of consumption. No centre for the hardware trade is better located than Albany. It has the advantage of cheap freight by river; six railroads lead out from here; while rents and expenses of doing business are far less than in New York.

Since the organization of the new company business has taken a fresh start; the old customers are held almost without exception, while new ones are gained every day. Altogether, this combination of a long and well established business, with sufficient capital to keep it moving easily and advantageously, is one of the most soundly hopeful enterprises in Albany.

— ••• —

THE NEW ALBANY is a credit to Albany. A credit to the spirit of progress that is stirring among the business men of the city. Entertaining, neat and artistic as the first number was, the last, the "Fair number," is more so. With a fine photo-print of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair" on the cover, its *pièce de résistance* is an article on the New York and New England fair, illustrated with photo-prints of the fair buildings and life-like portraits, also from photos, of President Pine, Secretary Cuyler and Superintendent Terrell. The city hall, state armory and the market place complete the city pictures, while the cuts in the advertisements will show many Albanians much that they never knew before about Albany enterprises.—*Evening Journal*.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE RUBBER.

It is a saying, as old as Esop, that "There is nothing like leather." It originated, we believe, with an old tanner, who made the remark when the common council was considering what was the best method to defend the city. Probably he wanted a government contract.

But the saying gave way a long time ago to the words "There is nothing like rubber." And, indeed, its uses have become so multifarious and manifold, that it is generally believed capable of being converted into any form or article other than food! And even that exception does not hold good, for is there not the luscious gum drop, and the boarding-house beefsteak?

Caoutchouc has been known to civilization since 1736. The first patent was taken out in 1797. In 1823 Mr. Macintosh, an Englishman, patented the water-proof fabrics which have since borne his name, with a small m. The famous Goodyear patent for vulcanizing rubber was issued in 1844, and was followed by about sixty more.

Meantime, rubber is made into almost everything; the infant takes his sustenance through it, tries his teeth upon it, plays with it in a dozen forms; as he grows older he walks about in it! The man uses it in the arts and in the trades; he dresses himself in it; it is his shield, his comfort, his tool; druggists' shelves are filled with it in all manner of ingenious appliances; the wheels of great factories would stand still without it; babies would cry their eyes out, and the whole world die of wet feet, if this single article of commerce were obliterated.

Now, then; for rubber in all its forms, and particularly in the shape of gossamers, mackintoshes, and all sorts of garments, for druggists' sundries, for children's toys, for all the unending catalogue, at lowest prices, in best variety, go to the Goodyear Rubber house, No. 39 Maiden Lane.

BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY.

THEIR NEW ESTABLISHMENT IN
MAIDEN LANE.

In calling attention to their new establishment in the National Express building on Maiden Lane, opposite the Union depot, the BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY beg leave to state:

That they have taken a long lease of these commodious quarters.

That they are admirably adapted for the purpose; close to the business centre, easy of access, light, cheerful and conspicuous, and fitted

That this is made possible by an entirely new plant; presses, type and furniture, all selected with the greatest care from the latest patterns and fonts, making the new office complete and modern in every particular.

That they have made arrangements whereby they can not only do the ordinary work of a printing house, but will also write, edit, and prepare copy; make sketches and photographs for illustrations, and engrave the same by the new and wonderfully successful processes.

That they propose to make a



NATIONAL EXPRESS BUILDING.

out with fire-proof combination vaults, well adapted for the safe storage of plates, cuts and manuscript. The building is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, furnished with electric power, passenger elevators, etc., etc., and will, therefore, be one of the best equipped establishments of the kind in the state.

That, thankful for the appreciation which has by common consent placed them in the front rank of printers in this part of the state, the BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY propose to do still better work and more of it.

specialty of fine illustrated printing, of which THE NEW ALBANY is a sample.

That special attention will be paid to the higher forms and most approved methods of advertising, by means of elegantly prepared pamphlets, brochures, booklets and literature of all sorts, for hotels, summer resorts, railroads and business houses.

That to this end they will be glad if they can be helpful to any one whose ideas of what he wants are not quite distinct, and they solicit correspondence and personal interviews for that purpose.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

The advancement of Mr. John A. Sleicher to the head of the *N. Y. Mail and Express*, is another feather in our city's cap. Mr. Sleicher is a resident of Albany, owns a house here, and was only a short time ago editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*, and president of the Albany Press club. Some good men have left the *Journal*. Chas. E. Smith went from there to the chief position on the *Philadelphia Press*, and thence to be minister to Russia; William H. McElroy to be a leading writer on the *New York Tribune*; Thurlow Weed Barnes to a congenial partnership in the great book publishing house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston; and more recently James A. Waldron to important literary work in New York.

Fred. W. White, the well known Albany newspaper man, has gone on a western tour of observation and comment. On his way to the Pacific he will stop in Denver to assist his oldest son in launching a weekly paper in that city, similar in design to Albany's *Capital Chips*.

In giving honor to whom honor is due, it must be said that the movement for a soldiers' monument should be credited, in large degree to Maj. William H. Pad-dock, who first on the *Argus*, and subsequently on the *Press and Knickerbocker*, has made it the subject of much earnest and effective writing. And he keeps it up with a persistency and enthusiasm that augurs well for ultimate success.

Harry Smith, correspondent of the *New York Sun*, contributes to this number of *THE NEW ALBANY*, a suggestive article upon Albany as a news centre. The subject may well be enlarged upon at some future time in a more personal vein. There is meat in it.

The proposed consolidation of the *Albany Times* with the *Albany Evening Union*, which will probably be effected before this number is issued, is one of the most important movements in the newspaper line that has taken place in this city in a long while. The *Times*, although started some years before, was not really a newspaper until Mr. Callicot became the editor a little over twenty years ago. Its editorial page has since been considered one of the brightest in the state, and certainly no Albany paper has been so frequently, or so widely quoted. The *Union* is younger. It has gone through the usual vicissitudes of early age, including several changes in editorial management and proprietorship. It has at length come into the hands of the well-known newspaper man, Mr. John Henry Farrell, who has given it a home and an equipment second to none. It has already become very popular, and now that there is to be added to the business capacity of Mr. Farrell the editorial ability for which Mr. Callicot is famous, the *Times-Union* has before it a most promising future. Its course, politically and otherwise, will be carefully watched throughout the country.

The September issue of *THE NEW ALBANY* magazine is a perfect gem. The book contains many fine pictures of the principal buildings of the city, and the articles are interesting and to the point. The book is neat, legible, and in every sense perfect. Mr. Phelps is to be congratulated upon this edition of *THE NEW ALBANY*.—*Press and Knickerbocker*.

The third number of *THE NEW ALBANY*, the useful publication edited by Mr. Henry P. Phelps, has been issued. It equals in interest and excels in artistic execution either of the previous numbers, which were gems in their way. The present number is devoted to the coming New York and New England fair, and appropriately bears as a frontispiece a cut of

Rosa Bonheur's familiar "Horse Fair." The article on the fair is illustrated with views of the buildings and good portraits of Mr. James K. Pine, Col. Jacob C. Cuyler and Col. Wm. H. Terrell. There will be no better souvenir of the fair than this issue of THE NEW ALBANY. It also contains views of the capitol, public market (a most seasonable selection) and various public and private buildings. Mr. Phelps's well-known good taste is to be traced in all the reading matter, both editorial comment and miscellany, and it is a pleasure to look through even the advertising pages, which are examples of the service art can render to business. Such a publication as THE NEW ALBANY in itself testifies to an enterprising, cultivated city.—*Argus*.

This number of THE NEW ALBANY is printed upon the new presses of the Brandow Printing Company. It has been delayed a few days in order that this might be done. Their establishment is now in complete order for business, and they expect to give better satisfaction than ever.



SOLE AGENT

AT THE

BODEGA.FINE MEDICINAL WINES AND
LIQUORS FOR FAMILY USE.*Hotels and Druggists supplied.***John E. Danaher,**

Proprietor.

394 AND 396 B'WAY, COR. HUDSON AVE.

ALBANY, N. Y.

THE ONLY PERFECT FILING SYSTEM.

THE

Tucker Letter and Document Files

AND

Automatic Suspension Cabinets,

12 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK.

Awarded the Grand Medal of the *American Institute*, New York, over
all other Filing devices, AS THE BEST.**REFERENCES IN ALBANY:**

JAMES B. LYON, State Printer.
MARCUS T. HUN, Counselor-at-Law.
MONTIGNANI, MALLORY & ELMENDORF,
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALBANY.
ALBANY INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
STATE R. R. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
ISAAC G. PERRY, Capitol Commissioner.
FRANK CHAMBERLAIN, Com. Merchant.
C. R. & W. J. SUTHERLAND, "
And many others.

NEW YORK STATE AGENCY, 55 STATE ST., ROOM 3,
ALBANY.ALFRED L. CURTIS, *Manager*.

Call.—To see is to be convinced.

Circulars, Testimonials and Price Lists mailed on application.

The Delaware & Hudson R. R.



The only direct line to the
Adirondack • Mountains.

*Lake Champlain, Lake George,
Saratoga, Montreal, Sharon
Springs, Cooperstown, etc.*

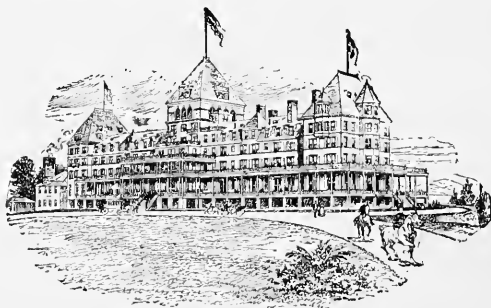
THE ONLY

PULLMAN LINE

BETWEEN

ALBANY AND CHICAGO.

THE HOTEL CHAMPLAIN,



The Superb Summer Hotel of the north, on the west shore of Lake Champlain, three miles south of Plattsburgh.

H. G. YOUNG,

Vice-President.

J. W. BURDICK,

Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Burlington Route C.B.&Q.R.R.



THROUGH DAILY VESTIBULE TRAINS

OVER ITS OWN DIRECT LINES BETWEEN

CHICAGO, PEORIA AND ST. LOUIS

AND

OMAHA, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY

ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON, DENVER, CHEYENNE

DEADWOOD, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS

AND ALL POINTS

WEST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST

All Through Trains equipped with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Reclining Chair Cars, elegant Coaches, Smoking Cars and the famous "Burlington Route" Dining Cars.

Purchase your Tickets via the Burlington Route,
and Realize the Maximum of Safety, Luxury, Speed and Comfort.

Tickets can be obtained of any Railroad or Steamship
Agent in the United States or Canada.

P. S. EUSTIS,

Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

Mighty Few People



Relish impure water. Some there
are who drink it, but they may not
have heard of

The Albany Filter.

Its friends are legion. Four hundred
in operation right here in Albany.
How are you fixed for

Pure Water ?

ALBANY STEAM TRAP CO.

60 to 64 Church St.,

ALBANY, N. Y.

THE NEW ALBANY.

BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY, Publishers

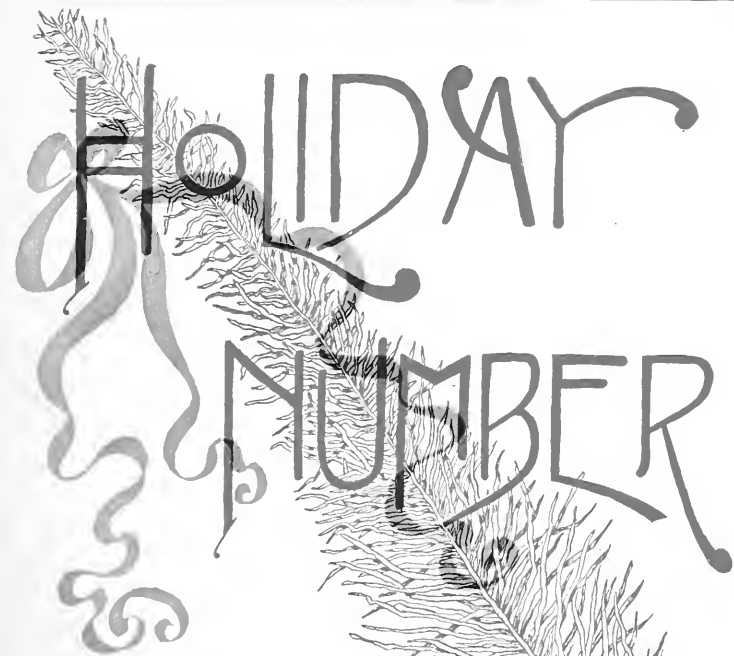
Entered as second-class matter at the Albany, N. Y., Post Office, April 27, 1891

VOL. I

ALBANY, N. Y., JANUARY, 1892

No. 5

HOLIDAY NUMBER



"Content am I,
tho' cares be rife,
To love my love,
and live my life,
And sing my song in Albany."

PURITY

AT THE CAPITOL IN ALBANY

No matter how much scandal there may be about the legislature this winter, there will be one feature at the Capitol which will resemble the late Mrs. Julius Cæsar, and be beyond suspicion.

That is the Water Supply.

Every drop used there now for drinking purposes is as pure as if it trickled from

“The icicle which hangs on Dian’s temple,”

for every drop passes through one of the ALBANY FILTERS, with which the great building is supplied.

Made by the

Albany Steam Trap Co.

60 to 64 Church Street.

The Renaissance in Printing



FOR fifty years Albany has been a great typographical centre. The state printing is done here; thousands upon thousands of law books are published here, and at one time many miscellaneous books were printed here in a very excellent manner.

But for some time not much attention has been paid to artistic printing. Session laws and court reports did not call for it. One day, however, the good people of Albany awoke and beheld

THE RENAISSANCE!

Two young men had come to this city resolved to set up a printing office, not merely as a place for sticking type—there were a score of such already—but an establishment in which the term Art, as applied to printing, would not be out of place.

They began in a modest, quiet way; they were hopeful, courageous and determined. They loved their business; their all was invested in it; they believed in its development, and they went to work.

Now, printing is one of the things which advertises itself, and every impression that went out of their office carried a recommendation.

From the small beginning of seven years ago, has sprung the present complete and famous establishment of the BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY, whose output is not only acknowledged to be the acme of good taste and fine workmanship, but to have done much to raise the standard of printing in this city and vicinity.

In the steady advancement and present prosperity of this concern is found a perfect refutation of the assertion that Albany does not appreciate high purpose, conscientious endeavor and honest work.

THE NEW ALBANY is the offspring of the press of the BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY. It speaks for itself and it speaks for them.

New Plant,
FOOT OF MAIDEN LANE,
National Express Building.

Villa Lots
at
Pine Hills

Albany Land Improvement
and Building Co.

41 AND 43 TWEDDLE BUILDING,
ALBANY, N. Y.

THE NEW ALBANY

BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

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VOL. I

ALBANY, N. Y., JANUARY, 1892

No. 5



O Albany! O Albany!
Far fairer city shall you see,
Yet none that seems so fair to me.

Lo! once I dreamed of going far
Beyond the brightness of the star
Which beams upon my home at night
With benison and calm delight.
Dark grew the way, and sad my heart
Pined like a prisoner gyved apart,
When oh, what rapture came to me
As, loosed from sleep's strong sorcery,
The glad bells rang out suddenly,
Albany!—still, Albany!

'Tis not the pile in grandeur reared,
Nor stately length'ning avenues,
That claim the tribute of my Muse;
(A timid wench and much afraid
Her poet's patent to abuse)—
For there, mayhap, in proudest hall,
Attend the slaves on Dives' call,
Who, wrapt in his disdainful state,
Recks not of famine at his gate,
While Lazarus may starve and wait.

O Albany! O Albany!
Sweet is the tender melody
Of thy old Latin name to me.
How graces it thy Dutch descent,
As for thy riper glory lent!
When scarce a legend shall remain
To speak thy elder, harsher strain,
Our title to nobility
Is syllabled in Albany.

Ah, when did riches touch the heart,
 Or make the natal tear drop start?
 What grace in stucco or in gilt
 To say that here th' affections built,
 E'en as the nautilus its shell,
 A home of love wherein to dwell,
 Till life for us have reached the goal,
 And hearts be folded as a scroll?

O Albany! O Albany!
 Fond is the tie 'twixt thee and me,
 My days of sorrow thou hast known,
 And more shall know ere time be flown
 For aye for me : my dearest joys,
 And one, at least, that never dloys,
 Still hast thou kept in trust for me,
 Since first I dwelt in Albany.

E'en if I rail in thy dispraise,
 'Tis not for hatred of thy ways.
 Thy fame antique, thy hallowed age
 Might well a nobler bard engage:
 Yet tho' I weave a scornful lay,
 And still the scoffer's role essay,
 'Tis as a froward child whose plaint
 But asks the mother's kiss and smile :
 No malice doth my verse attain,
 Nor hath my satire deeper glee
 Than but to move a harmless glee
 At things that seem, to you and me,
 As foibles of old Albany.

But see! ere yet the page is turned,
 My spleen is o'er, my wrath inured;
 And penitent in mood and mind,
 Fain would I leave no curse behind:
 For unto all concerned be
 It known that I no malice bear
 'Gainst burghers of whate'er degree,
 Who of my rhyme the burthen share.

O Albany! O Albany!
 No grudge is there 'twixt thee and me,
 And ever for the future we
 Shall dwell in gentlest amity.
 Content am I, tho' cares be rife,
 To love my love and live my life,
 And sing my song in Albany.

—M. M.

[This little poem forms the introduction to "A Fantasy of the Fuyck and Other Conceits of the Colonial Low Dutch," an unpublished volume of verse from the facile pen of Mr. Michael Monahan, the leading editorial writer on the Albany "Press & Knickerbocker." Mr. Monahan has thrown upon the prosaic records of Dr. O'Callaghan and Joel Munsell a somewhat fantastical, sometimes satirical, but always lively glow of poetic fancy, such, we think, as would be fully appreciated by the Holland Society, to which the work is dedicated.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Monahan will ere long see fit to publish all the verses of which the foregoing is an appetizing foretaste.]



THE KING FOUNTAIN.

There is an old saying that one should never look a gift horse in the mouth; which means, of course, that in the matter of a present the recipient should be thankful and ask no questions.

This time-honored and generally accepted maxim has not been strictly followed in regard to the King fountain, for no one local topic

ciation with the Burns statue.

The idea of the fountain originated with Col. Henry L. King, who died in this city December 23, 1878; and who, by a codicil to his will which was probated January 10, 1879, left the sum of \$10,000 to his executors for the purpose of erecting in Washington park a fountain, to the memory of his father, Rufus H. King, who died in this city, July 9, 1867, aged 73.



COL. HENRY L. KING.

has been more thoroughly, methodically or spasmodically discussed in all its bearings, during the past ten years, than this most notable benefaction. There has been manifested some impatience, possibly a little impertinence, in the criticism so freely made; but, happily, all this will soon be forgotten in the possession and enjoyment by the public of another great work of art worthy of the place it will occupy in Washington park, and of asso-

The elder Mr. King came to Albany from Ridgefield, Conn., when a young man and became a successful dry-goods merchant, and afterwards a banker, being at the time of his death president of the Albany Savings Bank, the New York State National Bank and the Albany Insurance Company, three as soundly prosperous institutions as Albany possessed in his day, or possesses now. Mr. King also filled other positions of public trust

and esteem and was prominent in many ways, being held in the highest regard by all who knew him. It was eminently proper that his memory should be perpetuated by some public testimonial, and it was a loving and filial heart that was prompted to make a bequest for this purpose.

HAVING probably anticipated what has proved to be the case, that the sum named might be found insufficient, Col. King authorized his executors to add thereto — if in their judgment they should so deem necessary — another \$10,000, making in all \$20,000 to be devoted to this purpose. At the suggestion of his brother, Mr. J. Howard King, who was the acting executor of the will, and after having gained the approval of the late Mrs. Franklin Townsend, a sister of Col. King, and of his other brother, Gen. Rufus H. King, this course was adopted, and the \$20,000 being put at interest at such a rate as was consistent with the proper investment of a trust fund of this character, reached last spring the very handsome total of more than \$30,000.

Meantime, Col. King's executor and relatives were exercising their ingenuity to hit upon some design whose beauty and originality would be worthy of its object and of the park which it was to adorn. It seemed, at first, an easy task, and the sum in hand largely in excess of what would be required; but not only was a suitable subject difficult to find, but artists of eminence were loath to undertake the commission for such a bagatelle as \$30,000!

One distinguished sculptor was languidly willing to take the money (for which he said not much could be expected), and do what he could with it, but would submit no design, nor give any idea of what would be the result. Another wanted \$150 to stop over one train and view the site. It began to look as though fountains came high; and Mr. J. Howard King, as the one legally qualified to carry out his dead brother's wishes, found himself confronted with a problem which must have

given him many hours of perplexed thought. Mr. King, as is well known, has succeeded to the three important positions already named as held by his father; namely, the presidency of the Albany Savings Bank, the State Bank and the Albany Insurance Company. Like his father, also, he stands among the first of our leading citizens in enterprise, public spirit and love of his native city. It was natural that on his own account, as well as for the sake of his dead brother and father, he should wish to make the King memorial as near what it should be as possible; and that he should prefer to have it done right when it *was* done, rather than to have it done at once and regretted ever afterwards. Time and the popular verdict will no doubt demonstrate that Mr. King took the proper course, in which, by the way, he has been sustained by the only ones directly interested, the members of the family.

It was finally decided to select four gentlemen whose professional reputation seemed to warrant the choice, and to offer each \$250 for a design, the subject to be selected by himself, or to be the one preferred by the King family, who meantime had fixed upon the idea of Moses smiting the rock.

The four gentlemen named were Messrs. Daniel C. French, Ephraim Keyser (who designed the Chester A. Arthur memorial in the Rural cemetery), Charles H. Niehaus and J. Massey Rhind. In due time the models were exhibited at the gallery of Messrs. Annesley & Co., for the approval of the public, the press and the park commissioners, and then taken to New York before a committee consisting of Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, the eminent sculptor, Mr. Huntington, the president of the Academy of National Design, Richard M. Hunt, the distinguished architect, Mr. W. H. Chase, president of the Society of American Artists, and the Rev. Morgan Dix. There was some diversity of opinion among the committee, and, in fact, each of the models received the strong approval of one or more members, but the design which most greatly re-



MODEL OF THE KING FOUNTAIN

commended itself to the committee and which met in price and other respects the terms of the competition, was the one executed by Mr. J. Massey Rhind of New York, a young Scotchman who has passed but a very few years in this country, but who, during that time, has succeeded in winning quite a reputation, and in gaining the favor of Dean Hoffman, of the Episcopal seminary, for whom he executed a very important commission, and who is now at work upon one of the Astor memorial doors for Trinity church, having been selected for that purpose by Richard M. Hunt.

Mr. Rhind returned to Albany with his model last June, but owing to the absence of some of the park commissioners, and for other reasons, he was requested to delay its formal presentation until autumn. During a visit, last August, to his father, a very eminent sculptor in Edinburgh, Mr. Rhind made a revised model of the fountain, which was exhibited to the park commissioners at their rooms in the City Building last month, and which they unanimously accepted to occupy the place selected for it in Washington park, and it is understood that formal contracts for the same are now being entered into by Mr. J. Howard King, as executor of the late Henry L. King, under the advice and direction of his counsel, Marcus T. Hun, Esq., with the approval of General Franklin Townsend, his sons Rufus K. Townsend and Dr. Franklin Townsend and General Rufus H. King, who are the surviving relatives and residuary legatees of Colonel Henry L. King.

It is understood if the contracts with Mr. Rhind can be completed to the satisfaction of the park commissioners and the King family before the 1st of January, that Mr. Rhind will probably be able to finish the fountain by the summer of 1893. Those who know Mr. Rhind well, know that his heart and soul are in this work, and he will have every possible assistance from his father and brother, the former of whom is expected here in the spring to aid in the erection

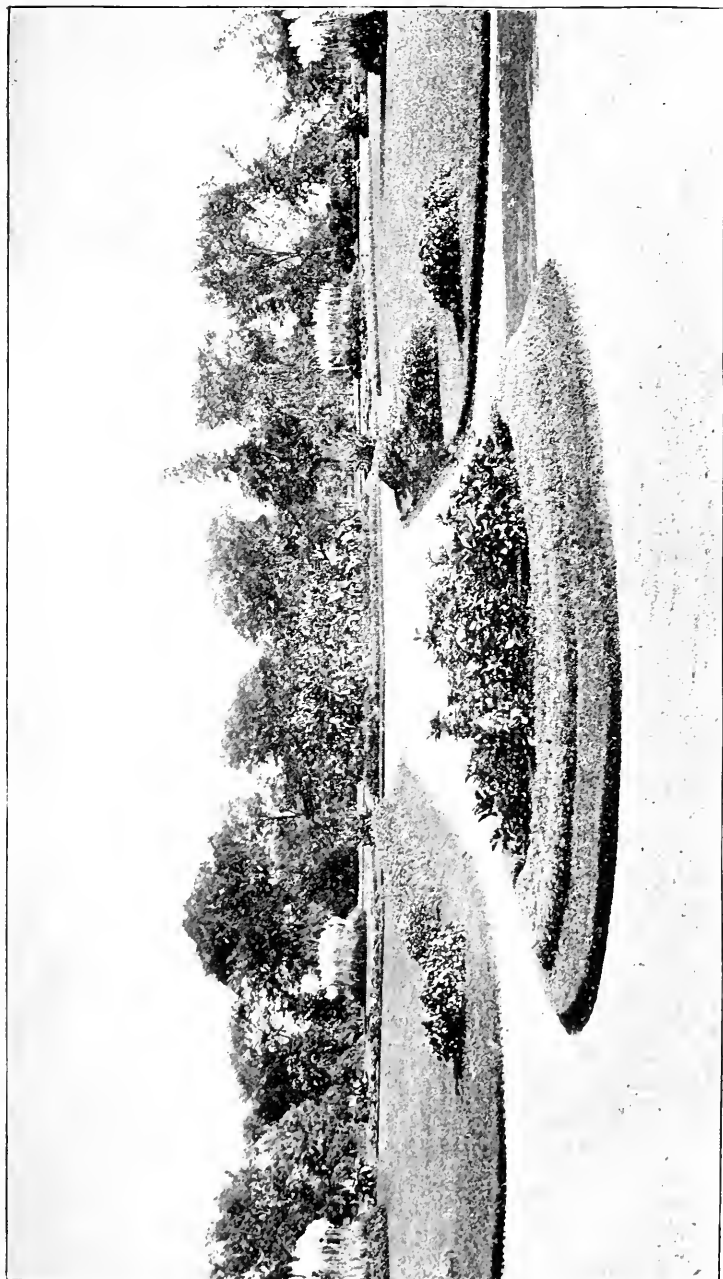
of the rock work, in which he is especially expert; and it is but fair to add that the undertaking will be made a success without reference to profit on the part of Mr. Rhind, who hopes, through it, to win a name which will place him among the first sculptors in the country.

The design of Moses smiting the rock is an idea which originated with Mr. J. Howard King, who thought it desirable to have, if possible, a subject which was not hackneyed, and, at the same time, one that would not require explanation. He preferred something from the Bible rather than from the heathen mythology. The angel at the pool of Bethesda naturally suggested itself first, but that has already been used by Miss Stebbins in Central park, and next in adaptability came Moses.

Our engraving (the only one made from the perfected model) gives a better idea than any words can do, of the artist's treatment of Mr. King's suggestion. Besides the noble and commanding figure of the great Egyptian leader and law-giver, which will reach a height of 29 feet above the basin, there are four other figures in bronze: a woman with a child, a maiden, a soldier and an old man, representing Infancy, Youth, Manhood and Old Age, all seeking the water which flows, but will not spurt from the massive rock work, and then finds its way to the lake of which it will form part of the supply.

Familiar as is the story, it is not known that among all the fountains which have been built, by Hebrew or by Christian, in the last 3,000 years, the Rock of Horeb has so much as once found place. It follows, therefore, that the King fountain will be unique as well as beautiful.

There has been some difference of opinion as to the wisdom of using the money left by Colonel King for the object named. His family and his surviving executor, Mr. J. Howard King, have always felt willing, if the park commissioners consented and the public approved, to use the money in erecting somewhere, as Rev. Dr.



SIDE OF KING FOUNTAIN, LOOKING EAST.

Ecob said, in a very sensible communication on this subject, in the early part of the year, to one of the daily papers, "a living fountain," which would be a perpetual educator; rather than attempt to carry out the difficult task before them, the result of which at best in our climate seems problematical, and which, however successful, must be hidden from public gaze the greater portion of the year.

But the will by which the original bequest was made provided specifically for a fountain; and it is difficult to see how, unless the park commissioners should renounce the gift, and refuse to allow it to be placed in the park, the money could be legally diverted to any other purpose, no matter how laudable; and even if the wishes of the dead were thus disregarded it would be doubtful if the public would now be satisfied with anything but a fountain.

Whenever a large sum of money is devised to any public purpose other public purposes rise up as rival claimants; and especially is this true where the object benefited or provided for is artistic in its nature. A fountain, a statue, a monument, a memorial arch is sure to elicit the protest:

"Why was not this ointment sold for 300 pence and given to the poor?"

Art has her mission, as well as Charity, or History, or Fame; and fortunate for lovers of Art in this goodly city, no matter how poor or humble they may be — fortunate for the city itself; fortunate for the memory of one of its most distinguished citizens of former years, the King memorial will be a King fountain, and, as we hopefully believe, a King of fountains among the fountains of this age and country.

THE VOICE AT THE TELEPHONE.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

"What number, please?"

Cortland Van Schuyler almost dropped the telephone. A minute before he had been raving and stamping, and in a mild way cursing the names of Bell and Edison and all their works. He wanted to speak to his coachman in the boarding-stable on Hudson avenue. That coachman left the stable promptly at 6 o'clock for his home in North Albany, provided he received no order to the contrary. When the whistles blew he would be gone, and it would be practically impossible to recall him that night. All that afternoon Cortland Van Schuyler had been turning the question over and over in his mind whether he wanted to speak to his coachman or not. Usually he was not long in deciding much more important matters than this appeared to be on its face; but to drive, or not to drive? meant something more to-night than an hour's pleasure.

If he drove at all it would be with the charming Mrs. Canterbury; they would go out to the Ridgfield slide to watch the tobogganners and then in the moonlight over the perfect sleighing to Sloan's; then more slowly back to the city and before he left her at her cousin's door on State street he knew as well as he knew anything that he should ask the bewitching widow to become his wife, and, whether so daring a hypothesis was justifiable or not, he felt equally certain that she would have said yes, and that the destiny of two lives would have been fixed before the bells in the cathedral tolled the first hour of the Christmas morning.

To-morrow Mrs. Canterbury would return to her home in Chicago. Enough had passed between them so that if they drifted apart now it was not likely that they would meet again with anything like a renewal of similar conditions.

Should it be now? or should it be never?

\$1.00 from January 1, 1892; until then, 50 cents pays for this publication for one year.

Cortland Van Schuyler hesitated long before giving himself an answer to his own question. There was no reason why he should not marry some one. Young, wealthy, in good health, practically alone in the world; refined, of good appearance, well liked socially, and a good fellow generally, it was a wonder he had not chosen a wife before. There was no reason why he should not marry Mrs. Canterbury. She would have been thought by most persons a good match for him, and he certainly was much pleased with her. Womanhood had purloined no charm for which it had not given another in its place. To nine men out of ten she was more attractive to-day than when three years previous she had been led a blushing bride to the altar, by a middle aged Chicago stock-dealer whose operations on 'change proved too exciting for a not very robust constitution, and who survived his marriage only about a year, leaving his widow mistress of \$200,000 and a heart not wholly unconsolable. Money was no object with Mr. Van Schuyler; he had plenty of his own; he was fascinated by the widow's piquant personality; he was sure she could be very loving, and he admired every glimpse of her many sided character which she allowed to shine upon him. He was almost certain that he could and would always love her dearly; that he loved her now—that Albany would be very lonely without her. If it wasn't for one thing—one experience—two weeks in his life—one voice—ah, that voice! Should he ever hear it again? Not likely; not likely.

For four long hours Cortland Van Schuyler was in doubt. Then he decided to take the trick; a better rule in the game of cards perhaps than it is in the game of love, but no matter. At 5:57 p. m., December 24, 1890, our hero sprang to the telephone to order his horses. There was not a minute to lose. What usually happens, happened then. He rang the telephone several times without getting any answer from the central office, then after a long delay,

instead of the stables they switched him on to a doctor's office; another long wait and he found himself talking to a brewery; more explanations and finally after all patience had been exhausted, the whistles were blowing for six o'clock, and he was on the point of yanking the telephone from its fastenings and throwing it into the street when he heard the words, "What number, please?"

It was not the words. He had heard them before (almost everybody has, for that matter), but the voice! In all the wide world there was but one voice like that. He would have known it among ten thousand, heard anywhere, heard any time. It was a pleasant voice, rich, full, not loud, the words plainly articulated with a cultivated accent, and distinctly individualized; a voice haunting in its sweetness such as before this has made the fortune of some stage favorite. It had become the one voice in all the world to this man at the telephone; he had listened for it as the dying listen for the angels, and he had heard it as he feared for the last time on earth. Now it came to him over a wire from the central office! What did it mean? Was his fancy playing a trick with him? Listen:

"What number, please?"

He had forgotten the number. He had forgotten what he was doing at the telephone; the horses and coachman were swept into oblivion; for the moment even the charming Mrs. Canterbury, that very instant tapping her pretty foot impatiently as she wondered and wished, and wished and wondered, was for him no longer in existence.

As the drowning are said in their last moments to catch a panoramic view of their whole lives, so Van Schuyler lived over, hour by hour, the strangest, the most romantic, the most unreal, and yet the most delightful experience of his 30 years' life-time. Two years ago the steamer on which he was returning from a long residence abroad, chanced to break her shaft, and for ten days was overdue. You may perchance remember the circumstance, and that the papers were

full of apprehensions, which happily proved groundless, as one morning the Van Damm arrived with all on board safe and well.

There was never a stranger mixture of good sense and romantic ideas than were combined in Van Schuyler at that period of his life. High-toned and honorable, fastidious in matters of etiquette to a degree which many would call absurd, well and widely read, chivalric as a knight of the table round in his ideas of women; physically perfect in every particular but one, he was, probably, the nearest sighted person that ever suffered from the tyranny of eye-glasses.

Walking along the deck of the Van Damm, the second day out, he nearly stumbled over a young lady who was seated alone in a steamer chair. The collision was so imminent that an apology was the most natural thing imaginable. The young lady, one knew by instinct, was a person of refinement. She was entirely alone. She had been doing Europe on a Cook tourist ticket, had extended her route beyond that of her associates, and was now returning without chaperone or companion. Her position was therefore peculiar, for she did not know a soul on board; neither, as it happened, did Van Schuyler, and when thus thrown together by a lurch of the ship and words of apology fairly jostled out of his mouth, it might not have been the proper thing, but it was very natural that a steamer acquaintance followed.

Both were hungry for companionship, both were wedded to the conventionalities, and both, by a quickly reached, but unexpressed understanding, tacitly concluded to compromise the situation by holding converse upon topics of general interest only, carefully avoiding all personalities. By degrees and quickly, they passed from the common-place nothings of wind and weather to abstract questions in literature, morals, philosophy, art, science and religion, which are always more or less in the thoughts of cultivated people. They met each day and Van Schuyler soon found himself strangely interested.

Never before had he found a person with whom he could converse so freely. In her presence he felt at his best; ideas which under other circumstances flitted about intangibly through the crevices of his brain, arranged themselves logically, clearly and even brilliantly, and he found himself talking with a fluency that astonished himself.

The lady was equally well pleased with her new found acquaintance. She had brought on her travels a mind peculiarly receptive to new impressions, and everything she had seen since the time of her departure till her homeward voyage had been enjoyed with all the freshness and buoyancy of her nature. She was in many respects like hundreds of other young women to be found in every cultivated community—bright, cheery, not particularly handsome, but with an expressive countenance in which her feelings were quickly mirrored. Most remarkable to Van Schuyler, however, was her voice, the like of which he had never heard before. It was rich and rare in tone, exquisitely modulated and used with such expression that it was sweeter than music to hear her talk, no matter what she said. But then, what she said was always worth hearing. She talked entertainingly of her travels; she showed that her reading had been choice and varied; she repeated, apparently without effort of memory, hundreds of lines of poetry, with such intelligence and such grace of diction, that Van Schuyler, sitting in his stateroom, wondered whether she might not be a professional elocutionist or actress; but her ideas showed that she had something more than a mere verbal knowledge of authors, and her criticisms, although at times leading into a little deeper waters than her companion was in the habit of frequenting, were, so far as he could judge, just and generally in accordance with his own good taste.

Day after day passed by; the ocean was as smooth as the Hudson, and the weather was delightful. Hour after hour they passed on deck. Their conversations took still wider range, and like Milton's

less happy angels they sat retired,
 "and reasoned high
 Of providence, foreknowledge, will and
 fate,
 Fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge
 absolute,
 And found no end, in wandering mazes
 lost."

But by the unspoken compact he asked no questions, not so much as her name; she gave no sign. This curious condition, once having been entered into, neither would break it, but waited, becoming better and better acquainted with each other's real selves than would have been probable through whole seasons of conventional conversation — and content to postpone the minor matter of a formal introduction, and a knowledge of each other's place in the world and surroundings, till the voyage was done and they should meet on terra-firma.

The breaking of the shaft, as we have said, prolonged the voyage and their mutual happiness, but at last the Van Damm was sighted off Sandy Hook, and in due time reached her dock. Van Schuyler, who by this time had fallen as deeply in love as poor wight had ever found himself, determined that while he would keep faith with the proprieties till land had been reached, once on shore he would throw aside the strange restraint, and descend to the plane of mortals in order to ask the lady's name and address and seek an introduction in the regular way.

The lady landed first; the gentleman was following a short distance behind when by some untoward chance a passer-by stumbled against him in such a manner that his eyeglasses were dropped and stepped upon and in an instant he was almost as helpless as a blind man. He could not see six feet ahead of him; the lady, ignorant of what had happened and not knowing what to expect, passed into the crowd and Van Schuyler saw her no more.

For two years Van Schuyler had looked for that face and listened for that voice in vain. He had passed hours in wondering where was her home; but in the hours and hours of conversation that he

could recall she had dropped no clue. For a long time he imagined that she must be a resident of Boston, so cultivated was her mind, so cultured her taste, but occasional almost hopeless visits to the modern Athens revealed nothing. Then he argued that so soft and gentle a voice must be descended from the mild mannered Friends who still shed the benison of their existence over placid Philadelphia. But nothing came of that theory, or of any other. He made it a point to visit the theatres on all first nights in Albany where it was at all possible he might hear that voice on the stage, but its echo resounded alone in the chambers of his memory.

At last, he had about given up the search; the beautiful Mrs. Canterbury had come in his way, and tired of pining for anything as intangible as a voice, he had on this Christmas eve, made up his mind to come back to earth and the widow from Chicago.

Once more the words, "What number, please?"

"There is no mistake. It was, it must be the same.

"Hullo, central," he exclaimed, scarce knowing what he said, and with no idea of the emphasis he was using, "Are you the *Van Damm*?"

Click! the line was closed. He had been misunderstood. The Voice had not recognized him and supposed he was using profane language.

Ring after ring elicited no answer. The rules are very strict on that point.

The whistles had stopped blowing for six o'clock; the coachman had gone home to North Albany, or would go there as soon as he had bought a goose for Christmas; there would be no ride to Sloan's to-night; Mrs. Canterbury would start for Chicago to-morrow, a disappointed woman.

As fast as the electric cars could take our hero down State street to the central office on Broadway, he

went. He knew the manager, and the manager knew him for an honorable gentleman, and when he asked to see personally, on a matter of great importance, the operator who had answered No. —, she was called from the keyboard, and Mr. Van Schuyler was formally introduced to Miss—

Our story is told. The lady of the steamship was not a Boston belle, or a Baltimore beauty or a Philadelphia Friend. She was just one of our own Albany girls, as cultivated, as entertaining, as delightful, as fascinating, as brilliant, as true-hearted, and as loving as any in the wide, wide world—God bless them.

She was not rich when she went to Europe, but she was much poorer now. In the past two years nearly all the money of which she and her mother were possessed had been lost in a western irrigation scheme into which it had been most unwisely placed, and to keep the wolf from the door the brave, faithful girl had just taken a place in the telephone office, till she could find some position better suited to the education she had acquired in happier days at the Albany Female Academy.

She found it now.

But why had this modern Gabriel and Evangeline, "so near, and yet so far," not met each other in twice a twelve-month?

The reasons were simple enough: Of course, her straitened circumstances and his shortened eyesight had something to do with it. Then she was in his estimation a being of so high an order, that with the fatuity of his bringing up, he never once divined that she could possibly be a resident of Albany. Once more, she lived down Kenwood way; he lived up by the park. Both adhered staunchly to the old Dutch custom of rarely going to any part of the city where they did not have business; he knew nothing of the beauties of the river road; she nothing of the development of the West end; and so for two long, weary years they missed what was best in life.

Then the telephone brought them

together. It is no wonder, therefore, that they look upon the telephone as their mascot; that they were married under a telephone bell; that on the coming Christmas every girl in the central office will find on her table a token of the season of good will "from Mr. and Mrs. Cortland Van Schuyler, of Albany, N. Y."

H. P. P.

THE REPUBLICAN PRESS OF ALBANY.

THE EVENING JOURNAL.

William Barnes, Jr., the president of The Journal Company, is not the first person on record to plead guilty to "the heinous offense of being a young man."

He is twenty-five years old.

He was twenty-two, and fresh from Harvard, (class of '88), with the degree of A. B., *magna cum laude*, when he attached himself to the staff of the *Journal* as copyholder; two months later he was given reporting to do, and thirty days afterward (Dec. 22, 1888), he set the town a talking by purchasing outright the *Albany Express*, and all thereunto belonging.

The *Express*, formerly a popular and prosperous morning republican paper, was suffering to some extent from the withdrawal of an overdose of political printing. Many were of the opinion that the young college graduate had taken an elephant to board, and they had not got over prognosticating dire disaster, when the purchase of the *Express* was forgotten in the news that Mr. Barnes had also obtained the controlling interest in the oldest, best known and most influential republican organ in the state (the New York *Tribune* alone excepted), the *Albany Evening Journal*, founded in 1830, by Thurlow Weed.

Well !!

Here was a boy of twenty-three who could calmly refer, as the late Col. John W. Forney was in the habit of doing, to "my two newspapers, both daily." And not only this, but by the purchase of both papers Mr. Barnes controlled the

republican press of the Capital city of the Empire state. It was a daring stroke of enterprise; but was it judicious? It was magnificent; but was it journalism? Would it succeed? Could it be made to pay?

There had been a time in the history of the *Evening Journal* when it had paid largely—a time when either the *Argus* or the *Journal* was sure to be the state paper, with columns upon columns of surrogate's notices and other legal adver-

centrated in Albany, Mr. Farrell was instrumental in passing through the legislature a bill which leaves what was formerly called the state paper only a tithe of its former revenue, and for years the *Journal* has not had even that.

The *Journal*, if made to pay at all, was hereafter to pay as a newspaper. So brilliant a manager as Mr. W. J. Arkell, now of *Judge* and *Frank Leslie's*, had done much to establish it upon such a



WILLIAM BARNES, JR.

tising that paid handsomely, to say nothing of the political job printing that came from the legislature, and in which, no matter what party was in power, the proprietors of both papers had their share.

But, thanks largely to the public spirit of Mr. John Henry Farrell, the state paper is a thing of the past. Inspired with the desire to scatter among struggling country newspapers the patronage which had so long been con-

centrated in Albany, Mr. Barnes took great risks. Still he appears to be built that way. He assumed at first, the active management of both papers, brought them into one building, and, as the boys say, began to "hustle." Very likely he made some mistakes; older men than he, have done so; and would have done so in this case, but he soon showed that the "stuff" was in him. He comes of good newspaper blood.

Thurlow Weed, the first editor of the *Journal*, was his grandfather, a fact which very likely accounts for his descendant's desire to own a paper which might with reason be looked upon as an heirloom of the family. His father, Hon. William Barnes (a former state superintendent of insurance), combines with unusual business qualifications, both a taste for, and an experience in, authorship, while a brother, Thurlow Weed Barnes, only resigned the profession of journalism for that of authorship and to become a partner in the great publishing house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston. (While thus referring to family matters it may be here said that Mr. William Barnes, Jr., was married June 12, 1888, to Miss Grace Davis, of Cincinnati.)

Mr. Barnes has made no radical changes in the *Journal*; none seemed necessary, so far as its editorial policy was concerned. It has continued to be vigorously and aggressively republican, and the fact that it is widely and generously quoted throughout the country as trustworthy authority by papers of its own faith, and systematically antagonized and spasmodically abused by its party's opponents, is pretty good evidence that it maintains its historic position.

The practical management of the editorial force of the *Journal* is in the hands of Mr. George N. Southwick, who has made a reputation in Albany both upon the *Express* and the *Journal* as an earnest newspaperman of great native intelligence, and well supplied with a storehouse of facts and figures which make him a powerful writer upon the great questions of national politics, the tariff and the currency.

The best way to judge whether any progress has been made in its capacity as a newspaper, is to compare the *Journal* of 1889 with the *Journal* of 1891. Careful examination, page for page, shows that much more type is set now than was done two years ago; and that more news is published. This is to be partly accounted for by the fact that Mr. Barnes owns the after-

noon franchises of both the Associated Press, and the United Press Association, and receives the dispatches of both lines. Pains is taken to make the news attractive and every page is lively and "catchy" in its make up. The advertising type has been modernized, and the "ads" themselves have a healthier look. It is plain to see that there are no "corpses" among them. The *Journal's* advertising was never in better shape than it is at present, and this, as all newspaper men know, is a vital point.

The neighborhood news has been increased and elaborated until in three hundred villages around Albany the *Journal* has taken the place of both the horse-shed class and the sewing circle in the dissemination of the gossip which means so little to the outside world and so much to those interested.

As a reporter of the legislature the *Journal* makes the most of its opportunities, being the only paper in the state to chronicle fully the doings of that body the day on which they take place.

The daily newspaper, read together with from two to half a dozen others of conflicting political views, no longer exercises so unquestionable an influence in forming the opinions of men as it did once; but the weekly, going into the country, and in many cases being the only paper taken in the family, is still a tremendous power; and in this respect the weekly *Journal* is a greater force than ever. Mr. Barnes has paid a great deal of attention to the weekly edition, and by means of premiums, clubbing, etc., has considerably increased its former large circulation, and it is still steadily and healthfully growing. Into 40,000 families, largely in this state, it pours a steady stream of staunch republican doctrine. There was a time (before the Barnes regime), when Mr. Harold Frederic was at the helm, that the *Journal* wavered on the subject of the tariff, but there is none of that now; it is as sturdily for Protection with a big P, as McKinley himself, and its influence in holding the

republican counties in line is not to be questioned.

So far as mechanical improvements are concerned Mr. Barnes is in advance of most of the newspaper managers of the day. He has remodeled the building on James street, and made the offices far more convenient than they ever were before. They are heated by steam, supplied with pneumatic tubes and lighted with the *Journal's* own electric plant. The

machines five men in the *Journal* office have set in a week of forty-nine hours 985,102 ems, an average per hour of 4,020, or 32,160 a day, whereas 9,000 ems is thought to be a good day's work for the ordinary compositor.

THE MORNING EXPRESS.

While Mr. Barnes is understood to be the principal owner of the *Express*, he exercises no editorial supervision over it, leaving



JOHN HASTINGS.

news of the Associated Press is received over special wire directly to the *Journal* office. The perfecting press, the electrotyping facilities, etc., etc., are all complete; but where the *Journal* office is in advance of all the other newspapers in this vicinity is in its use of the wonderful Mergenthaler linotype machines by which the type is not only set, but is freshly made every day, giving the paper a new dress as often as printed. By these

that to the competent hands of Mr. John Hastings, who is also a member of a well known newspaper family, if the term may be allowed. Mr. Hastings was born in this city September 7, 1851; was educated at various public and private schools and prepared for college under a private tutor but did not matriculate. He began to write for the old *Knickerbocker* when about eighteen years old. He went to New York in 1870, but returned in

a few months to assist his father, the late Col. John Hastings, on the *Knickerbocker*. In 1873 he again returned to New York, and though but twenty-one years of age was at once made news editor of the famous old *Commercial Advertiser*, so long under the direction of Mr. Hugh J. Hastings, John's uncle. The next year John was appointed city editor, and in the fall of 1875 was made managing editor of the paper (succeeding the late Col. John F. Mines), and held that position until December, 1885, when the paper was sold to Parke Godwin. In October, 1886, Mr. Hastings bought the *Troy Telegram*, which he conducted until the summer of 1888, when he sold it to its present proprietors. In the fall of 1888 Mr. Hastings purchased an interest in the *Morning Express*, and for over two years has been its editor. In March, 1873, Mr. Hastings married Miss Jane Southwick, daughter of the late Henry C. Southwick.

Mr. Hastings is the kind of a newspaper man that results only from being brought up in a newspaper office — at once practical, industrious and competent. The amount of work he will turn out — good work, too — would only be believed by those who have labored by his side. He not only has executive ability and is capable of taking the head of any department, but he is a brilliant, forceful, incisive writer, equally at home in snappy paragraphs, or in the often more easily written leader. He has done some of the hardest and most conscientious work of his life upon the *Express*, and it is telling largely in favor of the paper.

It is no secret that the *Express* and the *Journal* exchange matter; that is, a part of the same type is used in both papers, with the advantage of giving to the readers of each much fuller reports of both the morning and evening news than is practicable under other circumstances. The *Express*, in consequence, is giving much more to its readers than ever it did before, and, we are glad to learn, is flourishing accordingly.

Much of the success of both pa-

pers is due to the way in which the business offices are managed, by Mr. Charles E. Gantz for the *Journal* and by Mr. John Hally Lindsay for the *Express*; and much is also due to the quiet, unnamed workers such as in every newspaper office perform the labor for which, though paid, they are never credited. They are too wise to expect both gain and glory; and between the two they are also wise to choose that which weighs heaviest in the pocket every Saturday night.

— • • • —

IMPROVEMENTS IN PAVING.

It is not so very long ago that Albany had the unenviable, but not altogether undeserved reputation of being the poorest paved city in the United States. It is due to ex-Mayor A. Bleecker Banks to say that it was under his administration that the movement for a re-paving of the streets received its first start. He urged it in his annual messages, and considerable was done at that time. The work has advanced steadily, till now all the principal streets are in creditable shape.

Mr. Horace Andrews, city engineer and surveyor, reports that during the past year 62,000 square yards of asphalt, and 8,500 square yards of granite have been laid on Madison avenue alone; while the aggregate area of asphalt pavement laid has been 83,680 square yards; and of granite 14,800 square yards. Over seven miles of curbstone has been set, of which 8,274 feet was of granite on a concrete foundation. Nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of sidewalks have been laid.

Within two years the cobble stone pavement has been reduced from 64 per cent of the entire area to 53 per cent, over three miles having been removed.

The asphalt pavement now covers $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ($11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent), and granite block 19 miles (30-6-10 per cent).

The sewers have been increased 3.3-10 miles, mostly of vitrified pipe.

ALBANY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

OUR SENATOR.



AMASA J. PARKER.

Gen. Amasa J. Parker will serve his second term as senator from Albany county, the first being in 1886-7. He was born in Delhi, Delaware county, May 6, 1843, and is the only surviving son of the late Judge Amasa J. Parker. He is a graduate of Union college, class of 1863, and of the Albany Law school 1864. He has practiced law in this city ever since graduation, most of the time with his father, but since the death of Judge Parker, under the firm name of Parker & Fiero. Gen. Parker has been a member of the National Guard since 1864, acting as aid-de-camp with the rank of major, and later, in 1875, became lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth, then colonel; in 1886 brigadier-general of the Third brigade, resigning in 1890. He was assemblyman in 1882. Gen. Parker has always been successful in his undertakings. The city owes to him, more than to any other man, the state armory, and it is without question largely due to his influence that the Harmanus Bleecker legacy was invested in a public hall. General Parker is a widower with six bright and active children. He is an expert horseman, and his appearance as an equestrian has long been regarded

as one of the pleasantest sights in Albany.

To General Parker is due the credit of originating the plan of holding public hearings on all local matters before the legislature. This gives every one an opportunity to be heard for or against the measures, an eminently proper course which has been pursued ever since General Parker first served as senator.

He received at the last election 19,559 votes, a majority over V. H. Youngman, rep., of 4,630.

OUR ASSEMBLYMEN.

Artcher La Grange, the member of assembly from the 1st district, will be the only member from Albany county who is new to the legislature. He now appears for the first time in politics. He is a merchant of Slingerlands, is a



ARTCHER LA GRANGE.

democrat and was elected by 4,376 votes, a plurality of 1,261 over Gill, rep.

Mr. Ward is the only republican member of the legislature from Albany county. He represents the 2nd district; was born of American parents in Westerlo, December 5, 1853, is married and lives in Albany where he is a member of the legal firm of Ward & Cameron, Albany County Bank

building. He is a graduate of the Albany Law school. He was a member of the assembly of 1891,



WALTER ELLIS WARD.

and was re-elected by a majority of 1,072 over William D. Strevell, dem., receiving 5,279 votes.

At the present writing, there is a vacancy in the 3d district, William E. Murphy having died since his election. A special election will be held Dec. 23d; and as the



GALEN R. HITT.

district is some 3,000 democratic, the democratic nominee, Galen R. Hitt, will no doubt be chosen. He has already served three terms in the assembly, and may become a

candidate for speaker. He was born in Pawlet, Vt., Aug. 16, 1843; was educated at the Troy Conference academy at Poultney, Vt.; studied law in Rutland, and in Albany, and has practiced law in this city since 1865. He is an impressive speaker, both in debate and on the stump as well as before a jury. Last winter he was chairman of the judiciary in which important and exacting position he acquitted himself with honor.

Mr. Gorman (dem.) represents the 4th Albany district. He was born in Brooklyn, Oct. 20, 1856, removed to Cohoes while yet a lad



JOHN THOMAS GORMAN.

and is now in charge of the Armour meat refrigerator in that place. This is his fourth term, having served in the assemblies of 1887-88 and 1891. Mr. Gorman is popular, both with democrats and republicans of his district, largely through his willingness and ability to promote worthy local legislation. He is not an orator, although fully competent to present the merits of a bill clearly and intelligently. His strength, however, consists largely in good-fellowship with members. Nobody wants to vote against one of Gorman's bills, especially as he will not father a bad one. His last election to the assembly was by a vote of 5,381, a majority of 1,059 over Rivenburg, rep.

IN PREPARATION

The New Albany Legislative Souvenir

For 1892

It is proposed to publish early in the session, a beautifully printed brochure of eighty or one hundred pages containing portraits of all the members of the legislature, with brief biographical sketches, etc., etc. This is something which has never been attempted before, and will be found of great interest and value.

What Gen. James W. Husted says :

I am satisfied that THE NEW ALBANY Legislative Souvenir will be a success. I approve very highly of the plan, and will do anything in my power to help you carry it to a successful conclusion.

I send you my photograph by same mail.

Very truly yours,

J. W. HUSTED.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1891.

Single Copies,	-	-	25 cents
One hundred copies,	-	-	\$15.00

Orders will now be received by

THE NEW ALBANY,

H. P. PHELPS, *Editor*.

ALBANY, N. Y.

THE NEW ALBANY.

A RECORD OF THE CITY'S PROGRESS.

Published Monthly

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HENRY P. PHELPS, Editor.

ALBANY, N. Y., JANUARY, 1802.

*"Look Forward and not Back;
Look Up and not Down, and
Lend a Hand."*

OUR MISSION.

It is settled! We have come to stay!!

Last month there was some doubt about it; this month not the slightest.

We said in the first place that it all depended upon whether we were wanted. The business men of Albany say we are.

And they have made us believe it the past month by the cheerful spirit in which they have entered into advertising contracts with us, and the number of new names that have been placed upon our subscription books, to say nothing of the most encouraging promises for the future—promises that will be kept; for we know the men who have made them.

This confidence in our publication leads to the belief that its mission may be extended much beyond the original intent or expectation.

There is a deal of missionary

work to be done here in the field that THE NEW ALBANY can be made to cover:

To arouse public spirit.

To encourage local pride.

To organize private effort in behalf of the general good.

Albany has capital; Albany has enterprise; Albany has just as bright, practical, energetic business men as can be found elsewhere—men of ideas, men of money, men who have only to pull altogether and pull continuously, and they can accomplish as much here as is accomplished in any other city.

But Albany lacks unanimity of purpose; it lacks coöperation of effort; there is not enough of "All for one and one for all."

To speak plainly, there are too many jealousies; too much rivalry; too much suspicion.

For instance: What power on earth do you suppose could bring all our bank presidents into friendly and cordial and harmonious relations with one another? Or, for that matter, around one common dinner table, say once a month?

And why not?

But you might as well try to assemble all the Albany editors in a hearty, fraternal meeting. It is never done unless some one of them dies—and then not often.

Now, THE NEW ALBANY makes no pretensions. Its originators are men who have much to learn, and many mistakes to make, probably; but they have an honest belief in their city, and in its possibilities. And they find a great many who agree with them. On all sides they meet with kind words and generous encouragement. They are certain that if the feeling which they hear expressed by so many could be

concentrated and crystalized and given practical expression and ripened into actual effort, the advancement of the city of Albany would be astonishing.

All the materials are here; why not put them together? And, with all due modesty, why not make *THE NEW ALBANY* a rallying point?

Of course, there are the daily papers; and we should be the last to detract from their influence, their importance or their value; but, as in all cities, so in Albany, newspapers, because of politics or for other reasons, have their rivalries, and their sensitiveness as to precedence; and what one paper advocates, it too often happens another will not, and for just that reason and that reason only.

Now, no one is jealous of *THE NEW ALBANY*; no newspaper has any fear of its becoming a rival; no one, so far as we know, has any but the kindest feelings towards it. The daily press, in particular, have fairly vied with each other in expressions of commendation, courtesy and good will.

One reason for this is, perhaps, we are not in politics, and we do not intend to be. Whatever happens, *THE NEW ALBANY* will be absolutely free from that disturbing element.

Is there not, then, in this publication the germ, or the possibility of a germ, from which great material good may come to the city of Albany?

We would be glad to make it the mouth-piece of the business men of the city, independent of politics, cliques, denominations and nationalities.

But whether it is made such or whether we have to blow our little horn all alone, we shall, so far as

in us lies, make a publication no Albanian will be ashamed to refer to as representing the city's interests, or to send to any part of the world as a specimen of what the good old town is doing to keep up with the procession.

— • • —

THE CHAMBER OF INDUSTRY.

—

A NEW PLAN FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE MATERIAL GROWTH OF ALBANY.

Albany has a Chamber of Commerce. Its object is to promote the material growth and prosperity of the city. The idea which governs it is the very laudable one of inducing outside capital to come here and establish new industries. Considerable money has been spent in postage and other incidentals in endeavoring to bring this about, with just what result, it is not necessary to say.

Would it be out of place here to relate a fable as old as Esop?

THE YOUNG LARKS AND THE FARMER.

There was a brood of young larks in a field of corn, which was just ripe, and the mother, looking every day for the reapers, left word, whenever she went out in search of food, that her young ones should report to her all the news they heard. One day, while she was absent, the master came to look at the state of the crop. "It is full time," said he, "to call in all my neighbors and get my corn reaped." When the old lark came home, the young ones told their mother what they had heard, and begged her to remove them, forthwith. "Time enough," said she; "if he trusts to his neighbors, he will have to wait awhile for his harvest." Next day, however, the owner came again, and finding the sun still hotter and the corn more ripe, and nothing done, "There is not a moment to be lost," said he; "we cannot depend upon our neighbors; we must call in our relations;" and, turning to his son, "Go, call your uncles and cousins, and see that they begin to-morrow." In still greater fear the young ones repeated to their mother the farmer's words. "If that be all," says she, "do not be frightened, for the relations have harvest work of their own; but take particular notice what you hear the next time and let me know." She went abroad the next day, and the owner coming as before, and finding the grain falling to the ground for over-ripeness, and still no one at work, called to his son, "We must wait

for our neighbors and friends no longer; do you go and hire some reapers to-night, and we will set to work ourselves to-morrow." When the young ones told their mother this — "Then," said she, "it is time to be off, indeed; for when a man takes up his business himself instead of leaving it to others you may be sure he means to set to work in earnest."

The moral is easily applied: If Albany is helped at all, Albany must help herself.

Why shouldn't she? This city is not Seattle, nor Big Stone Gap. It is all very well for "cities" which consist of a post-office, a cross-roads and a prospectus, to call for "outside capital." It must be outside capital, or none at all.

With Albany it is different. There are millions of money here — millions — not so much, perhaps, as there was ten years ago, because thousands and thousands of dollars have gone from here to build up places in the far west, and the far south — but there are millions left — much of it drawing a low rate of interest, and yet we are calling for "outside capital," and outside enterprises, and wondering why they are so backward in response.

Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce: The Kingdom of God ahead is within you.

So much for prolegomenon; now for business:

The manufacturers who are making money in Albany to-day are making it out of patented articles.

Where others catch trout is a good place to fish.

Hundreds of patents only require money behind them to become just as profitable as the billiard-ball business, the perforated wrapping-paper business, the heel stiffener business, the car-heater business, the Albany steam trap, Diamond paste, and scores of others. They must be selected with good judgment, of course; there are losers in every race, but there are winners also — big winners.

THE NEW ALBANY has no desire to interfere in the slightest degree with any good that the Chamber of Commerce may accomplish, or to detract from any honor which may accrue to it; but there is room for another institution, either indepen-

dent therefrom, or supplemental thereto, namely:

THE CHAMBER OF INDUSTRY, which we propose to establish forthwith.

In other words, THE NEW ALBANY will open at its offices in the National Express building, on Maiden Lane, opposite the Union depot (take elevator), a free bureau of information for the purpose of bringing together the men with ideas and the men with money, with the view of combining ideas and money for the benefit of the city of Albany by building up new business enterprises.

We are making arrangements with the largest patent houses in America to place models here for exhibition, and literature for distribution. We shall invite the capitalists of Albany to inspect their merits and judge for themselves in this matter.

Following appears a list of vacant buildings, etc., suitable for manufacturing purposes, with their selling prices and their rental values. This will be added to, and elaborated from month to month.

Other ideas are under consideration for the same great purpose, to which we modestly, respectfully, but earnestly ask the attention of everybody interested in establishing new business in Albany.

—•••—

AVAILABLE FOR BUSINESS.

The following buildings, places, plants, etc., situate in the city of Albany, are available for business purposes, and are worthy the consideration of capitalists and others who are seeking a desirable location for manufacturing:

1. The Packard foundry, 250 feet x 250 feet, on Park avenue, Grand and Warren streets, three stories, with engines, boilers and other machinery. For sale or to rent; rental \$4,000 a year, perhaps less.
2. The third floor and basement of the building on Hamilton and Liberty streets, 150 feet x 48 feet, with power. Rental, basement \$200; third floor \$600. The remainder of the building is used as a shirt factory.
3. The old Goold carriage factory, 21 Union street; \$3,500 a year.
4. Part of the Rathbone & Sard foundry.
5. The Taylor malt-houses on Broad-

way and John street, for sale; one four stories, \$8,000; one five stories, \$10,000.

This list will be changed and added to from time to time. Owners having property available for business are invited to make use of this column free of charge.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT TO ALBANY.

[Lines suggested by the proposed Chamber of Industry. See page 165.]

The light, unrivalled, of the star which placed
Its mystic, transitory throne above
The regnant beauties of Judean skies,
Has fled the sombre arches of the night
And now, from other skies to other
worlds,
With equal splendor does, perchance,
proclaim
The same fulfillment of a promised joy.
Yet still do wise men scan the heavens
for
The lights of promise for the weal of
man,
And still are gifts of price outpoured to
help
The infant promise to become a force.

The gift you tender in this time of gifts
Must prove a beacon light to many eyes;
The eyes, by genius lit, of those who see
The dark horizon and the waters meet,
Yet know no ship for them is homeward
bound,
For none, full cargoes from their store,
as yet
Has ventured forth upon the doubtful
sea.
For though the precious freight is there
to go
The carrier's price they may not have:
The ships go ever by and do not heed
The humble signal to their course arrest
And bargain for the treasure on the
shore.
A happy thought to thus provide the
means
By which these royal wares, displayed,
may tempt
The mariners who sail the golden sea.
This sheet, that bears the promise of
your gift,
Will find a home where'er Invention lays
Its eager hand unto the stubborn task.

Take heart, oh toiler of the lone, dark
hours!
Still steal from sleep its own that you
may shape
The device cunning of your mind until
The waning candle warns you of the
hour.
And when your tired limbs sink to re-
pose
May Fortune, shining robed and gra-
cious, come
With all her court to wait upon your
dreams
And make the shortened night of splen-
dor full.
And may the dream, however bright, be
pale
Beside the prize, substantial, of success
Which yet may, glowing, greet your
waking eyes.

W. L. C.

OUR ROLL OF HONOR.

The following well-known business houses, by cards in their windows and by personal solicitation, publicly announce the fact that they are firm believers in the mission of THE NEW ALBANY, and they are taking subscriptions therefor:

Pianos, Organs, etc.

Cluett & Sons, F. W. Thomas, Wendell Music Co.

"Ye Olde Book Man."

Joseph McDonough.

Insurance.

Commerce Insurance Co., G. A. Van Allen, President

Jewelers.

P. D. F. Goewey, J. W. Mende.

Opticians.

Meyrowitz Brothers.

Furniture.

C. R. Wright.

Boots and Shoes.

Jos. Fearey & Son, S. B. Thing & Co.

Rubber Goods.

C. F. Hamilton & Co.

Tobacco and Cigars.

B. Payn's Sons Tobacco Co., J. W. Stevens, J. M. Johnson.

Sporting Goods.

E. W. Vine.

BETTER THAN A FACTORY.

People do not stop to consider what a material benefit to a place a large boarding-school becomes.

Why, such places as Exeter, N. H., and Easthampton and Wilbraham, Mass., actually live off their academies, and make a pretty good living, too.

The dollars that St. Agnes school brings into the city of Albany are rarely computed, but they come all the same. Not merely for board and tuition; but these young ladies are, many of them, daughters of wealthy parents, and they shop at the New York stores accordingly; they buy bric-a-brac and pictures at Annesley's; they must be clothed and shod, and they must have books and stationery—lots of it; and presents for Christmas, and tickets to concerts, and operas, and the best dramatic attractions—al-

together these young ladies spend a great deal of money in Albany. And, although Carnell & Gutches's business college is not a boarding school, the same is true of that institution which brings hundreds of bright young men to the city every year.

What one thing would be better for the town, than to increase the facilities and accommodations of the Albany Female academy? There is a "plant" that only needs developing to be worth more to the city than a factory. And that, too, wholly outside of the increased advantages it would add to Albany as a place of residence.

Miss Plympton is now doing admirable work, but, with an academy building worthy of this ancient and honorable institution, she would be able to draw hundreds of students to this city. And she ought to have the opportunity.

...

CONSOLIDATED CAR-HEATING COMPANY.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE NEW ALBANY INDUSTRIES.

The abolition of the deadly ear-stove, while a blessing to the public generally, has proved of special advantage to Albany in that it has resulted in establishing in this city the head-quarters of the Consolidated Car-Heating Company, an organization which owns the patents formerly the property of five companies doing business in Portland, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, New York and Albany. It is the owner of no less than one hundred and fifty-six patents, granted or pending, in the United States, Canada and England, covering pretty thoroughly all appliances worth having for heating cars, particularly by steam from the locomotive.

Any one can see that this means an enormous business. There is now no question as to steam being the most desirable heat for passenger cars in point of comfort, economy and safety. That it should, as a rule, be supplied by the locomotive with sufficient provision for

another source in case the car is detached, or for other reasons, is also admitted; and that the "Consolidated" owns all the patents of any value covering this method, indicates the importance which it has assumed in railway circles. Already eighty-eight railroads and car building companies are using its devices; 11,000 cars are equipped with them, in whole or in part, and of its steam couplers, alone, 41,359 have been furnished to railroads.

The works in this city are in Trinity place. They are carried on in a modest way, and comparatively few people in Albany have any idea of their importance, or what an industry is centering more and more in this city.

Experimenting is going on all the time, and new ideas with merit in them are quickly recognized and gladly welcomed. Nothing is placed in the market that has not been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested. The company protects all its patents, and prosecutes all infringers. The stamp of the company alone carries with it a high guaranty of merit. The Pan-American congress train and the Harrison presidential train, without self-seeking on the part of the Consolidated, were heated by their devices, which were in both instances the subjects of commendation. The Vanderbilt lines, throughout, have recently adopted their "Sewall" steam coupler.

The field for the appliances is not limited to steam railroads. The Whitehall tunnel, which for years has been a source of expense and annoyance to the D. & H., owing to the accumulation of ice from drainage, has been so warmed by 2,000 feet of 2-inch pipe and a McElroy commingler (a C. C. H. Co. device) as to be kept free from ice with the mercury 22 below zero.

The business, growing more rapidly than the public are yet allowed to suppose, is only in its infancy. Not only the steam cars, but the electric and cable cars of the country are likely soon to be heated through this company's appliances which produce some wonderfully satisfactory results in that

line, of which but little has been said.

Meantime, no matter how large or complicated the car, however long the train, whether the frigidty of a Canadian winter or the slight chill of a Florida spring is to be overcome, the apparatus of the "Consolidated" meets the demand for evenly regulated and properly graduated heat. It will equip a whole train; it will supply what is lacking in other methods; it will furnish the smallest fitting. It contends that hot water heating, where the water is heated by steam from the locomotive, is the most satisfactory to railroads and their passengers, notably the commingler storage system; but it furnishes direct steam systems as well. It even has a car-stove which may almost be said to be disaster proof, and fire tight. In short, it covers the entire subject in every particular.

There are branch offices at 115 Broadway, New York; 200 Phoenix building, Chicago, and at Coaticook, Canada. The executive committee consists of Robert C. Pruyn, president; William G. Rice, vice-president and treasurer; D. D. Sewall, general manager; James F. McElroy, mechanical superintendent; George Westinghouse, Jr., and A. S. Hatch. *

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First: Don't buy a "cheap" piano; it is the poorest property in the world; never satisfactory, always growing worse.

Second: Don't buy an unknown piano. The risk is great; the chances are many that you will be cheated.

Third: Don't (unless you can well afford the luxury) pay 40 per cent of your purchase-money for a celebrated name. It can be bought too dear. It generally is.

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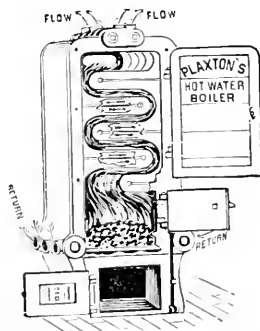
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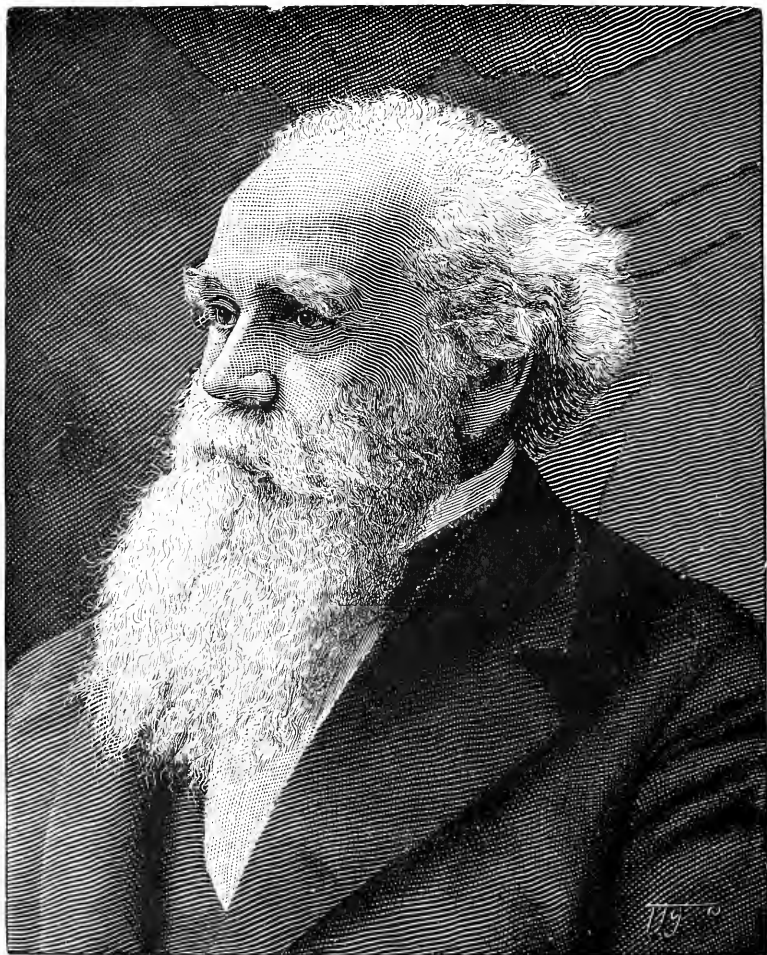
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BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY, Publishers

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VOL. I

ALBANY, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1892

No. 6

The Tenth Battalion Number

Twenty-five Illustrations

Villa Lots at Pine Hills

Albany Land Improvement
and Building Co.

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ALBANY, N. Y.

THE
NEW ALBANY

BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

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VOL. I ALBANY, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1892

No. 6



GOV. ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

THE TENTH BATTALION.

The city of Albany is represented in the National Guard of the state of New York by the Tenth Battalion, and by the Tenth Battalion, only.

Years ago there were two regiments of infantry with headquarters in this city, to say nothing of a troop of cavalry, and an artillery company. Then there was another regiment which existed largely on

lieve it was called, and the late John C. Nott was its last commanding officer.

In 1881 there was a general shaking up, consolidation and reorganization of the National Guard, in which the famous old Tenth Regiment (which as the 177th N. Y. Vols. had done active service in the department of the Gulf) shared, with other regiments all over the state.

On the 17th of February, of that



LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM E. FITCH.

paper, but which was supposed to be made up of the sturdy yeomanry of Albany county. Its organization was kept up principally to allow its members an exemption of \$1,000 worth of real estate from taxation, which was quite an item among the farmers of the Helderbergs; but for any purpose which the military is supposed to serve, it was of less account than the Mulligan Guard or a class in Sunday school. The Eighty-Second Regiment, we be-

lieve it was called, and the late John C. Nott was its last commanding officer. In 1881 there was a general shaking up, consolidation and reorganization of the National Guard, in which the famous old Tenth Regiment (which as the 177th N. Y. Vols. had done active service in the department of the Gulf) shared, with other regiments all over the state. On the 17th of February, of that

year, Companies A, B, D and K of the Tenth Regiment were detached therefrom, and organized as the Tenth Battalion. On the 22d of March the remainder of the regiment was disbanded. Later on (in 1884) Company K was changed to Company C, and of Companies A, B, C and D the battalion is now constituted.

For the last three or four years the battalion has numbered about 250 members, among whom are to

be found the *elite* of the young men of Albany. For a long time, and in fact until about a year ago, the organization suffered from the way in which the company quarters were scattered about in different parts of the city. In no other city in the state did this condition of things prevail. It was not only inconvenient and expensive, but it did not conduce to harmony. It was idle to expect much *esprit du corps* under such circumstances.

they should first undergo a physical examination by the surgeon, inasmuch as members of the National Guard who are disabled in the discharge of their duty receive a pension from the state; and it is only a proper precaution that possible applicants therefor should be physically sound to begin with.

There is, furthermore, no desire on the part of the captains of any company to enlist men who are not desirable, both as soldiers and as



MAJOR HORATIO P. STACPOLE.

All this was done away with by the erection and occupation of the new armory, with its magnificent drill-room, rifle-range and company quarters all under one roof; and there is now no reason why the Tenth Battalion should not prosper as it has never done before. Its growth is certain, but it is not likely to be spasmodic, nor particularly rapid; for care is taken in the selection of the men. It is necessary under the existing statutes that

comrades, and above all is the fiat of the commanding officer of the battalion, to whose approval all enlistments are subjected. The term of enlistment is for five years. Each man receives a new uniform; he is exempt from jury duty, and when ordered out by the state (to camp, or for other service) he receives, if he is a private, \$1.25 a day; if a non-commissioned officer \$1.50; other officers from \$3 to \$5.

There is nothing in this particu-

larly tempting. The inducements to join the battalion are rather to be found in the prevalent taste for military drill, tactics and disci-



ADJ. BVINGTON.

pline; the natural desire for good comradeship; the excellent opportunities for physical culture, and it is to be hoped, in some degree at least, the gratification of patriotic sentiment.

During the year the battalion has occupied the armory the advantages that are possible, and that will hereafter be had, have not, for various reasons, been fully enjoyed. The gymnasium will afford the best facilities for athletic development. There is room for a bowling alley and a bicycle track; and as good a rifle-range as there is in the state, costing \$7,000, is at the service of the members, with competent instruction in marksmanship. When everything is completed, as it soon will be, the combination of attractions will be such as to compare favorably with those of any of the clubs, and include very desirable features that are impossible elsewhere.

Company drills begin in November, soon after election, and continue till May, except when the battalion expects to go into camp, as it does every two years, and then the drills are kept up till the departure. Battalion drills, which are an extension of the company

drills, are also held in the spring.

The Tenth Battalion belongs to the Third Brigade, of which Brigadier-General Robert Shaw Oliver is the commanding officer, with headquarters at Albany. The other brigades have headquarters: The First in New York; the Second in Brooklyn, and the Fourth in Buffalo.

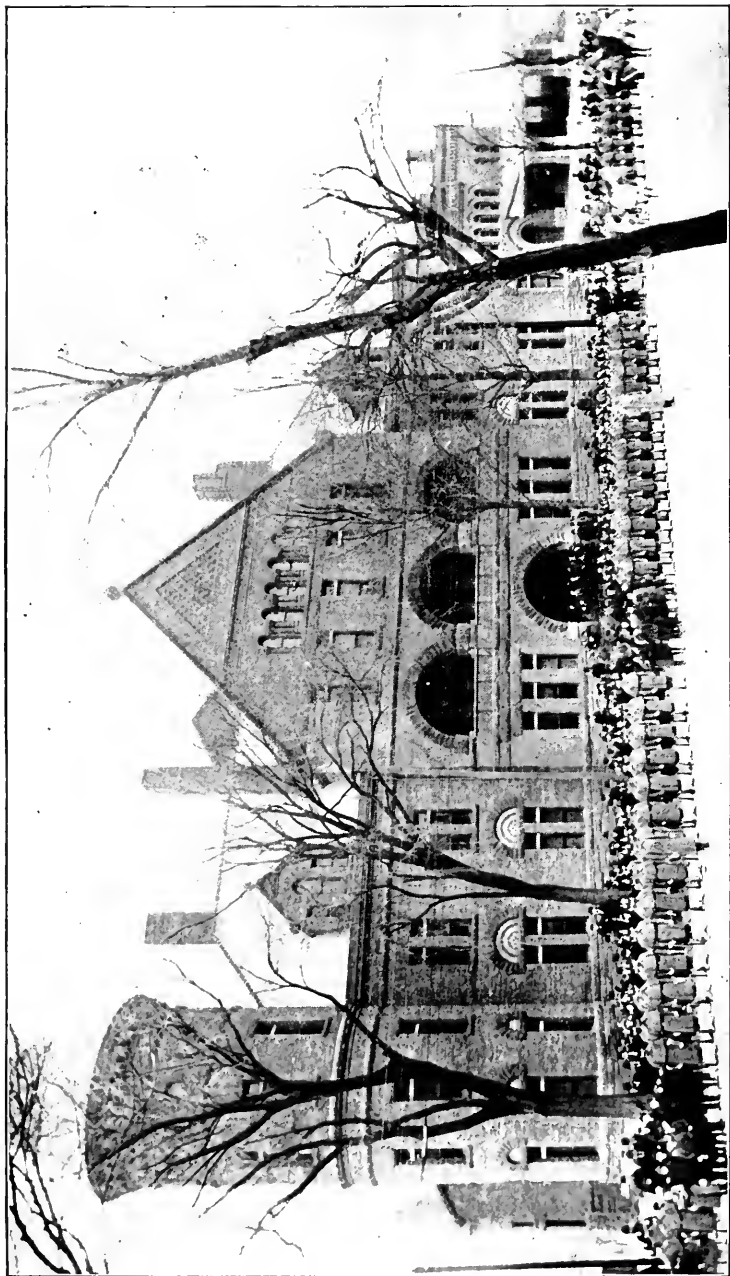
It is a common thing for a city to boast of her military, but something more than a perfunctory tribute of praise is due to the Tenth Battalion. Here, at home, we know of what material it is composed; but when in camp and elsewhere it has been brought in contact and competition with the citizen soldiery of other places Albany has never had cause to be ashamed at the comparison, either in drill, deportment or general appearance.

Company A may be said to have originated with the visit to this city in June, 1860, of the Chicago Zouave Cadets, whose admirable drill and dashing appearance made a deep impression here, as they did elsewhere, under the command



LIEUT. HILTON.

of the lamented Ellsworth. The Albany boys of the period were eager to emulate them, and the Albany Zouave Cadets organized by the election of officers September 3, 1860, Frederick Townsend being their first captain. He was



THE BATTALION BEFORE THE ARMORY.

From a photograph by Mr. W. W. Rington.

at that time adjutant-general of the State, and did not assume the full duties of his office till the expiration of his term, January 1, 1861.



CAPT. HYATT.

The company joined the National Guard and Tenth Regiment December 29, 1860; was mustered into the United States service as A Company, 17th New York Volunteers, November 21, 1862, for nine months; was mustered out September 10, 1863; was engaged in battle at Ponchatoula, Scivique's Ferry and Port Hudson. During the war Company A furnished the United States troops with nearly seventy-five commissioned officers.

Company B was also the outgrowth of the visit of an independent military company, which came here July 4, 1854, in continental uniform, and by their excellence in drill inspired a few Albanians to organize the Washington Continentals. John I. Olmstead was elected the first commandant, September 22, 1854. Frederick Townsend succeeded him August 4, 1855.

They joined the state militia as a company of light artillery attached to the Seventy-Sixth Regiment August 28, 1856; were assigned to the Twenty-Ninth Regiment December 26, 1860; and became the nucleus and B Company of the Tenth Regiment December 29, 1860. During the war this com-

pany furnished the country with about sixty officers.

Company D also served in the 177th Regiment under Captain James Dodds.

The roster of officers is as follows:

FIELD.

Lietenant-Colonel, William E. Fitch.

Major, Horatio P. Stacpole.

STAFF.

First Lieutenant Charles S. Byington, adjutant.

First Lieutenant William M. Whitney, Jr., quartermaster.

Major Lewis Balch, surgeon.

First Lieutenant George P. Hilton, inspector of rifle practice.

LINE.

Captains: Edgar V. Denison, James L. Hyatt, Albert L. Judson, G. James Greene.

First Lieutenants: Arthur W. Pray, Anthime W. LaRose, Albert E. Batchelder, Charles F. Van Benthuyssen.

Second Lieutenants: John A. Wolff, Clarence Strevell, James E. Roach, Marvin B. Harriott.



CAPT. JUDSON.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch is the only one of the officers who has seen actual service in the army of the United States. He enlisted as a private in the old Tenth, Company E, July 1, 1861; was made

first sergeant May 15, 1862; this rank he held when the regiment was mustered into the United States service as the 177th New



CAPT. GREENE.

York Volunteers October 11, 1862. He was honorably discharged September 10, 1863, and was by the state brevetted second lieutenant New York Volunteers. He re-enlisted in the National Guard as a private April 13, 1864; was made adjutant May 11, 1867; first lieutenant Company E September 28, 1871; honorably discharged December 31, 1873; again made first lieutenant Company E February 13, 1874, and captain February 20, 1875; honorably discharged May 5, 1876; re-enlisted as a private, Company H, October 30, 1880, and discharged by the disbandment March 22, 1881; re-enlisted as private, Company D, Tenth Battalion, May 29, 1882; discharged March 1, 1883; private Company D June 1, 1883; lieutenant-colonel August 22, 1883.

The major, Horatio P. Stacpole, enlisted as a private in Company B, Tenth Regiment, May 6, 1867; corporal March 9, 1868; quartermaster-sergeant March 23, 1869; first sergeant April 16, 1870; first lieutenant and adjutant December 16, 1871; resigned February 20, 1873; first lieutenant Company B, February 28, 1876; captain December 19, 1877; brevet-major Decem-

ber 31, 1881; major, June 20, 1891.

The adjutant, Lieutenant Byington, enlisted as a private in Company A, Tenth Battalion, May 29, 1884; was promoted to sergeant July 12, 1886; sergeant-major June 17, 1889; adjutant January 15, 1891.

The quartermaster, Lieutenant Whitney, enlisted as a private in Company A, Tenth Regiment, October 14, 1879; was made corporal February 15, 1883; honorably discharged February 5, 1885; re-enlisted in the same company September 16, 1885; was made first lieutenant and quartermaster February 3, 1888.

The surgeon, Major Lewis Balch, was made captain and assistant surgeon Thirty-Seventh Regiment March 31, 1870; same, Seventy-First Regiment, November 7, 1871; major and surgeon October 1, 1872; resigned July 3, 1873; major and surgeon Tenth Regiment July 23, 1877; supernumerary February 17, 1881; assigned to duty with Tenth Battalion September 28, 1881.

Lieutenant Hilton enlisted in Company A, Tenth Battalion, September 14, 1887; was appointed



LIEUT. PRAY.

inspector of rifle practice with rank of first lieutenant February 14, 1891.

Captain Denison enlisted as a musician in the Tenth Regiment February 1, 1864; discharged 1872;

private Company B April 1, 1878; corporal November 25, 1878; ordnance sergeant, Tenth Battalion, October 8, 1881; first lieutenant Company D November 23, 1882; captain May 10, 1883.



LIEUT. LA ROSE.

Captain Hyatt enlisted as a private in Company D, Tenth Regiment, November 24, 1874, corporal August 10, 1875; quartermaster-sergeant December 14, 1875; private October 18, 1876; regimental quartermaster-sergeant February 17, 1877; sergeant-major April 6, 1880; discharged February 17, 1881; re-enlisted as private in Company D, Tenth Battalion, September 23, 1881; sergeant-major October 8, 1881; second lieutenant, Company D, March 23, 1882; first lieutenant May 10, 1883; captain, Company K, now C, June 2, 1884.

Captain Judson enlisted as private in Company A, Tenth Battalion, April 11, 1883, corporal September 23, 1883; sergeant March 20, 1884; first sergeant October 5, 1885; second lieutenant May 10, 1886; captain November 25, 1889.

Captain Greene enlisted in Company B, Tenth Regiment, November 13, 1879; corporal January 4, 1881; dropped November 30, 1881; taken up private, Company B, Tenth Battalion, June 6, 1884; corporal September 7, 1885; sergeant January 18, 1886; first sergeant

May 3, 1886; second lieutenant November 13, 1886; first lieutenant October 15, 1887; lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, Third Brigade, December 11, 1889; rendered supernumerary January 2, 1891; captain, Tenth Battalion, August 19, 1891.

Lieutenant Pray enlisted as private in Company C, Fourth Battalion, Massachusetts Volunteers, April 18, 1874; corporal September, 1874; color-sergeant of battalion August, 1875; second lieutenant January 17, 1876; discharged November 22, 1876; private, Company A, Tenth Battalion, March 15, 1881; sergeant June 22, 1882; second lieutenant December 6, 1882; first lieutenant September 16, 1885.

Lieutenant LaRose enlisted in Company D, Tenth Battalion October 16, 1883; first sergeant October 20, 1883; second lieutenant July 10, 1884; first lieutenant May 30, 1888.

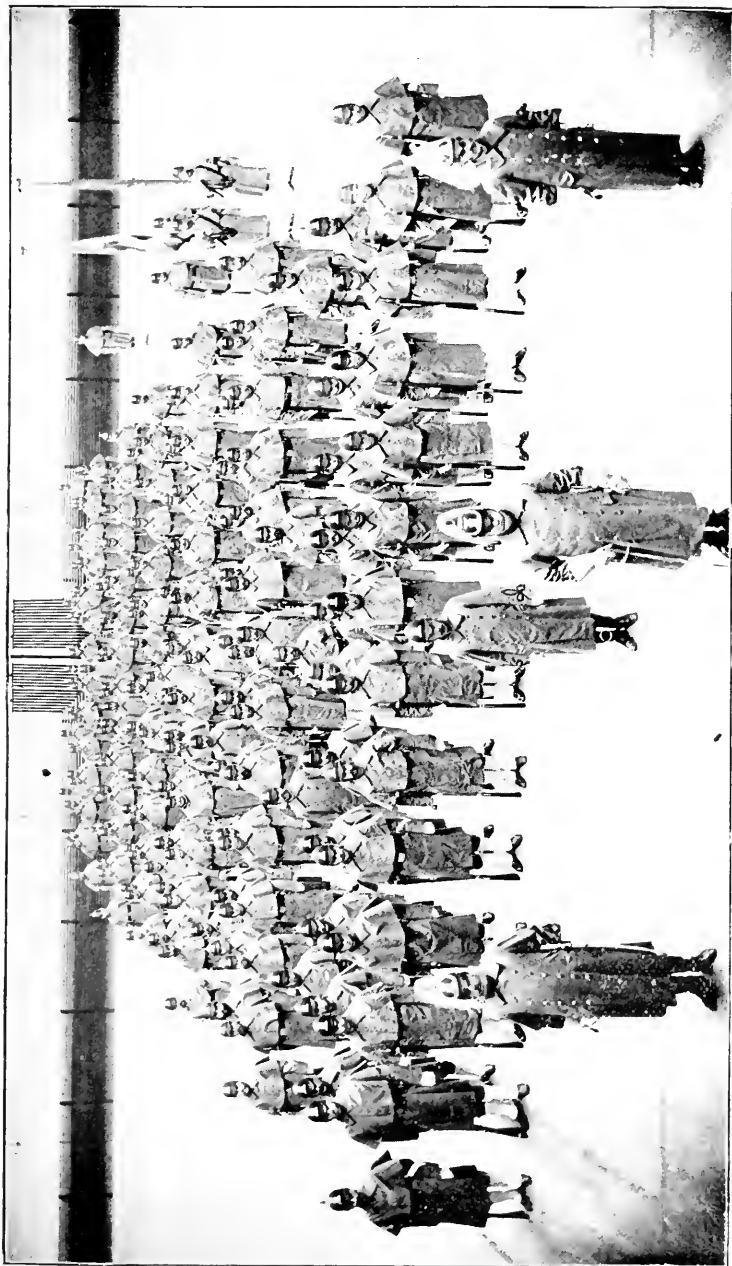
Lieutenant Batchelder enlisted in Company B, Tenth Battalion, February 4, 1884; corporal October 12, 1885; sergeant January 11, 1886; first sergeant November 29, 1886; second lieutenant November



LIEUT. STREVEL.

12, 1887; first lieutenant December 21, 1889.

Lieutenant Van Benthuysen enlisted in Company A, Tenth Battalion, October 15, 1888; second lieutenant, Company C, December 31, 1888.



THE BATTALION IN THE DRILL ROOM.

From a photograph by Brown.

Lieutenant Wolff enlisted in Company D, Tenth Battalion, November 5, 1883; corporal March 20, 1884; sergeant January 25, 1885; second lieutenant February 4, 1889.

Lieutenant Strevell enlisted in Company B, Tenth Battalion, May 31, 1884; corporal January 4, 1886; sergeant September 6, 1886; returned to the ranks January 10, 1888; sergeant January 16, 1888; second lieutenant January 29, 1890.



LIEUT. HARRIOTT.

Lieutenant James E. Roach enlisted in Company C, Tenth Battalion, December 2, 1884; sergeant June 18, 1886; first sergeant February 7, 1889; second lieutenant February 26, 1891.

Lieutenant Harriott enlisted in Company A, Tenth Battalion, June 24, 1884; corporal February 20, 1886; quartermaster-sergeant November 15, 1888; second lieutenant December 2, 1891.

The new armory was turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch December 1, 1890. It is situated on Washington avenue and Lark street, next to Harmanus Blecker hall, a commanding and conspicuous position.

The main entrance is through an immense arch, fourteen feet wide, on Washington avenue, with a vestibule, the floor of which is laid in cement. The vestibule is protected by heavy wrought-iron gates, while quartered-oak doors swing back in four sections from

the entrance proper. Two other entrances to the basement admit coal and ammunition.

The basement, which is above ground at the rear, and is light and airy, is a labyrinth of brick pillars which support the immense drill-room floor. Here are the coal lockers, the boilers and the heating apparatus, while to the south and east are the rifle ranges, three in number. Each range is 160 feet long, and there are all modern improvements, such as swinging targets and mantelets, which stop and drop the bullet if out of range. There is a small waiting room near the firing end of the range, where men not firing await their turn. Near by is a fire-proof magazine, where ammunition is kept. In this part of the building are also the lavatories, and later, bowling alleys will be built.

That part of the building where the quarters of the officers and companies are located is called the administration building while the other is the drill-room.

Entering from Washington avenue B Company's quarters are on the left, and C's on the right. The companies' quarters are exactly alike except for a slight increase in the room in the turret on the west. The parlors are each forty-two by twenty-seven feet, with many windows. The other rooms average seventeen by twenty feet each. To the right of the main entrance is Colonel Fitch's room, which is seventeen by twenty feet, and to the left is a similar sized room for the adjutant. The main corridor leads to the drill-room which is entered through large folding doors.

Two broad stairs, on either side of the corridor, run to a large landing from which a staircase of equal width ascends to the second floor. The stairs are of highly polished, quartered white oak. The first landing is also an approach to the gallery of the drill-room which has just been built, and each of the two companies up stairs, C and D, also has an approach through its quarters. The second floor is laid out in company quarters, the same as the lower, with the exception that

the space over the door is divided into rooms for the field, staff and non-commissioned staff officers. These quarters lead out into a brown stone façade and balcony from which parades may be viewed.

The broad oak staircase, supported by ornamental iron columns, runs up to the third floor. On this floor, at the head of the stairs, is a room fifty-one by fifty-two feet, which may be used either for squad drilling, or as a general recreation room. To the right and left are the quartermaster's department and store rooms.

The immense drill-room on the first floor is 170 by 140 feet, without obstruction of any kind. Six immense wrought iron trusses support the arched room, and the whole is well lighted by sky-lights that run the whole length. Light is provided by dormer windows, and at night six great chandeliers are used. The side walls supporting the trusses are twenty feet high, and to the apex of the immense arched roof is just seventy-six feet, thus insuring, with good ventilation, most excellent results when the battalion has to drill on warm nights.

The exterior view of the armory, with the battalion in front, is from a photograph taken by Mr. W. W. Byington on New Year's day, 1892, when the battalion paraded in honor of the inauguration of Governor Flower. The interior view is from a photograph taken by Brown.

The Chamber of Commerce, as will be seen by reference to another page of this issue, has, as a body corporate, given THE NEW ALBANY its cordial and hearty endorsement, which, we can assure the gentlemen of the chamber, is fully appreciated.

Another journalistic venture in Albany that occupies a unique field with promise of success, is a little monthly publication called THE NEW ALBANY. It is in magazine form, beautifully printed and handsomely illustrated, and edited by Mr. Henry P. Phelps.—[N. Y. Mail & Express.

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS.

S. J. McElwee & Co. came to Albany about ten years ago, and set up a little umbrella shop on Broadway. It was but a short time before they removed to more commodious quarters on Steuben street. About three years ago they astonished the natives by taking the large store on the corner of North Pearl and Steuben streets, using the upper floor for a factory. As we go to press we learn that McElwee & Co. are on the move once more. Having outgrown their present quarters, they have leased the two upper floors of the Taylor building, at 15 North Pearl street (formerly occupied by the Brandow Printing Co.), and expect to employ not less than 100 hands. Their retail store will be at 17 North Pearl street, considered by many to be the most desirable location in Albany.

Here is a striking example of what the manufacture of the *right* article, coupled with business ability, will accomplish. McElwee & Co. make *one thing* a specialty—umbrellas. They make the best umbrellas in the world, they make them in enormous quantities, and they sell them to wholesalers, to retailers and to individuals throughout the whole country.

Capital Chips has taken a new departure. Hitherto it has been partly printed in New York, the half printed sheets being sent here to be filled out with local matter. This method, while cheap, was not wholly satisfactory. Hereafter the bright little paper will be printed wholly in Albany, on the presses of the Brandow Printing Company, which ensures good work and a handsome sheet. This will also make all the pages local, and consequently more interesting. It will give the accomplished editor, Mr. George B. Gallup, more scope, and the business managers, Messrs. McCabe and Bishop, an altogether larger and more important field. *Chips* is doing well, we understand, and with all these improvements, cannot help doing even better.

WELCOME TO THE NEW STATE GOVERNMENT.

It is a great thing to be the capital of the Empire state.

No wonder sister cities are envious of the pre-eminence that the seat of government gives to Albany; for while Buffalo may call herself the Queen, and Rochester the Flower, and Syracuse the Central, and Utica the Pent-up, and Binghamton the Garden, and Troy the

building in the world—although many seem to think so, or to forget that it is also the official residence of the officers of the state government. That the men chosen above all others to conduct public affairs for six millions of people reside here, temporarily at least, and do business here.

Hither, therefore, come official messengers, and men of importance, from all parts of the world, and particularly from all parts of



LIEUT.-GOV. SHEEHAN.

—really now, what *does* Troy call herself?—but no matter; while these cities are all thriving and prosperous, and for many reasons desirable as places in which to live—Albany alone is the Capital—capital in a political sense—capital in its primary meaning of being the head; of chief importance; excellent.

Albany is not merely the Capitol city, the city where stands the greatest and grandest legislative

the United States. Next to New York and Washington, consequently, Albany is best known abroad of all the American cities. It is not merely a collection of houses and shops and people, like western cities we can name, but it stands for something in the world's history, like Geneva and The Hague.

We have just seen inaugurated a new state government, and while THE NEW ALBANY is nothing at all,

if at all political, it hastens to welcome these officials to the open and abounding hospitality for which the city of Albany has so long been celebrated.

The good old town does not wear her heart upon her sleeve, or give her hand to every passer-by. Her welcome is not that of the innkeeper who discriminates in nothing but bag and baggage, and has the same smile for every one who can pay for bed and breakfast. She chooses her guests, and those

kindness and benevolence. A hospital endowment here, a church erected there, a memorial home in another place — these are deeds of which the public must of necessity know, but the less conspicuous, although equally helpful acts of charity done both by Mr. and Mrs. Flower are recorded only by the angel who keeps the book on which is inscribed the words:

"To the least of these, my brethren."

At the same time it does not



EXECUTIVE MANSION.

From a photograph by Dr. S. B. Ward.

who are thus honored, are so because she believes them worthy of distinguished consideration.

In an eminent degree is this true of Governor Roswell P. Flower, a gentleman of whom, throughout a long and somewhat virulently conducted campaign, no word was said that could lower him in the estimation of any individual. His life, from that of a poor boy to that of a millionaire, has been plain and simple, made beautiful and gracious by innumerable acts of

follow that Governor Flower's purse string is at the command of every applicant who thinks a rich man should give simply because he is rich, no matter what the object. A generous nature is governed by keen common sense, and the man selected by the late Henry Keep to manage the millions which formed his estate, is not likely to be the easy prey of impostors and cranks, or even by the chronic impecunious.

For the first time since the state has owned an executive mansion, it will have a governor's wife for

its presiding head, and all who know Mrs. Flower feel assured that the gracious duties of her position will be performed with both sweetness and dignity. During Governor Flower's three years of service it is safe to assume, therefore, that the executive mansion will form a much more important factor in the social life of Albany than it did in the bachelor days of Governor Cleveland or during the term of Governor Hill.

Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan is already a familiar figure in Albany because of his six years' service in



FRANK RICE.

the assembly, and last year as its speaker. His residence here will be on Willett street.

Of all the eyes which have watched the steady rise to political power of this blue-eyed son of Buffalo, none have been so deeply interested as those of the charming lady, now the partner of his joys and sorrows. A frequent visitor of the assembly chamber, she was the proud and loving witness of many a parliamentary struggle in which her hero was a principal participant. It is to be hoped that her health, which of late has been seriously affected, will permit the addition of her personality to the circle of Albany society the coming winter.

The secretary of state, Hon.

Frank Rice, and the state treasurer, Hon. Elliot Danforth, are re-elected, and they have only, therefore, to hold, as of course they



ELLIOT DANFORTH.

will do, the intrenched positions which they occupy in the esteem and good will of the citizens of Albany. Mr. Rice's home is in Canandaigua, and Mr. Danforth's in Bainbridge.

The comptroller, Hon. Frank



FRANK CAMPBELL.

Campbell, a well-known banker of the southern tier, is a new face in the official family. It carries a letter of commendation on every lineament.

Of the Hon. Simon W. Rosendale, the new attorney-general, nothing that we could say would add to the esteem and respect in which he is already held in this,



SIMON W. ROSENDALE.

the city of his birth. It is to be hoped that he is not included among those of whom it was said

"Woe unto you, when all men shall speak well of you!"

for never yet have we heard an ill word spoken of Simon W. Rosen-



MARTIN SCHENCK.

dale; and for a man holding public office this is so remarkable as to deserve mention.

The state engineer and surveyor, Hon. Martin Schenck, although not an Albanian, is next thing to it, for he lives in Greenbush, and is too well known to require a word of introduction.

The members of the new administration, one and all, are welcome to Albany. They will find many things to make their residence here both advantageous and agreeable. May nothing occur that shall cause them ever to regret, in the slightest degree, their sojourn in the capital city of the Empire state.



A STORY OF A MODERN ROME.

In considering our duty toward our neighbor, few practices, I hold, are more to be condemned than a chronic habit of fault finding. The ducking-stool and the stocks of our foremothers and forefathers were the rude but generally effectual reminders that scolds and brawlers were "not wanted." A habit of cavilling against one's town and its government is even more meretricious, for while the common scold vents his spleen against his neighbor, only he who reviles the city fathers is guilty of unfilial conduct as well as of a certain disturbance of the public peace and tranquility. More than that, he is guilty of a certain degree of treason, since he owes a faithful allegiance to the government under which he lives. A return to the medieval free cities would, no doubt, have its advantages so far as local government is concerned, since it would foster that city pride and patriotism that is now, alas! almost extinct, and would greatly encourage that local progress and improvement which every right-minded citizen so earnestly desires. The days of the glory of the independent cities of Venice, Florence, Pisa and Genoa; of the Hansa towns, Hamburg, Lubeck, Hanover, Bremen and the rest, and the Belgic cities which defied the Caesars, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Edam, Schiedam, Obdam and the rest—the day of free cities, I say, is gone, and there is

nothing to distinguish the people of one city from those of another, save their own individual enterprise and public spirit.

Mindful of the evils of pointing out the follies and foibles of our own city, I will content myself with holding up a terrible example, taken from records in my notebook. I was staying for a time in Rome — not Imperial Rome, for I have never stepped beyond the bounds of my native land. It was either Rome, N. Y., or Rome, Ga., or Rome, Me., or Rome, Conn., I have forgotten which, and it does not matter, but as when one is in Rome he must do as the Romans do, it was there I learned to look out for No. 1, or at least to make a pretense of so doing. But I could not help moralizing upon the singular state of affairs among the citizens; so different from what I had been used to in Albany. Public spirit was at such a discount that any man who showed any was called a crank, and disrespected and reviled accordingly. There was a tradition, to be sure, that some two centuries ago the town had been founded by a sturdy band of settlers, who represented the spirit of enterprise of the old country; who stood back to back against all comers, and who never, since the first log fort was erected, had opened its gates to a foe.

But their foes were those of their own household; their enemies were within their gates. The townsmen themselves maliciously hinted that the town, in its early years, owed its life more to the greed of the traders than to the patriotism of the burghers. The idea was, however, I am inclined to believe, but the reflex image of the selfish spirit that had grown up in the hearts of these modern Romans. They cared not a whit for their city's good name or prosperity, except as it affected their taxes, and to excuse themselves they were fond of saying that it was the way with the sons of their own Romulus and Remus. Now be it observed, by the way, that in the Old Rome it was esteemed a crime to revile at Romulus and Remus or to treat the august family with

disrespect. But if this Rome I speak of had a Romulus and Remus they would have been referred to slightly as the she-wolf's litter. There is a wonderful difference in the way of looking at things, and it is better, by Gemini, to honor the wolf for suckling the twins, than to dishonor the twins for deriving their sustenance from the wolf.

But it was curious to observe, in this little town, how each man was for himself; first, last and all the time. "Look out for No. 1" was the common rule, which was understood to be a free rendering of the town's ancient motto: "Indefatigability." "Take care of No. 1 and the rest may take care of themselves," was Rich Richard's adage, which the vulgar expressed thus: "Get there; and the devil take the hindmost." The burning question of the day was: "If I don't look out for No. 1, who will?" And so No. 1 was the Mammon of unrighteousness, worshiped and served in this ungodly town.

Over in Hustleton, just across the state line, the people were trying to induce a shoe factory to "locate," while at Rome a few of the progressive or "crank" party proposed to offer the factory a tract of land that paid no taxes. But here is the argument used by the manufacturers of Rome: "We have shoe factories enough already, and hard work to induce them to stay. Why, then, bring in any more to increase the competition and lower prices?" And each manufacturer said that if he were the only one, he might get along well enough, but if any more came in, bankruptcy to all was certain. It was proposed to get up a "merchants' holiday," after the manner of Boston, in Massachusetts, but when the committee of cranks went about to secure subscriptions, they met this invariable reply: "I do not approve of this indiscriminate method of inviting trade. It is, indeed, pernicious to my own interests. I am, of course, personally anxious to invite trade, but if my subscription results in bringing trade to Jones and Smith and Robinson, why, it is just so much injury to me." So the merchant's

holiday was given up. Then the cranks proposed a "Grand Commercial Guide to Rome, the Center of the Universe," and the business men were asked to support the scheme. "No," was the reply, "your project is plausible, but it is founded on an error. It may go in Hustleton, but it won't go here. For example, I want to advertise my business, but I have no desire to advertise Rome, or other people's business. To advertise Rome is to injure me. Why, sir, such a plan as you propose, if carried out, would fill the town with agents and buyers who would be running all about, to Jones and Smith and Robinson, as well as to me!" To be sure. So the Grand Commercial Guide was abandoned. It was next proposed to establish a public market on the modern plan, and the cranks proved from statistics and reports that a well built, well lighted, well managed public market, with ample accommodations, for the farmers, would pay handsomely and attract trade to the city. But the merchants' association of Rome urged, through able counsel, that such a plan would ruin their business by allowing outsiders to come in and undersell them. In vain it was argued that the plan would add hundreds of thousands to the city trade annually, and would tend to cheapen the cost of living, and thus invite population. It was replied that they did not want the country trade, that it was troublesome, and that the city would be far better off if the farmers would all stay away. As for reducing the cost of living, that would be injurious to the property owners, and the renting of market stalls and admitting farmers to sell at retail was a direct blow at the same class and would result in increasing the burden of taxation. And so the market scheme was abandoned.

But the cranks, singularly enough, never gave up hope, but kept on with pernicious activity, evolving new schemes of improvement until at last the Roman populace could stand it no longer and they were banished from the city as public enemies, whereupon they went

over to Hustleton and helped to build up the town.

Now Roman is to Roman
More hateful than a foe,
And the Tribunes beard the high
And the Fathers grind the low.
As we wax hot in faction,
In battle we wax cold:
Wherefore men fight not as they
fought
In the brave days of old.

B.

THE NEW ALBANY is unique among the publications of the present day. It is a common thing in most cities to issue once a year, or with less regularity, some publication devoted to the prosperity of the place; but the city of Albany, N. Y., is the only one that we know of where such a publication is printed monthly, and each number with all the beauty and elegance of a souvenir. As an advertisement of the city, its advantages, its institutions, its industries, THE NEW ALBANY embodies the great requisite of *iteration*. It is not a pamphlet, once issued, soon forgotten, but it comes out twelve times a year, once every thirty days sounding the praises of the city in which it is printed. The idea has met with favor everywhere it has been presented. People in other cities are talking about it—wondering why it had not been thought of before—and will soon be adopting it. But Albany leads the way.

E. Fitzgerald's Sons, at 22 Beaver street, have just completed a \$60,000 contract for the state asylum for insane criminals at Matteawan, under supervision of the state architect, Hon. I. G. Perry. The work included plumbing, steam fitting and ventilation. Some 29,000 feet of pipe was used. It took fifteen months to finish the work, and in order to do it satisfactorily the best and most modern tools and machinery were bought. These are now on hand ready for more work of this class.

We point with pleasure to W. E. Drislane's announcement on another page. Mr. Drislane has a happy way of dealing with facts.

THE NEW ALBANY.

A RECORD OF THE CITY'S PROGRESS.

Published Monthly
By the BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, National Express building, Maiden Lane,
cor. Dean Street.

E. A. KELLOGG, Business Manager.

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HENRY P. PHELPS, Editor.

ALBANY, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1862.

*"Look Forward and not Back;
Look Up and not Down, and
Lend a Hand."*

During the month of December, 1,567 names were added to the mailing list of THE NEW ALBANY.

THE OUTLOOK.

At the present writing the business men of Albany are busy taking inventories, and until they are completed it is impossible to say what has been the result of the past year's work.

Whatever it may be there is but one course to pursue:

"Look forward and not back."

And the prospect is certainly encouraging. Every one feels hopeful; there is little talk about "hard times." Such a spirit is the harbinger of prosperity.

And what of New Albany, you hear so much about? Nothing. Old Albany is good enough, if people would *do* more and talk less. If rightly used, what we have is sufficient. Enthusiasm only is needed, applied to the municipal powers and the newspapers.

A well-known dry goods house prints the foregoing as an advertisement. What does it mean? "Enthusiasm only is needed!" How is enthusiasm created? By sitting still and saying nothing? By talking less? By insisting that

Old Albany is "good enough?" And that "what we have is sufficient?" Rats!

All who are interested in the development of what is best in this city should be friends and helpers of THE NEW ALBANY. Contributions to its columns are solicited. If found available they will be used and paid for; but they must be bright, pithy and intensely local.

Something should be done to improve our river front. The dilapidated buildings on Quay street and on the pier are not a prepossessing feature — not the right kind of an advertisement for the city. Thousands of people pass through Albany without seeing much else near at hand. No wonder, their ideas of Albany are all wrong. The time will come when some attention will be paid to beautifying the river fronts of American cities.

The water question, like the water itself, is far from being settled. There is, however, a growing sentiment that we shall, after all, have to depend upon the Hudson for our supply, subject to filtration. If this is the final conclusion, it is fortunate that the Albany filter of the Albany Steam Trap Company has been invented, and is at once thorough, rapid and practical. If all our drinking water went through that filter, we are inclined to think the problem would be solved.

The Albany Cold Storage and Warehouse Company has just been incorporated. President, John D. Capron; secretary, Thomas Austin; treasurer, Edward C. Smith; who are also trustees with S. D. B. Golden and John McKinley. Capital stock, \$10,000, of which \$8,000 has been taken. The company occupy a building on the north end of the pier, thirty by fifty feet, five floors; also an ice-house thirty by fifty feet. The capacity can easily be enlarged as there are adjoining three lots, thirty by fifty, which can be built upon if desired. That there is demand for something of the sort is shown by the fact that

there are already three car loads of provisions stored, and there are promised and on the way 1,200 tierces of provisions to go in storage at once.

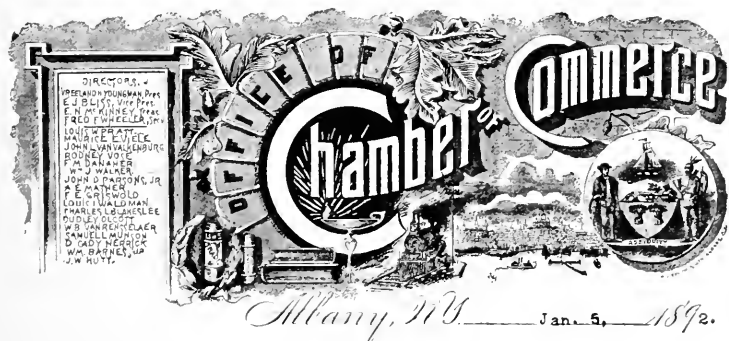
THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce held its second annual meeting January 5, when the following officers were elected: President, Hon. V. H. Youngman; vice-president, Col. A. E. Mather; treasurer, Allen Bacon; directors, F. M. Danaher, John S. Van Valkenburgh, S. L. Munson, J. C. Hughson, William Barnes, Jr., and Fred F. Wheeler. The secretary, Mr. Fred F. Wheeler, read his annual report, which was printed in the daily papers, and is an interesting review of the more important work of the organization. Prominent is the subject of deepening the channel of the Hudson river, which is in itself an object which demands the existence and

hearty support of the organization, if there was nothing else to be thought of. The Tivoli street terminal railway and its adjunct, a storage warehouse, are among the hopeful projects of the coming summer. Among the resolutions passed unanimously by the Chamber of Commerce was one heartily endorsing THE NEW ALBANY of which we present a fac simile.

Joe Howard: "Albany is much more than the capital of the state of New York, great and proud as is that distinction. It is the home of industry, of ability, of patriotism, and its records bear the names of some of the brightest and brainiest and most brilliant of our native American pubheists."

A series of illustrated articles upon the Albany banks is in contemplation for early issues of THE NEW ALBANY.



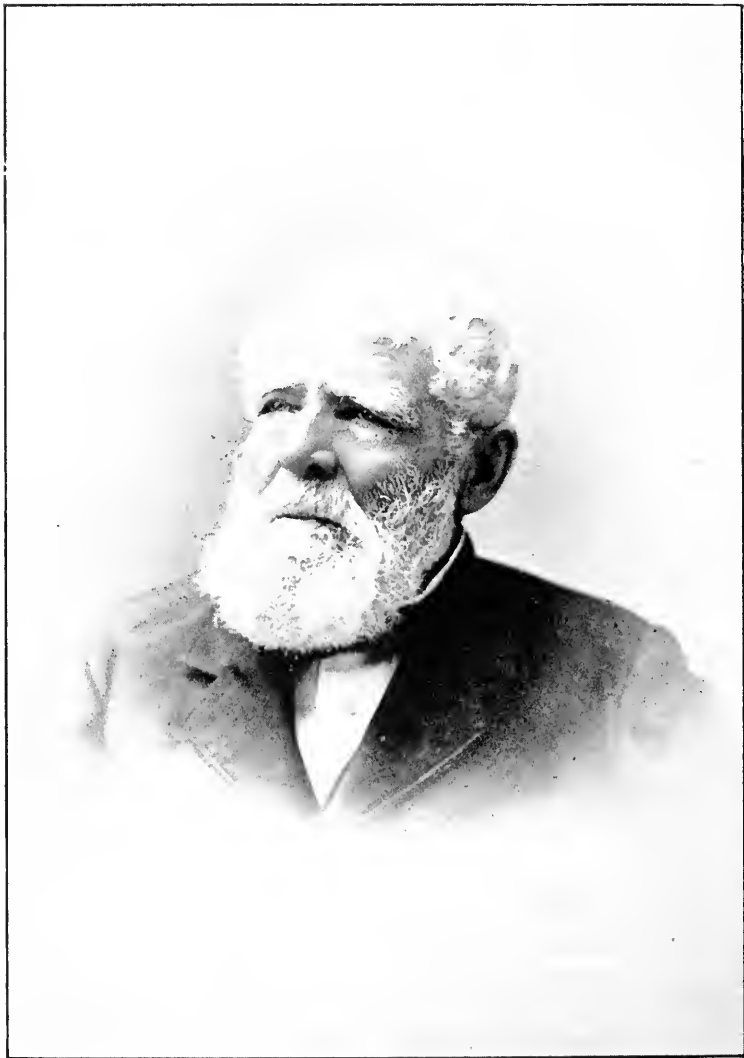
RESOLVED: That we hail with pleasure the advent of the "New Albany," covering as it does a field heretofore unfilled by any of our city publications. We recognize in it a valuable co-worker in the effort to promote the business interests of the city, and congratulate the proprietors upon its typographical appearance and the excellence and value of its content

Fred F. Wheeler Secy.

LOUIS MENAND.

Mr. Louis Menand, whom *The American Florist* calls "The grand old man" of the gardeners' craft in this country, is writing his *Personal Recollections* for that

journal, which has recently published the portrait which we are permitted to reproduce. It will be received with pleasure by our many readers, who know and respect the kindly old gentleman, now in his eighty-fifth year, yet still active



LOUIS MENAND.

and interested in a business which has for so long been to him a delight as well as a livelihood. Mr. Menand resides among his flowers, in the beautiful suburb, which happily and appropriately bears his name, as it always should, for to thousands it is suggestive of well-kept gardens, rare plants and lovely blooms, than which nothing could be more agreeable to contemplate. Mr. Menand came to this country from his native France in 1837, and for half a century has lived and done business about half way between this city and Troy. He has seen the growth of floriculture in America, almost from its infancy to the enormous industry it has now become; but among all the practitioners of the gentle art, who are numbered now by thousands, we doubt whether there is one who pursues it, either as a pleasure or a business, with more love or more intelligence than the octogenarian, Louis Menand. Mentally alert and active as ever, his "Recollections," as they appear in *The American Florist*, are overflowing with a personality which is both unique and charming. Mr. Menand would confer a favor upon his friends by preserving them in a volume.



ALBANY'S COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Albany owes much to her commercial travelers, the men whose business it is to sell merchandise which goes from this city. They are in reality paid missionaries who are employed to impress upon customers the great fact that Albany is the place in which to trade. We can think of no class of men who should be more interested in constantly sounding the praises of the city which they represent; and it is pleasant to know that for the most part they appreciate this fact and act in accordance therewith.

They must be active, progressive and enterprising, or the road is no place for them. They are thrown constantly in contact and competition with the "hustlers" of other

cities, and they are bound to be at least their equals, and if possible, their superiors, in every respect.

We have sometimes thought, if these men with their plain, practical-common sense, their active minds, their industrious habits, and their zealous devotion to business could be confined inside the city for a twelve-month, they would start some wheels moving that have long been idle; but they cannot be spared from their all important work upon the road. Still they can bring home with them the stimulus of new ideas, enlivened by the enthusiasm of their calling, and if they can stir up the old blood a little, it will be something.

We feel certain that THE NEW ALBANY has their good wishes and their good word. It is in their line. It speaks for the city they represent, and in a way which they appreciate. We have many friends among the commercial travelers. They cannot do better than to take a few copies with them, to show customers the spirit of the city—its new spirit—its departure from the old ways, its advance in enterprise and its progress generally.

Since our last issue the Albany Commercial Travelers' Club gave a complimentary concert at Jermain hall (Dec. 19), the music being furnished by the Mozart Symphony Club of New York, and the cordiality and friendly greetings by the travelers themselves. It was in all respects successful. The officers of the club are as follows:

S. P. Corliss, president; J. J. Taaffe, first vice-president; G. A. Thatcher, second vice-president; W. C. Mackey, recording secretary; C. H. Palmer, financial secretary; W. M. Hussey, treasurer.

Board of trustees.—E. P. Burnham, chairman; N. R. Bond, R. T. Estabrook, L. D. Combs, L. G. Palmer, George Low, Jacob Prior, G. W. Hart, Jno. W. Ennis, S. Shaffer.



The military photographs reproduced in this number were, with two or three exceptions, taken by Semple, who has a reputation for doing such work remarkably well.

Mr. Frederick W. White, the well-known newspaper man, has removed with his family to Denver, Colorado, and become the editor-in-chief of the Denver *Sun*, a large, handsomely printed daily, which appears to be in prosperous circumstances, and likely to remain so. While cordially congratulating Mr. White upon his new and every way desirable position, we are selfish enough to be sorry to have him go. He came to Albany about twenty years since, and his first newspaper work was done upon the *Times*. Subsequently he went upon the *Express*, where he did excellent work, being the first editor of the *Sunday Express*. Then he bought the *Union*, and ran it for awhile under difficulties, but, as he always claimed, with abundant success. A year or two of special work for Leslie's and the syndicates tired him of traveling, and he has now gone west to settle down and grow up with the country. We hope he will succeed beyond his brightest anticipations.

No city of equal importance in this country is better provided with the desirable facilities of fast time frequent trains, at convenient hours, with elegant equipment of all classes, than is Albany, by way of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. NINE fast express trains, west-bound, and ELEVEN south-bound, fully equipped with Wagner palace, sleeping, drawing-room, café and buffet cars, arrive at and depart from Albany daily, and run through without change between Albany and Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York.

In addition to the regular express train service, and an extensive local and suburban service, Albany has the benefit of the four great limited trains of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, either to New York; or to Chicago, via Buffalo and L. S. & M. S.; via Niagara Falls and M. C. R. R.; or to Cincinnati and St. Louis, via Buffalo, Cleveland and the Big Four route.

THE NEW ALBANY, edited by H. P. Phelps, a most capable newspaper man, and published by Brandow Printing Company, is a monthly contribution to the literature of Albany. It is printed on the very best of paper. Its reading matter is chaste, refined and highly instructive. Its illustrations of prominent personages and public buildings are real gems of perfection and artistic beauty.—[*The Calcium Light*.]

Prosperity has undoubtedly spread her wings o'er the latest corner in the local journalistic field, for THE NEW ALBANY in its holiday number announces authoritatively that it has come to stay. The period of doubt and suspense is happily of the past; so to Mr. Phelps the congratulations and Christmas greetings of his brethren of the quill, and of the public as well, are heartily extended. THE NEW ALBANY is brim full of good things. A dainty bit of poesy, from the pen of Mr. Michael Monahan, is an attractive feature, and reveals the talented young newspaper man in a light new to many of his friends. Then there is a history (thus far) of the much-discussed King fountain, accompanied by several handsome illustrations; also sketches and portraits of our representatives in the coming session of the law-makers. Besides these features there is any amount of entertaining and instructive reading worthy the attention of all who love their native city.—[*Albany Argus*.]

Sterry is already busy at work taking photographs of the legislature. His group of the assemblymen is looked forward to every year with as much regularity as the Red Book. Every member has his picture taken by Sterry, 520 Broadway.

The Brandow Printing Company have issued a calendar, which is quite too pretty to throw around promiscuously, but their friends, of course, are welcome to copies, and can have them for the asking.

A CITY OF HOMES.

"A city of homes."

Nothing pleasanter can be said of an urban community than to designate it as a city of homes.

It does not convey the idea of hustle and scurry and hurrah that goes with other appellations. No one ever thinks of Chicago as a city of homes, or of Birmingham, or of Seattle, or Tombstone, as cities of homes.

A city of homes means wealth, and culture, and refinement, and gentle pleasures of the nobler sort, and peaceful, healthful living.

Albany is already a city of homes; but like Washington it should be made so distinctively. People of wealth, in choosing a residence, naturally look for places affording the best attractions. Everybody cannot live in New York; everybody does not want to live in New York. Few people who can choose their place of abode care to live the year round in the country. Life in villages and small cities is far from desirable on many accounts; but in a city of 100,000 inhabitants there are many advantages, with none of the disadvantages, which present themselves elsewhere.

Albany is peculiarly well situated in this respect; and within a few years much has been done to add to its desirability as a place of residence. Much more may be done; much more will be done.

In the first place the city is honored and dignified by being the seat of the state government. This alone gives it importance, and always will. The sitting of the legislature, the residence of the governor and the other officers of the state, the meeting of the court of last resort, etc., etc., continually draw to Albany a great number of strangers and other visitors of high degree.

Again, Albany is one of the most picturesque cities in America. Strangers appreciate this fact far more than residents are in the habit of doing. Our hills and ravines, our beautiful river, the hills beyond, the glimpses of the Helderbergs and the Catskills form

views that are charming in their variety.

The drives in and about Albany are delightful. This has not always been so. Those of us who remember the days when Washington park was simply the Washington parade ground, remember that comparatively few people kept horses and carriages, because there was no place to drive. We have changed all that. The smooth and well kept roads in the park, the boulevards, north and west, the vastly improved pavements of granite and of asphalt, now afford pleasant thoroughfares in all directions to the country roads around us.

There is no lack of religious privileges. Fifty or more churches swing wide their doors to the believers of almost every shade of doctrine. Albany has always been noted for the eloquence and piety of its divines, as also for the liberality and good taste with which worship is conducted in those churches in which the rituals have special prominence.

The very important requisite of educational facilities is well supplied. The public schools are of a high order; the private schools are of the best; academies for boys and for girls abound; law, medicine and business can all be studied here at home.

Never to be forgotten is the privilege of the state library, which, under its new management, has been changed from a literary graveyard into a vitalized work shop.

These are only a few of the more readily recognized advantages which Albany presents as a place to live in—"a city of homes."

E. FITZGERALD'S SONS, Plumbers, Roofers and Coppersmiths,

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Jobbing promptly attended to. Estimates cheer-
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PURITY

AT THE CAPITOL IN ALBANY

No matter how much scandal there may be about the Legislature this winter, there will be one feature at the Capitol which will resemble the late Mrs. Julius Cæsar, and be beyond suspicion.

That is the Water Supply.

Every drop used there now for *all* purposes is as pure as if it trickled from

“The icicle which hangs on Dian’s temple,”

for every drop passes through one of the ALBANY FILTERS, with which the great building is supplied.

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IN PREPARATION

The New Albany Legislative Souvenir *For 1892*

It is proposed to publish in February a beautifully printed brochure containing half-tone portraits of all the members of the legislature, with brief biographical sketches, etc., etc. These portraits are exact reproductions of photographs, similar to those in this number of THE NEW ALBANY.

What Gen. James W. Husted says:

I am satisfied that THE NEW ALBANY Legislative Souvenir will be a success. I approve very highly of the plan, and will do anything in my power to help you carry it to a successful conclusion.

I send you my photograph by same mail.

Very truly yours,

J. W. HUSTED.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1891.

Single Copies,	-	-	25 cents
One hundred copies,	-	-	\$15.00

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H. P. PHELPS, *Editor*.

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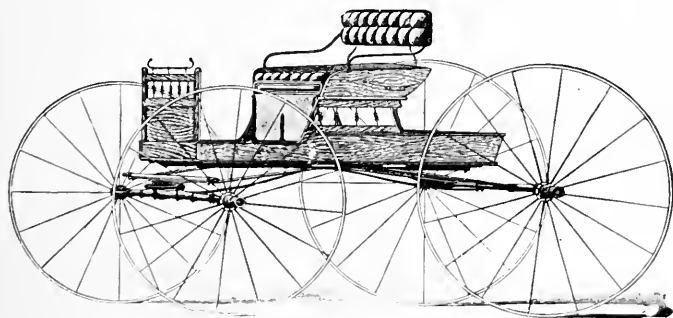
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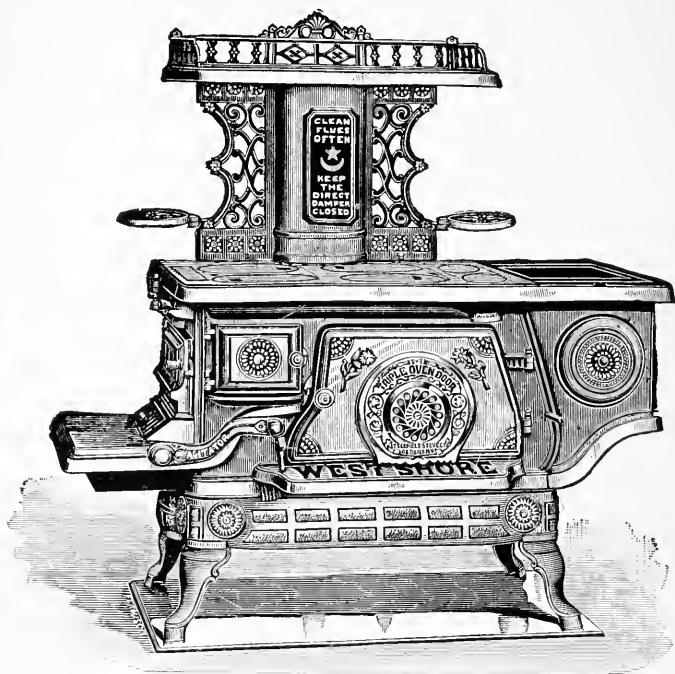
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We have all been told—and the veracity of our ancestors cannot be gracefully questioned—that the illustrious George Washington could not tell a lie.

While unmerciful distensions of the truth are considered venial offenses, and recklessly indulged in by the majority of advertisers,

We have one example in Albany of what moderation in the use of adjectives and respect for integrity, coupled with other superior business tactics, will accomplish.

W. E. DRISLANE,

(of Big Grocery House fame)

Calls a hill, a hill (not a mountain).

Calls a pond, a pond (not an ocean).

Gives whatever he advertises (if not more),

And fills all orders sent by mail, telephone or messenger as faithfully and as promptly as if the purchaser came in person and selected every article. The facilities (published in THE NEW ALBANY for January), for excelling in this line, should satisfy the most skeptical that here the quality is always the HIGHEST and the prices always the LOWEST.

Pillsbury's Best XXXX Flour,	\$5.95	per bbl.
Drislane's Gem St. Louis,	- - 5.25	per bbl.
Roast Beef,	- - - - - .08	per lb.
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3 lbs. Best Mocha and Java Coffee for	\$1.00	
3 Large Bottles of California Wine for	1.00	

And every other commodity for table use at equally low prices.

☞ If persons who have received a yearly paid-up subscription to THE NEW ALBANY at W. E. Drislane's expense will kindly acknowledge same by mail and inclose a two-cent stamp, they will receive something that will interest them greatly.

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Entered as second-class matter at the Albany, N. Y., Post Office, April 27, 1891

VOL. I

ALBANY, N. Y., MARCH, 1892

No. 7

SENATORIAL
NUMBER

Thirty-seven Portraits
and
Biographical Sketches



Villa Lots
at
Pine Hills

Albany Land Improvement
and Building Co.

41 AND 43 TWEDDLE BUILDING,
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THE
NEW ALBANY

BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

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VOL. I

ALBANY, N. Y., MARCH, 1892

No. 7



LIEUT.-GOV. WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN.

THE SENATE.

The Senate of the state of New York is composed of thirty-two members, chosen by the people every odd year, for a term of two years. Senators receive an annual salary of \$1,500. The Senate districts, as at present constituted, were organized in 1879.

The lieutenant-governor is the presiding officer of the Senate. Salary, \$5,000 a year. He holds office for three years. He cannot debate, but can vote in cases of a tie, except upon bills.



THE SENATE CHAMBER.

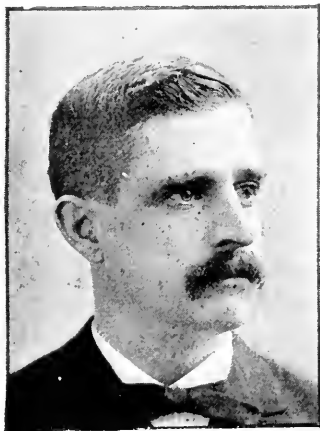
The chamber in which the deliberations of the Senate of the state of New York are conducted, is, beyond question, one of the most beautiful public rooms in America, and is said, in the richness and variety of its decoration, to be equalled only by St. Mark's cathedral in Venice. Its treatment was the work of the famous architect, the late H. H. Richardson. The dimensions are about 60 x 55 feet, and 50 feet in height.

It is sometimes called the "Onyx chamber" because of the large number of Mexican onyx panels used in its decoration. These panels are cut into slabs three feet square and are separated, or rather framed, by slightly convex rails of Sienna (Italy) marble, the mottled reds, yellows and browns of which contrast with the tints of the onyx. For additional support, the slabs are backed up with slabs of ordinary marble. The variety of color displayed in the onyx is very remarkable, the prevailing tints being mottled and semi-translucent whites, cream colors, sea water, olive and ivory. These tints are broken and waved by lines and splashes of raw Sienna coloring, rosy brown, and numberless shades of other neutral browns, some inclining toward red and some toward green and even blue, while the surface everywhere varies in play of light and shade of semi-opacity and

translucence. The various slabs, no two of which are alike are arranged with a certain idea of contrast, but never formally nor with regularity of counterchange. They are laid haphazard with a motive. The dividing rails of Sienna marble are of colors that harmonize admirably with those of the onyx, being principally yellows of a soft golden character and reddish brown mottled, the intensity of which is varied in every piece, and sometimes approaches so nearly the color of an adjacent slab of onyx, as to melt into it. Both panels and rails are highly polished. Above the onyx the walls are filled in with lead, heavily gilt, constituting a sort of frieze. The ornament of this is a carefully studied design of arabesque or floral pattern, beaten out or embossed by means of hammers, stamps and dies of various sizes and shapes, thus affording a varied play of light and shade on the gilt surface. Above the broad frieze of beaten gold, and terminating the wall, are the massive carved beams of oak, more than four feet in depth, which constitute the framework of the ceiling. These great beams are supported on stone corbels sunk into the walls and projecting under the beams. The corbels are carved into bold and vigorous forms derived from foliage and flowers. The main beams divide the ceiling into long, narrow, rectangular spaces running from east and west, and these spaces are divided into lesser rectangular spaces running north and south, which are again divided in half by smaller beams and form squares, which are still further divided by rails into four square panels each. On the east and west three great arched spaces disclose the galleries. These arches are supported by four massive columns of a dark, red-brown granite, with capitals of whitish marble, elaborately carved. The arches themselves, of the yellow Sienna marble, with both inner and outer mouldings carved, are said by the historian, Edward A. Freeman, "to be worthy, so far as the general conception goes, to stand at Ragusa."

THE SENATE OF 1892-3.

Ahearn, John Francis, 6th district (wards 7, 11, 13 and part of ward 4, New York), dem., was born in New York, April 18, 1853. Has been a clerk in various business houses. Married. Was in Assembly of 1882 and in the Senate of 1890-1, being the candidate of the county democracy, and, consequently, at times apparently a little at variance with the policy of the dominant wing of the party. But it was plain to be seen that in all things he had the interest of New York city at heart, especially in the matter of the world's fair, on which his vote was always for the fair. It is not at all surprising



JOHN F. AHEARN.

that he is returned by a largely increased majority. Is chairman of committees on banks and public printing, and is on commerce and navigation, and public health.

Aspinall, Joseph, 3d district (wards 3, 4, 7, 11, 13, 19, 20, 21, 23, Brooklyn), rep., is a native of Brooklyn, born in 1854, and unmarried. Is a graduate of Columbia College law school ('75), and has a large law practice, confined chiefly to surrogate, civil and real estate business. He is counsel for the National City Bank of Brooklyn, and is prominent in political, social, masonic and club circles. He

served in the Assemblies of 1888, '89 and '91, and made himself distinctly felt in debate, being a spirited and aggressive opponent, as some of the other members were quick



JOSEPH ASPINALL.

to discover. He is elected to the Senate by a vote of 24,976, a plurality of 2,157 over Charles W. Sutherland, dem. Is on committees on commerce and navigation, insurance, joint library. Senator Aspinall has but to continue as he



CLARENCE E. BLOODGOOD.

has begun, to become a power in the republican party of Kings county.

Bloodgood, Clarence Edelbert, 14th district (Ulster, Schoharie and

Greene), dem., is a resident of Catskill. Unmarried. He was born in Jewett, Greene county, February 3, 1849. Worked on his father's farm till he went away to school—



WILLIAM L. BROWN.

teaching a part of the time. He prepared for college at the Stanford (Delaware county) seminary, and graduated from Yale, class of '75. In January, 1885, he was admitted to the bar, and has since practiced law in Catskill. He has



JACOB A. CANTOR.

always been actively interested in politics, but has heretofore held no office except that of school commissioner for the first district of Greene county for three consecu-

tive terms, January 1, 1876, to January 1, 1885, having been elected on the democratic ticket. His service as school commissioner naturally identified him with the educational projects of his county and state, in which he retains a deep and intelligent interest. His plurality over Jacob I. Werner, rep., in the senatorial contest was 2,758. Chairman of the committees on poor laws, and roads and bridges; and on finance, judiciary, militia and canals.

Brown, William L., 5th district (Richmond county, wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 14, and portions of 4 and 9, New York), dem., was born in Vermont on Christmas, 1840. He passed his boyhood in Mahoning



HENRY J. COGGESHALL.

county, Ohio, where his father died, and the boy was left to support his mother. He taught school, and was so doing in Mississippi when the war broke out. He came north and served in the 88th and 125th Ohio regiments, but owes his title to being aide-de-camp to Governor William Allen of Ohio. After the war, Colonel Brown became a resident of Montana, and was made chief clerk of the territorial legislature, and engaged in successful mining operations. Coming back to Youngstown, Ohio, he took charge of the *Vindicator*, a democratic and labor paper, and was active in democratic politics. He next removed to New York, where he

is the business manager of the New York *News* and partner in the publication of the paper. He was elected to the Senate of 1890-1 by the Tammany organization by



JOHN H. DERBY.

9,466 plurality, and again to the Senate of 1892-3 by 8,946. Is married. Colonel Brown's hospitality is well known, and some of his dinners have attained celebrity; so has his wild western eloquence. Chairman of committees on cities, and grievances; and on education, printing, roads and bridges.

Cantor, Jacob A., 10th district (parts of wards 20, 21, 19, 12, 22, Ward's island and Randall's island, New York), dem., the president *pro tem.* of the Senate, was born in New York, December 6, 1854, his parents being natives of London. He was educated in the public schools of New York and the University law school, from which he graduated in 1875. For five years he was a reporter on the New York *World*. He has practiced law for some time, and has been active in politics, being a prominent member of Tammany Hall. He served in the Assemblies of 1885, '86 and '87, and in the Senates of 1888-9 and '90-1, having been made the democratic leader in his first term—an unusual compliment. At the last election he received 26,310 votes, a plurality over Leroy B. Crane, rep., of 4,627. Mr. Cantor is alert, vig-

orous and aggressive, and his courage and success in debate long ago won for him the much abused, but in this case, very pertinent title of the "Little Giant." Chairman of the committee on finance; on judiciary, general laws, education, rules.

Coggeshall, Henry J., 22d district (Oneida), rep., was born in Waterville, his present home, April 28, 1845; was educated in the common schools, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1866. He has been a village trustee, president of the fire department and a member of the board of education. Was assistant district attorney from 1869 to 1872; clerk of Oneida county, 1880 to 1883; Member of Assembly in 1883. Since 1884 he has been a member of the Senate, and is now serving his fifth term. Is married. Mr. Coggeshall is one of the well-known debaters of the Senate. He delights in giving sharp and poignant thrusts, and, naturally, receives them in return, although quick to parry. He is apt in quotation, and frequently indulges in humor at the expense of his opponents. He is now the Nestor of the Senate—no other



HARVEY J. DONALDSON.

Senator having served more than two terms. His last election was by 1,567 plurality over Thomas E. Kenney, dem. Committees: general laws, cities, claims.

Derby, John Hamilton, 16th district (Rensselaer and Washington), rep., was born in Sandy Hill, June 20, 1845; was educated there and lives there. He is married,



JAMES T. EDWARDS.

and a member of the firm of Howland & Company, paper manufacturers. He has been three years supervisor of Kingsbury, and last year was chairman of the board. He is president of the Sandy Hill Power Company, and interested in various local enterprises. His plurality over Michael F. Collins of Troy, was 661, but the seat was contested. Committees: canals, internal affairs, villages.

Donaldson, Harvey J., 18th district (Saratoga, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Schenectady), rep., was born in Argyle, Washington county, September 15, 1848. He was educated in the schools of Montgomery and Albany counties. Is married, and lives in Ballston Spa. Until 1880 his business was that of a contractor; for the next six years he was a paper manufacturer, and he is now retired, but is a director of the First National Bank of Ballston, and of the Citizens' National Bank of Saratoga Springs. He was in the Assembly in 1888-9, and in the Senate in 1890-1. He was elected this time by a majority of 309 over E. H. Hoyt, dem. Committees: canals, engrossed bills, game laws, printing.

Edwards, James T., 32d district (Cattaraugus and Chautauqua), ind. rep., was born at Barnegat, Ocean county, New Jersey, January 6, 1838; was educated at Pennington seminary and Wesleyan university, where he graduated in 1860. He served as private and lieutenant in the 11th Rhode Island volunteers, and adjutant of Parole camp, Virginia. From 1864 to 1870 he was principal of East Greenwich seminary, during which time he served three terms in the Rhode Island Senate. For twenty-one years he has been president of Chamberlain institute at Randolph; has been from the first connected with the Chautauqua movement, and for ten years at the head of its scientific department. He is well known as a Methodist preacher, and also as a speaker upon agricultural, scientific, patriotic and educational topics. Has received the honorary degrees D. D. and LL. D. He first received the nomination by a people's convention, which was indorsed by the democratic convention. By this course he was elected over Commodore P. Vedder, rep., by a plurality of 1,061, receiving in all 14,415. The posi-



LOUIS W. EMERSON.

tion he holds in the Senate is peculiar, and no man's action in that body will be more closely watched. Chairman of committees on railroads, education; and on

health, Indian affairs, public expenditures, agriculture.

Emerson, Louis W., 19th district (Clinton, Essex and Warren), rep., is a resident of Warrensburg, Essex county, where he was born (July 25, 1857) and educated. Single. The only office he has ever held was that of Senator in 1890-1. His opponent in the last senatorial election was Hiram Walworth, who was defeated by 2,227 plurality. Mr. Emerson, although a young man, has made himself felt in the business and financial circles of his district. He is a banker, as well as manufacturer of wood pulp, shirts and lumber, and is largely interested in real estate. He is one of the quiet members of the Senate. Committees: banks, public expenditures.



MATTHIAS ENDRES.

Endres, Matthias, 31st district (Erie), dem., was born in Buffalo of German parents, July 6, 1852; was educated in that city; was first a compositor, then a gas-fitter, and now a lawyer. He has been elected four times to the Assembly, always running ahead of his ticket, a habit which he kept up in the senatorial contest, in which the former incumbent, John Laughlin, rep., received 27,844 and Endres 28,623, making Endres' majority 779, which was nearly 400 ahead of his ticket. In 1887 Laughlin's majority was 4,301, and in 1889, 2,671. Chairman of committees

on canals and Indian affairs; also on general laws, cities.

Erwin, George Z., 20th district (St. Lawrence, Lewis and Franklin), rep., was born in Madrid, Jan-



GEORGE Z. ERWIN.

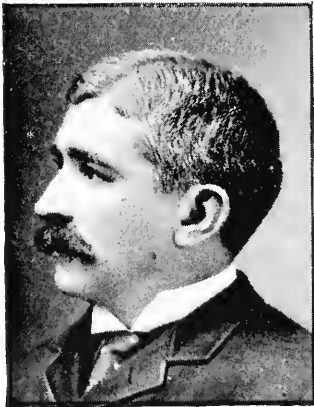
uary 15, 1840; was educated at St. Lawrence academy and Potsdam (his present home) and Middlebury (Vermont) college. Was admitted to the bar and has practiced law since 1869. He was in the Assembly in 1882, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87 and '88—in the latter year being



EDWARD FLOYD-JONES.

speaker—and in the Senate since 1888. At the last election no one was nominated against him on any ticket. The democrats neither nominated nor indorsed. He re-

ceived in St. Lawrence county, 11,283, Lewis, 3,709, and Franklin, 4,533; a total of 19,525. Senator Erwin is active, both in committee and in debate, and enjoys the hon-



EDWARD P. HAGAN.

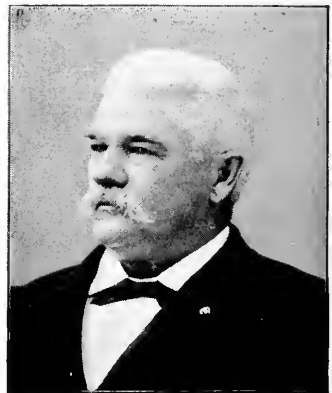
or of being the republican leader in the Senate. Committees: finance, taxation and retrenchment, general laws, rules.

Floyd-Jones, Edward, 1st district (Queens and Suffolk), dem., makes now his first appearance in state politics. He was born in South Oyster Bay, Queens county, in 1823; was educated at Union academy, Jamaica, Long Island, and the only official position he has heretofore held has been that of supervisor. He is at present a farmer, but was formerly a merchant at Stockton, California, the firm being Jones & Hewlett, and the business a general one, including the importing and sale of all sorts of agricultural implements. Widower. Received 16,801 votes, a plurality of 2,277 over Lucien Knapp, rep. Chairman of committee on game laws; on commerce and navigation, insurance, agriculture, engrossed bills.

Hagan, Edward P., 9th district (parts of wards 18, 19 and 21, New York), dem., was born in New York, February 1, 1846. He was educated at the public schools and the college of the City of New

York. He has been in the real estate business. He was in the Assembly in 1879, '80, '85, '86, '87, '88 and '89. He was elected to the Senate by 12,797 plurality over Frank Pisek, rep. Chairman of committee on claims; on railroads, cities, commerce and navigation, poor laws, salt.

Hunter, Thomas, 26th district (Cayuga, Seneca, Tompkins and Tioga), rep., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 11, 1834; was educated in the common schools of Cayuga county, whither his parents moved when he was but three years old. He began work on a farm; was afterwards a laborer on a railroad; then a foreman; then a miller. Went to war as a private in Company F, 110th New York; served under Banks and in Florida; was promoted to captain; served through the war; came north and went into business as a contractor, building part of the Southern Central, ninety miles of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, and four-tracking the Central from Syracuse to Clyde; he also assisted in building the Welland canal. His home is at Sterling, Cayuga county, where he is a successful farmer. He was in the Assem



THOMAS HUNTER.

blies of 1881 and '82, and the Senate of 1890-1. His plurality over William H. Shaw, dem., was 2,836. Committees: prisons, library, militia.

McCarren, Patrick Henry, 4th district (wards 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, Brooklyn, New Lots and Flatlands), dem., was born in East Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 8,



PATRICK H. MCCARREN.

1849; was educated in Brooklyn public and private schools. Single. Is engaged in the insurance and real estate business but could



JOHN MCCARTY.

make barrels for a living, if necessary, as he is a cooper by trade. He was in the Assembly in 1882, '83 and '89, and in the Senate of

1890-1. He received at the last senatorial election 28,246 votes, a plurality over Edward H. Schleuter of 2,893. Mr. McCarren is active in debate, particularly whenever the interests of Brooklyn or the democratic party are in question. Chairman of committees on commerce and navigation and public expenditures; on finance, canals, banks, prisons, grievances.

McCarty, John, 2d district (wards 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 22, Brooklyn, Flatbush, Gravesend and New Utrecht), dem., was born in Westchester county, but has lived in Brooklyn since he was eighteen years old. He is in the real estate business. Has been alderman and president of the board. His plu-



CHARLES P. MCCLELLAND.

rality over Archibald C. Weeks was 16,315. Chairman of committees on prisons, public buildings and library; on railroads, cities, insurance, manufactures.

McClelland, Charles P., 12th district (Westchester and Rockland), dem., was born in Scotland, December 19, 1854; came to this country when a child; was educated at the public schools in New York, and graduated from the New York University law school in 1880. His home is at Dobb's Ferry, where he has held several village offices, and he has been deputy collector of the port of New York. Was in the Assembly in 1885, '86 and '91—in the latter year being chairman

of the ways and means committee, and leader of his party on the floor. He was elected to the Senate by 16,288 votes, a plurality over Bradford Rhodes, rep., of 2,323. The



MARTIN T. MCMAHON.

district had long been represented before this by Judge Robertson, a republican. Chairman of committee on insurance, joint library; on judiciary, railroads, prisons.

McMahon, Martin T., 8th district (ward 16, parts of 9, 15, 18, 21 and 20, New York), dem., was born in La Prairie, Canada, in 1838; was graduated at St. John's college, Fordham, and subsequently received from that institution the degrees of A. M. and LL. D. Is a widower. He was a soldier from the beginning to the end of the war. He was chief of staff of the famous 6th army corps, and participated in all the great battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged. He was brevetted major-general and received a medal of honor from congress for "distinguished bravery." He resigned from the army in 1866 and resumed the practice of law in New York; was shortly afterward appointed corporation attorney, and later, on account of failing health, resigned and accepted the position of United States minister to Paraguay. Was appointed receiver of taxes of the city of New York in 1872, and served for twelve years in that responsible office, which he resigned

to accept the position of United States marshal from President Cleveland. He is commander of George Washington Post, G. A. R.; a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and was elected senior vice-commander of that organization when Admiral Faragut was the commander. He succeeded General Grant as president of the society of the Army of the Potomac, and is vice-president of the United Service club, and a member of the Manhattan club. For twelve years he has been a member of the board of managers of the national homes for disabled volunteers, which has the care of all the national homes established by congress. He was member of Assembly in 1891, and was elected to the Senate by 13,691 votes, a plurality of 1,367 over Lisenard Stewart, rep. Chairman of committees on militia, general laws; on judiciary, canals, game laws.

Mullin, Joseph, 21st district (Oswego and Jefferson), rep., was born May 29, 1848, in Watertown, his present place of residence. Is married and practices law. Has never before held office. Is a



JOSEPH MULLIN.

director in the Watertown National Bank, Farmers' National Bank of Adams, Ontario Paper Company and the Watertown street railway. He was elected to the Senate by

3,568 plurality over Charles W. Clare, dem. Committees: grievances, judiciary, railroads.

Nichols, John Adams, 25th district (Onondaga and Cortland),



JOHN A. NICHOLS.

dem., was born in Derry New Hampshire, September 13, 1845. Was educated at Cambridge Massachusetts, and Geneva, New York. Is married. Has been a contractor and manufacturer, but is now a farmer of 800 acres at De Witt, although his address is Syracuse. For three years he has been supervisor, but has held no other political office till elected Senator. The election was spirited, and it was at first declared that his opponent had been elected, but judicial proceedings demonstrated that the illegal action of the county clerk had invalidated certain ballots. The case was taken to the court of appeals, which so decided that Mr. Nichols was given a plurality of 864 over his opponent, Rufus T. Peck. Chairman of committees on salt, agriculture; on cities, miscellaneous corporations, engrossed bills, villages.

O'Connor, Edmund, 24th district (Delaware, Chenango and Broome), rep., is serving his second term in the Senate. He was born in Ireland in 1843; came to this country when a child; was educated at

Little Falls and Delhi. Is married and now practices law in Binghamton. Senator O'Connor is one of the most impressive debaters in the present Senate -- impressive because he never speaks unless he had something to say. Although loyally republican, he frequently displays independence of ideas, and has gained much solid respect therefor. He rarely arises to echo the speech of some one else; what he says is original, and he often throws new light upon a subject after it has supposedly been worn threadbare. The Irish blood in his veins makes him a hard fighter, but always an honorable one, and he is respected accordingly. Committees: judiciary, taxation and retrenchment, erection and division of towns and counties. Received 16,978 votes, a plurality of 2,466 over Charles W. Brown, dem.

Osborne, Edward B., 15th district (Dutchess, Columbia and Putnam), dem., was born of New England parents, at Northampton, Massachusetts, August 3, 1814, and was educated at the printer's case. When thirteen years of age he entered the office of the Northampton *Gazette* as an apprentice; from 1834-5, he was foreman of



EDMUND O'CONNOR.

the Salem *Landmark*, then organ of the Rev. Dr. Cheever, in his famous "Deacon Giles Distillery" controversy; in 1836 he was publisher and editor of the Quincy

Patriot, then home organ of John Quincy Adams, in his struggle in congress for the right of petition; from 1837 to 1853 he was editor and publisher of the Danbury (Connecticut) *Times*. In 1853 he moved to Poughkeepsie and purchased the *American* of that city, changing its name to the Dutchess *Democrat*, which in 1856 was combined with the *Telegraph*. Mr. Osborne continued as editor and proprietor of the paper until 1883, when he disposed of his interests and retired. He lives in Poughkeepsie. He has always been a democrat, and served in the Assembly in 1884, '85 and '91, and as county clerk of Dutchess from 1886 to 1889. His election to the Senate



EDWARD B. OSBORNE.

was by fourteen plurality over Gilbert A. Deane, who died soon after the election. Chairman of committees on villages, erection and division of towns and counties; on finance, taxation and retrenchment, commerce and navigation.

Parker, Amasa J., 17th district (Albany), dem., is serving his second term as Senator from Albany county, the first being in 1886-7. He was born in Delhi, Delaware county, May 6, 1843, and is the only surviving son of the late Judge Amasa J. Parker. He is a graduate of Union college, class of '63, and of the Albany law school, '64. He has practiced law in this city ever since graduation, most of the time with his father, but since the

death of Judge Parker, under the firm name of Parker & Fiero. General Parker has been a member of the National Guard since 1864, acting as aid-de-camp with the rank of



AMASA J. PARKER.

major, and later, in 1875, became lieutenant-colonel of the 10th, then colonel; in 1886 brigadier-general of the 3d brigade, resigning in 1890. He was Assemblyman in 1882. General Parker has always been successful in his undertakings. The city owes to him, more than



CORNELIUS R. PARSONS.

to any other man, the state armory, and it is without question largely due to his influence that the Harmanus Bleecker legacy was invested in a public hall. He is

president of the board of managers, Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, and is serving his twelfth year as president of that board, succeeding his father, the



GEORGE W. PLUNKITT.

late Judge Parker, as a manager in that institution in 1881, after he had served nearly fifteen years as such. General Parker is a widower with six sons and daughters. He received at the senatorial election 19,559 votes, a majority over V. H. Youngman, rep., of 4,630. Chairman of committees on public health, taxation and retrenchment; on finance, general laws, judiciary, rules.

Parsons, Cornelius R., 29th district (Monroe and Orleans), rep., was born in York, Livingston county, May 22, 1842, but was early in life removed to Rochester, where he was educated, and has since resided. His father, the late Thomas Parsons, was in the Assembly of 1858, and in the Senate of 1866-7. The present Senator has been alderman of Rochester for seven years, and was president of the common council in 1871; and for fourteen years, beginning with 1876, mayor of the city. He was in the Assembly of 1891. Is married, and a lumber merchant. His plurality was 5,121 over Jacob H. Myers, dem. Committees: commerce and navigation, canals, miscellaneous corporations.

Plunkitt, George W., 11th district (wards 23 and 24, and parts of 12, 20 and 22, New York), dem., was born in the 22d ward, November 17, 1842, of Irish parents. He left school at eleven years of age to drive a horse and cart; then became a butcher boy, and, when twenty-one, started and carried on business in Washington market for twenty-one years, selling out in 1876 and engaging in the business of harbor transportation and general contractor. He was elected to the Assemblies of 1869 and '70, and the Senates of 1884-5 and '86-7. Has also served several terms in the board of aldermen. He received at the last election 27,240 votes, being elected by a plurality over Michael J. Fenton of 7,161; Francis D. Hoyt also received 2,448 votes. Chairman of committees on engrossed bills, miscellaneous corporations; on taxation and retrenchment, railroads, joint library.

Richardson, William P., 13th district (Orange and Sullivan), rep., was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, May 10, 1848, his forefathers having come over from England in 1632. His boyhood was spent in Newburyport, Massachusetts,



WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON.

Providence, Rhode Island, and Paterson, New Jersey. He was at first a druggist; then a hardware dealer, and is now a farmer in Goshen. He is president of the

Orange county farmers' association, and director of the state agricultural society. He is married. Was school commissioner in Pater-son, and presidential elector in



GEORGE F. ROESCH.

1888. His re-election to the Senate was by 607 plurality over C. Fred Lamont. Committees: cities, manufactures, roads and bridges.

Roesch, George F., 7th district (wards 10 and 17, and parts of 15, 18 and 21, New York), dem., was born in New York, June 19, 1855. Is a graduate of Columbia law school, and was admitted to the bar October 30, 1876. Was a member of Assembly in 1883, '85, '88 and '8, and Senator in 1890-1. Is unmarried. He was re-elected to the present Senate by 5,532 plurality over John A. Dinkel, republican, county democracy, New York democracy and fusion. Chairman of committee on judiciary; on insurance, erection and division of towns and counties, joint library.

Saxton, Charles T., 28th district (Wayne, Ontario, Schuyler and Yates), rep., was born July 2, 1846, in Clyde, where he was educated, and where he now resides. At the age of fifteen he enlisted in the 90th regiment, participating in the Red river campaign and that of the Shenandoah valley, fighting and serving until his discharge in 1866 with the rank of sergeant-major, and at less than twenty

years of age. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar. He served in the Assembly in 1887, '88 and '89—two years being chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1890-1 he was in the Senate, where he distinguished himself as the father and advocate of the ballot reform bill, which popularly bears his name. It is one of his characteristics to be on the right side of every important measure and usually its vigorous supporter. He is prominent in the G. A. R., and has received the degree of LL. D. from Union college. No democrat nominated against him at the last election. Married. Committees: miscellaneous corporations, judiciary, insurance.

Smith, John E., 23d district (Madison, Otsego and Herkimer), rep., was born in Nelson, Madison county, August 4, 1843, and now lives in Morrisville. Educated at the district schools and at Cazenovia seminary. Is also a graduate of the Albany law school (class of '67). He was district attorney of Madison county in 1878, '79 and '80, and in 1882 was appointed such by Governor Hill, *vice* Henry Barclay, resigned. Was Senator for the district which he now represents, in 1886-7.



CHARLES T. SAXTON.

Was also assistant United States attorney for the northern district of New York from July 1, 1889, to July 15, 1891. Married. Plurality over John D. Henderson,

dera., and Prof. Green, pro., about 2,100. Committees: finance, general laws, poor laws.

Van Gorder, Greenleaf S., 30th district (Wyoming, Genesee Liv-



JOHN E. SMITH.

ington and Niagara), rep., was born in York, Livingston county, June 2, 1855; was educated in the common schools, Angelica academy and the academic department of



GREENLEAF S. VAN GORDER.

Alfred university. Admitted to the bar at Buffalo, June, 1877. Married. Was in the Assemblies of 1888 and '89 and the Senate of 1890-1. Is a trustee of Pike semi-

nary and prominent in the Masonic order. Was re-elected by 441 plurality over Harvey Arnold, dem. and farmers' alliance. President of the state farmers' alliance, and of the Wyoming branch of the same organization. Committees: state prisons, engrossed bills, salt.

Walker, Charles Edward, 27th district (Chemung, Steuben and Allegany), dem., was born in Corning, March 11, 1860. He was educated at the Corning free academy and spent one year at Hamilton college. He is the son of the late Charles C. B. Walker, and receives a welcome everywhere for his father's sake, but soon makes friends on his own account. He is single. With the exception of aid-



CHARLES E. WALKER.

de-camp on Gov. Hill's staff, this office is the first he has ever held. He has one of the finest farms in the state at Palmyra, and takes great pride in his horses and cattle; is largely interested in the lumber business, and is a member of the firm of M. D. Walker & Co., Corning. His opponent, Franklin D. Sherwood, received a plurality of the votes cast, but was declared ineligible by the court of appeals on the ground that he was a city officer. His seat was declared vacant and awarded to Mr. Walker. Chairman of committees on internal affairs, manufactures; on claims, miscellaneous corporations, railroads.

THE NEW ALBANY.

A RECORD OF THE CITY'S PROGRESS.

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HENRY P. PHELPS, Editor.

ALBANY, N. Y., MARCH, 1892.

*"Look Forward and not Back;
Look Up and not Down, and
Lend a Hand."*

OUR SENATORIAL NUMBER.

Considerable space is devoted in this number to the senate of the state of New York, which, although not purely a local subject, must be of special interest to Albanians, inasmuch as for two years the senators will spend more or less time in this city.

Our portraits and sketches combined, give a better idea of the senate than has ever before been presented, and will, we expect, obtain for this number a large circulation in every part of the state.

The assembly will be treated in the same way, but on account of its size, and the great expense of engraving the portraits of 128 members, it is not at the present writing decided whether it will form subject matter for the whole of a double number for April, or be issued in an extra souvenir number, about March 1st. We hope the latter course will be found advisable as so many local topics are crowding upon us for illustration that we cannot see when they are all to be reached.

STEPS FORWARD.

The William H. Burton Company, capital stock, \$25,000, has been organized and incorporated

to carry on the business of wood-working in this city. The directors are, William H. Burton, five shares; Arthur N. Le Fevre, twenty-five; William H. Burton, Jr., five; E. A. Walsh, five, and James Feeney, five. Mary A. Le Fevre, who holds five shares, is the only outside stockholder.

The Consolidated Car Heating Company has decided to erect a new building, in which to carry on its rapidly increasing business. Ground has been purchased on Broadway and North Pearl street, near Pleasant street, of the Hall Ice Company. A four-story building, 44 by 110 feet, will be put up at once.

Mr. J. P. Lockey of Leominster, Mass., has bought the McCammon piano factory plant situated on the corner of Broadway and North Ferry street, and will manufacture piano cases and stools. Three months will be required to get into working order. When under full headway Mr. Lockey will have a plant with a capacity of 400 piano cases a week and will employ 100 men. Mr. Lockey was induced to locate in Albany through the efforts of Messrs. Boardman & Gray primarily, supplemented by the Chamber of Commerce and the banks. He will move his family to Albany at once. His son, for many years connected with the Swift Dressed Beef Company of Chicago, will assume the business management of the enterprise.

A PROPHECY.

[From THE NEW ALBANY, November number, page 131.]

Now let us make a little prediction: The next democratic state convention will be held next spring to elect delegates to the national convention. *We shall be very much surprised if that state convention is not held in Albany.*

ITS FULFILLMENT.

The democratic state convention to elect delegates to the national convention has been called to meet in Albany, February 22, 1892.

THE ALBANY ARGUS.

First issued January 26, 1813, there is not, probably, a person living who remembers reading the first copy of *The Argus* on the day it was printed. Considered in one sense, therefore, it is the oldest publication of its kind in the city; but this fact does not bar it from being a proper subject for consideration in THE "NEW" ALBANY; far from it, for a daily newspaper is

Buell, the Croswells, Comstock, Cassidy, Daniel Manning, Lamont, McKelway, all these have passed beyond the confines of local fame; but, tempting as is the subject, it is not of them we are to write. *The Argus* of to-day commands our attention.

And first, its standing as an organ of political opinion: This is an asset, the value of which is beyond appraisal. It is the outgrowth, not simply of three-quarters of a cen-



HON. JAMES H. MANNING.

born every day, and is always new; at least it earns the right to be called such when conducted with the enterprise, intelligence and innate vitality which are characteristic of the management of *The Argus*.

To enter into the history of this influential journal would be foreign to our purpose, as well as beyond the limits of space at our control. Honored names in American journalism shed lustre upon its annals:

but of a career in which there has never been the slightest wavering from the principles of the party of which *The Argus* is the recognized voice; a record without, so far as we know, a parallel in the history of democratic journalism in this state. The metropolitan democratic press, brilliant and enterprising as it is, is also erratic, and, from a party point of view, often untrustworthy; and it has never been regarded by

the rank and file with that perfect confidence that for so many years has been accorded *The Argus*. Published at the political headquarters of the state, where, when the party is in power, the editors can be in daily consultation, if need be, with the administration, the influence of *The Argus* extends far beyond the limits of its own wide circulation. A hundred rural democratic papers in the state for half a century have taken the

serves consideration, but as a newspaper, as well. While it has never given its adherence to the modern heresy that all people want is the news, and while its editorial columns, particularly of late years, have been replete with apt, timely and enlightening comment upon the current topics of the day, it has covered a large and important field of news-gathering with faithfulness and accuracy that are in the highest degree creditable and



EUGENE T. CHAMBERLAIN.

[From photograph by Pirie McDonald.]

key-note from *The Argus*. Its editorial articles are repeated and echoed in nearly every county in the state; and this has continued despite many changes in the writers. * No matter who holds the pen once in the grasp of a Crosswell, a Cassidy or a Manning, it is still *The Argus* which speaks, still *The Argus* which commands attention and respect.

It is not alone, or perhaps, chiefly, as an organ, that *The Argus* de-

praiseworthy. In certain departments it is unexcelled. Its legal intelligence, its legislative and state department news, its market reports command special attention. Its telegraphic news is from two to four hours later than that brought to the city by the early editions of the New York morning papers. Its local and neighborhood news is particularly well written, comprehensive and thorough, and all articles relating to Albany are in-

spired with a uniform spirit of hopefulness that must be gratifying to all who are desirous to see, and are working for the prosperity of the city and its various interests.

The equipment of *The Argus* is complete in every particular, having kept fully abreast of the progress of the age. Many thousand dollars have within a few years been invested in a new build-

sible time. The result is one of the most attractive journals, typographically considered, to be found anywhere.

Beside the weekly and semi-weekly editions of large circulation, *The Argus* is issued seven days in a week, the Sunday edition having been established May 13, 1877. It has been a favorite from the start with all who value a clean,



ing, a new press, etc., etc. The news of the associated press is carried by special wire into the office. The paper is printed on the most expensive, the most ingenious, the fastest and the most satisfactory press to be found in this vicinity. Mechanically nothing is lacking to make a handsome, readable paper in the shortest pos-

wholesome sheet, free from sensationalism, at the same time interesting, entertaining and instructive. Its literary, dramatic and critical departments have all been conducted on a high plane of excellence, and won for it the regard of a large circle of readers throughout the state. The objections sometimes raised against Sunday jour-

nalism have very little weight when applied to a paper like the Sunday *Argus*.

Since May 6, 1865, *The Argus* has been owned by The Argus Company, of which the Hon. James H. Manning, mayor of Albany, is now the president, succeeding to that position on the death of his lamented father, the Hon. Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury of the United States.

Mr. James H. Manning is a newspaper man by choice, by taste and by education. Born Sept. 22, 1854, he is still a young man, with a young man's ambition, courage and determination. He found his way into journalism from the composing room in which he worked while a boy long enough to familiarize himself fully with the mechanical details of the craft. The Sunday *Argus* may be said to have originated with him, for he was its managing editor from its start till 1883, when he undertook the management of all the editions. He is not only capable of doing good work himself, but he is quick to appreciate good work done by other men. A firm believer in the grand old city which has chosen him for her chief magistrate, it is his pleasure, as much as it is his policy, in all things and by all methods to exalt and honor the municipality of which he is, for the time being, the official head. There are no slurs upon Albany in *The Argus*. The young men upon his staff follow the lead of their chief with cheerfulness and alacrity, and anything likely to benefit or advance the interests of the city finds there the warmest welcome and encouragement.

While necessarily, for the past two years, devoting considerable time to the affairs of the municipality, Mr. Manning has never, since the death of his father, ceased to be the editor-in-chief. He dictates the editorial policy, keeps a constant eye upon the editorial proofs, conducts the editorial correspondence, engages and superintends his staff and, in short, supervises everything connected with the editorial department. Jour-

nalism is still his vocation, and as we understand it, his term as mayor is regarded by him rather as an episode, than as a stepping stone to further political preferment. *The Argus* has first place in his thoughts of the present and his plans for the future. Happily for him, and for all concerned, its commercial prosperity was never greater than now; its prospects were never brighter.

Mr. Eugene Tyler Chamberlain, who has been the principal editorial writer of *The Argus* since August 9, 1891, was born in Albany September 28, 1856, the son of Gen. Frank Chamberlain, a well-known business man. He is a graduate of the Albany academy (class of '74) and of Harvard college (class of '78). After graduation he taught Greek, mathematics and rhetoric in the Albany academy for a year, then went into the grain and elevator business with his father, and in 1882 began his life-work as an associate editor on the Albany *Evening Journal*, under George Dawson. Originally a republican, or perhaps it is better to say, of republican antecedents, Mr. Chamberlain was not in sympathy with that party in its tariff policy, gradually found himself less and less in accord with its purposes, and in 1887 left the *Journal* to become a democrat. He had already become the warm personal friend of Grover Cleveland, and had written a campaign life of the democratic candidate for the presidency which had a large sale. Mr. Chamberlain became associate editor of *The Argus* December 1, 1887, and as we have said, its editor August 9, 1891. It is safe to assume that in his responsible and onerous position Mr. Chamberlain has found a vocation more congenial than falls to the lot of most men. His clear-headedness and metaphysical training find expression in concise, pointed, logical statements in which political issues are not clouded by word and phrases, but set plainly and simply before the reader, leaving him in no doubt as to their meaning, or as to the conclusions of the writer. Never, perhaps, in the history of *The Argus* have

the editorial columns been kept more closely upon the heels of current events than since they have been shaped and molded by Mr. Chamberlain. He has been schooled to this, no doubt, by having been for nearly ten years Albany correspondent at various times for such papers as the *Boston Herald*, *Philadelphia Press*, *Washington Star*, *New York World*, *Tribune*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Telegram*, etc., and

The honored name of Cassidy, with which *The Argus* will always be associated, is continued under the present management, in Col. William R. Cassidy, the vice-president of the company and one of the editorial staff, the eldest son of the lamented William Cassidy, who was from 1844 to 1873 editor first of the *Atlas* and then of the *Atlas and Argus*. Col. Cassidy was educated at the Albany academy and Georgetown university. He



COL. WILLIAM R. CASSIDY.

[From photograph by Pirie McDonald.]

for eight years senate reporter for the Associated Press. With one hand on the very pulse of politics, it is but natural that with the other he should record its throbbings, and this habit clings to him in the editorial chair. Both Mr. Manning and Mr. Chamberlain are progressive democrats; they are looking ahead of the plow, not backward, and in their hands the furrow cannot be otherwise than straight and true and onward.

then made an extended tour in Europe. He entered *The Argus* in 1881, becoming a reporter. In 1883 Governor Cleveland appointed him on his staff with the rank of colonel. He was an earnest worker during the presidential campaign of 1884, and accompanied Mr. Cleveland during the canvass. In 1885 President Cleveland offered him a federal appointment which he declined for business reasons. In 1888, on the reorganization of

The Argus, Col. Cassidy was elected vice-president. He was for some years secretary of the Albany railway, and is interested in several Albany enterprises.

Did the scope of this article permit it would be a pleasure to refer personally to the other writers, whose efforts make up the sum total of an issue of the Albany *Argus*, but while this is impracticable a word must be said in praise of its dramatic and musical

Passing from the literary to the business department of *The Argus* we find in Mr. William H. Johnson, the only surviving member of the working force of the original *Argus* Company. He was born in Syracuse, January 20, 1834; was apprenticed to the printing business at the age of fourteen, and came to *The Argus* office in 1865, as foreman of the book and job printing department. Here his aptitude for the position, the repu-



WILLIAM H. JOHNSON.

criticism, and in appreciation of the work done in this department by Mr. Frank W. Hoyt, who has won for *The Argus* a high reputation for its independent, intelligent and at the same time sympathetic treatment of matters pertaining to the stage. It is, we believe, acknowledged in press circles that *The Argus* has the largest, certainly the most expensive staff, of any paper in the city.

tation of which had preceded him, was demonstrated by the good taste and good workmanship which at once became characteristic of the establishment. If there is such a thing as a born printer, Mr. Johnson is the man. He knows what to do himself, and he can tell others what to do, and it is his guiding hand and ruling spirit which have made *The Argus* job printing office and book bindery one of the best in the state. In

FOREIGN EXCHANGE (SOLD ON ALL PARTS OF) EUROPE

BY
NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK

69 State Street, ALBANY, N. Y.

1871 Mr. Daniel Manning, who up to that time was the business manager of the company, was obliged to go to Europe on account of ill health, and in his absence Mr. Johnson took charge. In 1872 Mr. Cassidy died, and later, as Mr. Manning became more and more identified with state and national politics, the business management of the whole establishment devolved upon Mr. Johnson, in whose able and efficient hands it still remains. Mr. Johnson is a trustee and treasurer of The Argus Company; was for many years director and member of the executive committee of the Albany railway; is a member of the Albany Press club, and has recently been elected a governor of the Albany club.

No article upon *The Argus* would be complete without mention of that useful little statistical encyclopædia of 200 pages, issued every year under the name of *The Argus Almanac*, the recognized authority on political facts and figures of the Empire state.

A bill has been introduced in the assembly to build a fourth bridge across the Hudson to take the place of the Bath ferry. It is said that it can be built for \$200,000; that the cost of running it will not exceed \$16 a day, and that the proceeds would be at least \$75 or \$80 a day, exclusive of an electric railway belt-line, which is contemplated.

The lease of the Watervliet Turnpike railway by the Albany railway is a step forward that will be hailed with much satisfaction by all who travel between this city and Troy. The management of late has been far from satisfactory, and any change must be for the better.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF ALBANY, N. Y.

Growing in the esteem and confidence of the public.

Here are a few reasons for it:

Because a reserve fund, and the accumulations thereof, forms a perpetual guard against sudden or unexpected calls upon the treasury.

Because the amount of benefit due each member at the time of death depends absolutely upon his age at joining, and is in no way dependent on his age at death, and further cannot be diminished by any combination of circumstances; but, on the contrary, is increased by every additional member that is secured.

Because the reserve fund is not drained by the employment of a large number of agents and the payment of large commissions, such as imperil the existence of other organizations.

Because the saving to each applicant on the small admission fee is a substitute for the large and oft-recurring commissions which he would have to pay in other associations.

Because many of Albany's most solid and influential business and professional men are identified with it—men whose mere connection with any enterprise is in itself sufficient proof of the absolute soundness of such enterprise. Here are some of the names: Officers—president, Henry Kelly; vice-president, George W. Yerks; treasurer, Albert P. Stevens; secretary, S. P. Simmons. Directors: Henry Russell, Vreeland H. Youngman, Franklin D. Tower, William McLewan, Horace S. Bell, Angus McD. Shoemaker, James H. Kelly, Sidney S. Robinson, Francis H. Woods, Edward A. Griffin, Siegmund Ilch, William A. Wallace.

Call or send for circulars. Agents wanted for all parts of the state. S. P. Simmons, Secretary, 444 Broadway, opposite post-office.



Mr. Charles T. Dunning, the clerk of the Senate, has never before held political office outside of his native county of Orange. He was born November 2, 1843; attended the Walkill academy, and was brought up on a farm. He was elected clerk to the Orange county board of supervisors in 1872, and has since held that office for six-

teen years, although not continuously, as the political complexion of the board is not always the same. He holds that office now. Was in 1887-8 chairman of the democratic county committee. Is a widower, living in Goshen. The notices of the local press, on his election to the clerkship of the Senate, were highly commendatory, but not more so than has been justified by the efficient and courteous manner in which Mr. Dunning has discharged the duties of his responsible position.

The credit of taking the very excellent picture of Col. Fitch, which appeared in the February number, should have been given to Mr. Pirie McDonald who has also taken several interior views for reproduction in *THE NEW ALBANY*, that are gems of art.

All the back numbers of *THE NEW ALBANY* can be had for ten cents each, with the exception of No. 1, for which the price is 25 cents.

Albany Savings Bank

INCORPORATED 1820.

**Oldest Bank for Savings
IN THE CITY.**

Corner State and Chapel Streets, ALBANY, N. Y.

Assets January 1, 1892.....	\$15,208,984 30
Due Depositors (24,610 accounts).....	13,025,779 42
SURPLUS.....	\$2,183,204 88

Interest paid to depositors first January and first July. Interest is allowed from the first day of every month at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT Per annum on all accounts not exceeding \$3,000.

OFFICERS.

J. HOWARD KING.....	PRESIDENT
MATTHEW HALE.....	FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MARCUS T. HUN.....	SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
THEODORE TOWNSEND.....	TREASURER
WILLIAM KIDD.....	SECRETARY
BENJAMIN W. JOHNSON.....	ASSISTANT TREASURER

TRUSTEES.

J. Howard King,
Henry T. Martin,
Matthew Hale,
William Kidd,
Marcus T. Hun,
W. M. Van Antwerp,

James D. Wasson,
Abraham Lansing,
Grange Sard,
Rufus K. Townsend,
Jacob H. Ten Eyck,
W. B. Van Rensselaer,
Luther H. Tucker,

J. Wilbur Tillinghast,
Ledyard Cogswell,
Charles Tracey,
Clarence Rathbone,
Edward Bowditch,
Acors Rathbun.

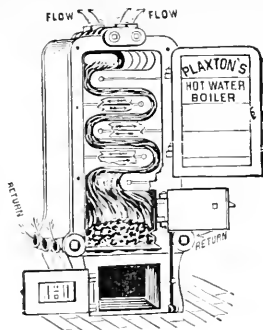
THIS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

W. E. DRISLANE'S BIG GROCERY)
HOUSES,
ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1892.)

Publishers of THE NEW ALBANY:

GENTLEMEN:—I presume you will be glad to know that I have received many responses to my advertisements, which have appeared in the last two numbers. Of course, this is most gratifying to me, as it confirms my own judgment and your assertions that **THE NEW ALBANY** is widely read by an intelligent public. I am well satisfied, and shall continue to advertise with you throughout the year.

Cordially yours,
W. E. DRISLANE.



E. FITZGERALD'S SONS,

Plumbers, Roofers and Coppersmiths,

No. 22 Beaver St., ALBANY, N. Y.

Lead Pipe and every kind of Plumbing Apparatus.

Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. All work warranted.

Jobbing promptly attended to. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

Sheridan & Noyes,

PRACTICAL

Steam, Gas and Hot Water Fitters,

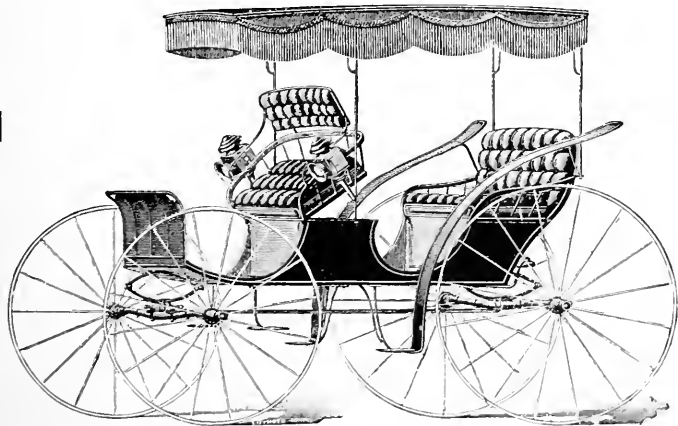
AND DEALERS IN SUPPLIES,

45 Liberty St., Albany, N. Y.

Jobbing promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 48.

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ONE of the easiest riding and roomiest Surreys built. The front seat is hinged and turns forward to permit easy access to rear seat. Long fender over hind wheels. Furnished in Brewster or End-Springs.

Standard Wagon Co. of N.Y., Albany, N.Y.

Progress



LIKE GOETHE'S STAR.

"Without haste, without rest,
Bind the motto to thy breast."

SEVEN years ago two young men came to Albany with an ambition to establish a printing office that should be something more than a place to "stick type" and strike off hand-bills. They loved their art; they believed in its development. It was not so much to them a trade as it was a calling. They cared less for the dollar profit on a thousand bill-heads than they did for making those bill-heads just what those bill-heads ought to be.

They labored quietly and modestly. They blew no trumpet,—for they did not have the wind; but every line that went out of their office was a line in their favor, "writ large."

Step by step, from bill-heads to circulars, from programs to catalogues, from paper to magazines, from pamphlets to volumes, they built up a business and a reputation till, "as good as the Brandow Company can do," is the acme of praise for printing in this vicinity.



Last spring the Brandow Printing Company, at 15 North Pearl street, were burned out completely.

To-day they are established in the National Express Company's building on Maiden Lane, opposite the Union depot.

Everything is new, modern,—the best of its kind.

They are making a specialty of the kind of printing for which three requisites, at least, are necessary.

First: Taste.

Second: Know-how.

Third: Materials.

It is the aim of the concern to allow no job to go out of their office till it goes out right.



Brandow Printing Company,

PROGRESSIVE PRINTERS.

P. S.— They write, edit, illustrate, print and publish.

Albany County Savings Bank,

COR. STATE AND S. PEARL STS.

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS, \$2,100,000.

JASPER VAN WORMER, President
F. N. SILL, Vice-Presidents
JAMES MOORE,
W. N. S. SANDERS, Treasurer
ALBERT V. BENSEN, Secretary

TRUSTEES.

Jasper Van Wormer,	James Moore,
F. N. Sill,	A. V. Bensen,
Lansing Hotelling,	Jacob Leonard,
Seth Wheeler,	P. Y. Fort,
Wm. B. Page,	F. C. Curtis,
Wm. P. Rudd,	John R. Carnell,
George H. Russell,	W. N. S. Sanders,
John J. White,	W. H. Livingston,
James Mix,	Chas. A. Lawyer,
John M. Bailey,	Samuel S. Hatt,

Deposits and Surplus securely invested in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

FOUR PER CENT

Interest paid on all amounts up to \$3,000.

Deposits commence to draw interest on the first day of each month. Interest credited and paid April or October 1st.

Funds may be sent by Check, Draft, Express, Money Order or Registered Letter, and Deposit Book will be returned by Registered Mail.

MONEY LOANED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

For further information regarding Deposits and loans, call upon or address,

W. N. S. SANDERS, Treasurer.



SOLE AGENT

AT THE

BODEGA.

FINE MEDICINAL WINES AND
LIQUORS FOR FAMILY USE.

Hotels and Druggists supplied.

John E. Danaher,

Proprietor.

394 AND 396 B'WAY, COR. HUDSON AVE.

ALBANY, N. Y.

WE Head The List

NO shoe house in Albany can show the phenomenal increase in trade that we can.
More Clerks means More Business.

A saving of 10 to 25 per cent on every purchase, is the cause of this great trade.

To families who have large annual shoe bills this is an important announcement. We sell for **CASH ONLY**, and buying shoes in such large quantities, you get *wholesale* prices on every pair.

Special Sale of Rubber Goods

now on, to close out our surplus stock. When you want Shoes or Rubbers, give us a call.

S. B. THING & CO.,

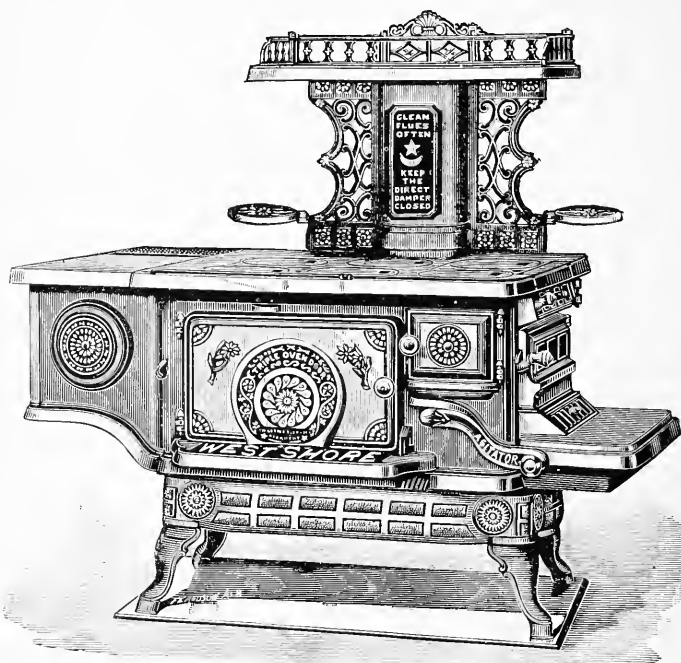
SHOE HUSTLERS,

85 North Pearl Street,

ALBANY, N. Y.

The “West Shore”

RIGHT HAND RANGE



RESERVOIR, BASE AND PIPE SHELF.

WE are the only manufacturers of **RIGHT HAND RANGES** in the country. They are in as much demand as Left Hand Ranges, and are absolutely necessary in some kitchens.

Littlefield Stove Company,

Cor. North Pearl and Pleasant Streets,

ALBANY, N. Y.

All are cordially invited to call and inspect our new foundry.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

Is the *vital* subject which

W. E. DRISLANE

Handles in an entertaining manner. The new illustrated catalogue of his

2---BIG GROCERY HOUSES---2

Should be in every home. In it he quotes prices which place luxuries as well as necessities within the reach of all.



Readers of this magazine whose subscriptions have been paid for by W. E. Drislane, of Albany, should acknowledge receipt—many have done so. Those interested in first-class food supplies will receive by return mail our new illustrated catalogue by inclosing a two-cent stamp



PURITY

AT THE CAPITOL
IN ALBANY

No matter how much scandal there may be about the Legislature this winter, there will be one feature at the Capitol which will resemble the late Mrs. Julius Cæsar, and be beyond suspicion.

That is the Water Supply.

Every drop used there now for *all* purposes is as pure as if it trickled from

“The icicle which hangs on Dian’s temple,”

for every drop passes through one of the ALBANY FILTERS, with which the great building is supplied.

Made by the

Albany Steam Trap Co.

60 to 64 Church Street.

THE
NEW ALBANY

BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY, Publishers

Entered as second-class matter at the Albany, N. Y., Post Office, April 27, 1891

VOL. I

ALBANY, N. Y., APRIL, 1892

No. 8

First of the Illustrated Bank Articles

**THE MECHANICS AND
FARMERS BANK**

First of the Illustrated Church Articles

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

A New Park and a New Observatory
Undivided Responsibility in Municipal Government

This Number contains Fifteen Illustrations

Villa Lots at Pine Hills

Albany Land Improvement
and Building Co.

41 AND 43 TWEDDLE BUILDING,
ALBANY, N. Y.

THE
NEW ALBANY

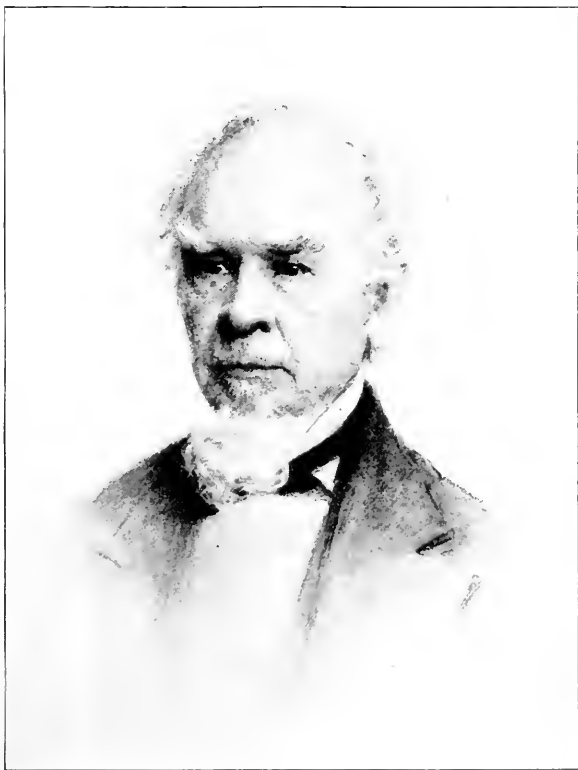
BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

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VOL. I

ALBANY, N. Y., APRIL, 1892

No. 3



THOMAS WORTH OLCOTT.

ALBANY BANKS.

THE MECHANICS AND FARMERS.



The fact that Albany is a wealthy city has never been called in question. Envious and jealous outsiders have from time to time asserted that our goodly town was lacking in enterprise—that she was “Dutch”—that she existed chiefly upon the spoils obtained in one way and another from the legislature—that our public buildings were founded on slippery clay and would some day slide into the Hudson; and have given utterance to other slanders equally false or foolish, but the solidity of our

capitalists has always been admitted.

Where money has thus accumulated, the business of caring for it, or in other words, the business of banking, follows as a matter of course; and it is not surprising that the banks of Albany form an important part of its material interests, that their capital is large, that their transactions are profitable, their dividends generally satisfactory, and their shares of stock a good thing to have among one's assets.

It is eminently proper, therefore, that THE NEW ALBANY, in pursuit of its avowed purpose to advance the prosperity of the city by portraying its advantages as a place in which to live and do business, should pay special attention to these monetary institutions upon the management of which the

financial welfare of a community so largely depends.

But sound banks, like good men, are generally modest in their assertions; they are conservative in their methods, and, in accordance with a time-honored custom which will not always prevail, are inclined to look upon anything like advertisement as a species of financial quackery, from which they prefer to stand aloof. It has been a matter of no little difficulty to overcome this diffidence or sensitiveness on the part of the bank officials, but we have succeeded in bringing many of them to look upon it as we do, namely, that it is not the individual bank which stands in need of emblazonry, but the city itself; and that as a part, and a very important part, of the city's commercial interests, the past history and present strength of her principal banking institutions should find place as a convincing reason why the city of Albany will continue to prosper and is likely so to do.

We consider ourselves fortunate in being able to begin this series of articles upon the Banks of Albany with one which, without instituting any invidious comparisons, would probably be admitted to stand least among them all, in need of extraneous adulation or recommendation—The Mechanics and Farmers.

The Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Albany is the second oldest existing bank in the city. The New York State Bank is the oldest. The Bank of Albany, which antedated both, but went down in the trying times of 1861, was established in 1792, being the second in the state, and for some time the only one in the state outside of New York city. The New York State Bank began business in 1803, and the Mechanics and Farmers in 1811.

The name of this third bank meant more originally than it does now. At least, one-half the name was significant, for its charter, passed by the legislature March 22, 1811, expressly provided that a majority, at least, of its thirteen



MECHANICS AND FARMERS BANK FROM ENTRANCE.

[Photographed by Pirie MacDonald.]

directors (Chap. LXIV, Laws of 1811) should be practical mechanics, and the president, who was to be one of the number, should also be a "mechanic." This was before the days of the Grange, and the Alliance, and the Patrons of Husbandry, and the farmers of Albany county received recognition in the title but not necessarily anywhere else. Business and poli-

tics were not divorced in those days, and we are told that every one of the thirteen directors was a democrat. Their names were as follows: Solomon Southwick, William Fowler, Walter Weed, Willard Walker, Isaac Denniston, Thomas Livingston, Elisha Dorr, Giles W. Porter, Spencer Stafford, Benjamin Knower, John Bryan, Benj. Van Benthuysen, George Merchant.

The day after the charter became a law Solomon Southwick was elected president, and held office till he resigned April 9, 1813. Mr. Southwick was a Rhode Island Yankee who, at this time, was the editor of the *Albany Register*, the leading democratic paper. He was successively clerk of the assembly, clerk of the senate, sheriff of the county, manager of the state lottery, state printer, regent of the university and postmaster. His claim to being a "mechanic," and therefore eligible to the office of bank president, was based probably upon the fact that he had once worked in a printing office.

It was in Southwick's printing office that Thurlow Weed first found work on coming to Albany. Mr. Weed speaks of him as possessing great talents, popular manners and being munificent in his hospitalities and charities—a power in the state. He made and unmade governors, state and judicial officers; but he quarreled in 1812 with Governor Tompkins, in relation to the "Six Million Bank," which it was proposed to establish in New York, and to prevent which the governor prorogued the legislature, charging bribery and corruption in his message. Southwick defended the legislature and attacked the governor, and was himself charged with corruption. The New York Bank was finally chartered as the Bank of America; but Southwick's influence was greatly shattered and out of the controversy was started the *Albany Argus*. Southwick lost the state printing and afterwards ruined himself in real estate speculations. He established two weekly newspapers: the *Ploughboy*, the first farmer's paper published in the state; and the *Christian Visitant*, as Mr. Weed says, "sincerely believing himself to be a practical farmer and a Christian, while in fact he was simply a theorist in agriculture and an enthusiast in religion." In 1816 Mr. Southwick gave up both papers and became wholly absorbed in lotteries, opening an office for the sale of tickets, reserving numbers

for himself which had been indicated to him by dreams or fortune tellers. He ran twice for governor, once with the idea that farmers and Christians, irrespective of party, would vote for him; and again on the anti-Masonic ticket. Prior to his first campaign he sent Mr. Weed out through the state with a horse and wagon, ostensibly to drum up subscribers, but in reality to pave the way for a canvass. Mr. Southwick received less than 3,000 votes. On the anti-Masonic ticket in 1828 he received over 33,000. After his retirement from political life he lectured on the Bible, Temperance, Education, etc., and wrote a poem on "The Pleasures of Poverty." He died of heart disease, November 18, 1839.

The first election of bank directors took place June 1, 1812, and was held in the Columbian hotel from 10 o'clock till late in the afternoon, the contest being, according to Munsell, warm and animated. It resulted in the election of the old board with the exception of Spencer Stafford and John Bryan, who were superseded by Peter Boyd and Isaac Hutton, federalists. Mr. Hutton was elected president May 5, 1813, and resigned in June, 1817. He was a silversmith, and for some years treasurer of the old Albany Mechanics' Society. He died at Stuyvesant Landing, September 8, 1855, aged 88.

Benjamin Knower was elected president June 3, 1817, and resigned February 3, 1834. In Worth's *Random Recollections* it is said that it was through Mr. Knower's influence that the charter of the bank was obtained; that he was confessedly at the head of the Albany Mechanics' Society, and that under his leadership "the mechanics of the city of Albany rose in consideration and respect, personal and political, to a height which they had never before reached." It is interesting to note that of the original directors, six, Messrs. Fowler, Dorr, Porter, Knower, Bryan and Van Benthuysen, belonged to this society. Mr. Knower was a hatter who

did business a few doors below Hudson avenue in Broadway, on the west side. He was a resident of this city for nearly forty years, and although a "practical mechanic," was engaged in extensive commercial transactions and

lowing advertisement which appeared August 1, 1793 :

In Mark Lane, just below Bloodgood & Follet's store, PAINTING. — Portrait and Sign Painting, Gilding and Limning. The subscriber solicits the patronage of the admirers of the Fine Arts of Painting, Portraits, Miniatures, and



PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, MECHANICS AND FARMERS BANK.

[Photographed by Pirie MacDonald.]

from 1821 to 1824 was state treasurer. He died August 23, 1839.

The fourth president of the bank was Ezra Ames, elected June 3, 1834; died February 23, 1836. Whether he was a "mechanic" or not can best be judged by the fol-

lowing advertisement. From the encouragement he has already received, he flatters himself of giving general satisfaction. Those who are not satisfied with his performances will not be compelled to have the work when it is finished. Gentlemen and ladies will be waited upon in any part of the city. Signs, Coaches, Chaises, Sleighs, Standards, etc., painted

in the best manner. Orders from the country will be received and attended to—and all favors gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant,

EZRA AMES.

From an advertisement six years later, we learn that Mr. Ames had removed to Washington street "at the sign of Raphael's bust," where the business of painting portraits, miniatures, hair devices, standards, etc., was to be executed in the most elegant taste and style; also Freemason's aprons, sashes and ornamental paintings in general. Nothing is said about signs or coaches, and there is evidence that Mr. Ames was no longer a mechanic, but had become an artist. The distinction did not, it seems, keep him out of the bank presidency: and in fact, we believe the charter had by this time been so amended as to authorize the election of president and directors without reference to the pursuits or employments in which they were engaged.

Mr. Ames was succeeded June 7, 1836, by Mr. Thomas W. Olcott, with whose name this bank will always be associated, not only on account of his connection therewith for the unparalleled term of almost seventy years, but because of his signal ability as a financier, which was widely recognized in banking circles throughout the country.

Mr. Olcott was born in Hudson, May 11, 1795. His uncle, Gorham A. Worth, was the original cashier of this bank, and Mr. Olcott, at the age of sixteen, was appointed junior clerk, and began to discharge his duties the day the bank opened, July 29, 1811, at a salary of \$250. He was appointed teller November 1, 1814; cashier June 3, 1817; made a director June 3, 1834, and elected president June 7, 1836, holding the position till the day of his death, March 23, 1880.

Few men are so devoted to their regular pursuits as was Mr. Olcott to the interests of the bank of which he had been a part from the first. He made finance the study of his life, and his opinions received the respect which was their due. When appointed cashier in 1817, the bank's capital had become

impaired, owing to the financial troubles growing out of the war with Great Britain, and its affairs were in a somewhat precarious condition, but from that date the history of the institution has been one of unvarying prosperity, very much of which was due to the wisdom and forethought of the guiding hand so long at the helm. In 1862, Mr. Olcott was offered by President Lincoln the position of first comptroller of the currency, but declined, as he did all public office except such as related to the promotion of education or local interests. He was a democrat, and was a distinguished member of what was known in politics as the "Albany Regency" of 1823-4. Thurlow Weed speaks of him in his memoirs as "a uniform, earnest and enlightened hard-money man," and although they were political opponents for many years they became, personally, warm friends.

Mr. Olcott came of a long-lived family; his father, Josiah, dying at Hudson, January 24, 1860, in his hundredth year. His grandfather died at the age of eighty-two. Mr. Olcott, though small in stature, bore always an impressive appearance. Our picture is an excellent one, but fails to convey the brightness of the keen eyes which always shone like stars underneath a well developed brow. In manner he was invariably courteous, but dignified. No man in Albany was more highly respected.

Mr. Olcott was a leading spirit in the inception of the Dudley observatory, and next to Mrs. Dudley was the largest contributor. He was president of the Albany Rural cemetery and trustee of the Boys' academy, Female academy, Law school and Medical college. For a long time he was president of the board of governors of the Albany hospital and was active in its support.

Mr. Olcott was succeeded by his son, Mr. Dudley Olcott, who was elected April 20, 1880, and still holds the office.

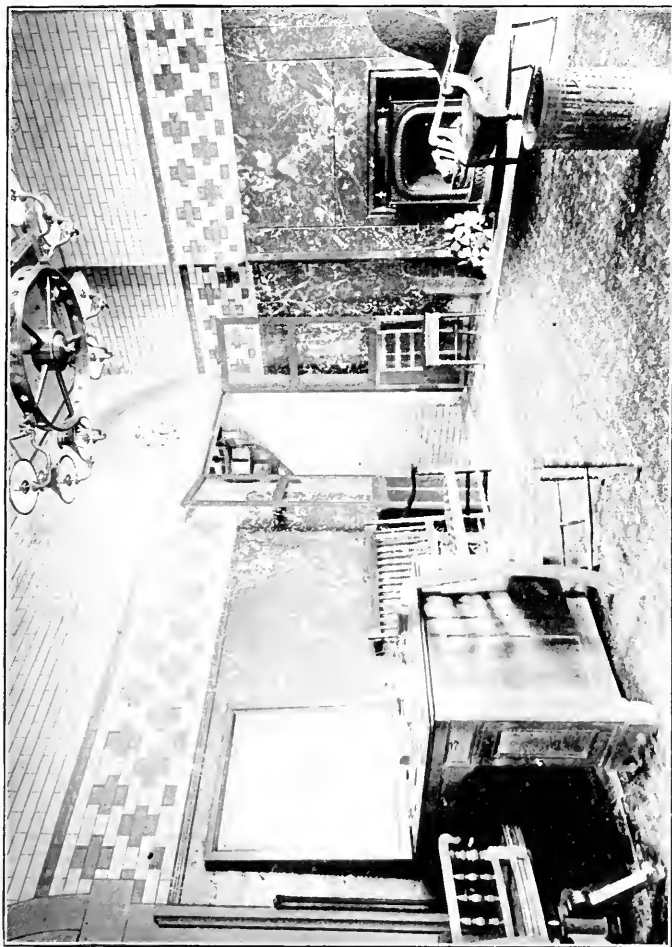
As before stated, the first cashier was Gorham A. Worth, who re-

signed June, 1817, to take the management of the branch of the United States Bank at Cincinnati. He was afterwards president of the City Bank in New York, and died in that city in 1856, aged seventy-three.

Mr. Thomas W. Oleott was the second cashier, and he was succeeded by E. E. Kendrick, August 5, 1836; Thomas Oleott, February 23, 1849; Dudley Oleott, June 20, 1865; George G. Davidson, December 31, 1878. Mr. Davidson, the

present incumbent, came to the bank November 28, 1862, and has filled all the intermediate positions of bank book-keeper, individual book-keeper and teller.

It is believed that the bank was first domiciled on State street, north side, between Broadway and Dean street. The first building erected for its use stood on Broadway, partly on the site of the present post-office, and was torn down to make room for that building. Mr. Oleott lived in the rear



DIRECTORS' ROOM, MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK.—[Photographed by Pirie MacDonald.]

of the bank for eighteen years, and all his children, except two, were born there. It is said, that in the war of 1812 the New York banks sent their specie to this city for safe keeping, and that the vault built for its accommodation was to be seen in this building on Broadway.

The present building on the north-east corner of State and James streets was built in 1874-5, and is a very handsome structure both inside and out. It stands upon the spot where died many years ago that much talked of lady, Anneke Jans, whose estate, real or imaginary, has been the subject of so many idle dreams.

While banks are organized for business, there have been many instances in which they have served a still higher and nobler purpose; and this has been true many times of the Mechanics and Farmers. It has always been strongly loyal, both to the country and the state. In the nation's hour of financial distress in the war of 1812 it lent the government \$150,000, and during the war of the rebellion many hundreds of thousands of dollars. To the state of New York it lent \$185,000 to aid in building the Erie canal, help which the early friends of the canal acknowledged was vital in its importance at a critical juncture which the enterprise had reached.

The capital stock under the original charter was limited to \$600,000; shares being \$20 each. The original charter expired after twenty years, and was renewed for another twenty years. At the expiration of its second charter the bank closed up its affairs, but immediately went into operation again with the same officers. Thurlow Weed wrote at this time in the *Evening Journal* as follows:

"With the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, to which we have had frequent occasion to apply for favors, both for our friends and ourself, and were never refused, we should part with regret, if, Phoenix like, another institution, under the same friendly auspices, were not to spring, full grown from its ashes. Though banks are arti-

ficial creations, and therefore 'soulless,' we have found among those who manage moneyed institutions men with both souls and hearts."

From June 19, 1865, to May 4, 1868, the bank was operated under the national system, but since the latter date it has been conducted as it was previous to the former date, as a state bank.

Its first dividend was declared May 1, 1812, and dividends were declared semi-annually thereafter till July 1, 1865, from which date quarterly dividends have been declared. On the first of May, 1830, an extra dividend of fifty per cent was divided. Upon the expiration of the charter, January 1, 1853, the bank divided its entire surplus among its stockholders, amounting to 114 per cent, besides their stock in the new bank, which was \$350,000. The capital of the old bank at this date was \$442,000, divided into shares of \$17 each.

The average dividends for the eighty-one years of the bank's existence on a capital which has changed several times, has been thirteen and ninety one-hundredth per cent per annum, aggregating the large sum of \$4,080,900; and there is now on hand an undivided surplus of over \$775,000!

During the war of 1812, when all the banks suspended specie payment and fractional currency was consequently scarce, the Mechanics and Farmers Bank anticipated the action of the United States government many years afterwards in a similar emergency, and issued \$30,000 in five, ten, twelve and a half, twenty-five and fifty cent notes. As the president had no salary in those days he was allowed five per cent for the trouble of signing, but it was thought that this and the expense of engraving, etc., would be more than met by the amount that would never find its way back. But people were either more careful of money in those days, or the ways of losing it were not so many, for the amount still out does not equal half the expense the bank was put to in order to accommodate the public. And these old shin-plasters are coming in yet. They are,

however, worth their face value as curiosities.

The old books of the bank contain many curious records. For instance, the following oath of secrecy, duly subscribed and sworn to before a notary public :

Director's Room, June 8, 1813.

On motion, Resolved that the board take and subscribe the following oath, viz.:

We, the subscribers and directors of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank in the city of Albany, do solemnly swear that we will faithfully perform our several duties of directors; that we will observe the profoundest secrecy respecting our debates and deliberations as a board, our representations and statements to each other on the subjects of stock, discounts and deposits, and on every subject relative to the internal and external arrangements of the institution of which we are directors—unless called upon to give testimony in a court of justice, or by other competent legal authority.

William L. Marcy was a director from April 9, 1853, until his death in July, 1857. Citizen Genet was a stockholder; so was the father of the late William Cassidy. Harmanus Bleeker, to whose liberality the city owes its public hall, was a director, and Charles E. Dudley, a former mayor of the city and United States senator, to whose memory the observatory was erected by his widow, was vice-president of the bank. The late Henry Newman was one of the original stockholders, and his son Charles is a director. In many instances the stock has been kept in the family year after year, and considering its value as an investment it is not much wonder. It is quoted at 400, with none for sale.

The marvelous record of All Saint's cathedral was continued the past month by wiping out its entire debt. This has been largely due to the Woman's Diocesan League, of which Mrs. Erastus Corning is president. Within three weeks over \$40,000 was raised; the mortgages on building and land are satisfied, the debt on the roof is paid, and the building is wholly without encumbrance. Considering the efforts previously made, this result is almost as astonishing as it is satisfactory.

ALBANY CHURCHES.

No. I.

ST. PAUL'S.

Sixty-five years have passed since St. Paul's Episcopal church, now owning and occupying the handsome and comfortable building on Lancaster street, with Sunday-school room, parish house and rectory attached, was organized as a parish.

In 1828 the first church building owned by it was erected on the corner of Ferry and Dallius streets. It is still standing, though sold in February, 1839, and the old "Albany Theatre," on South Pearl street, purchased and altered into a church, by taking out the whole interior. When completed, it was considered the finest of the kind in the city (the present stately St. Peter's church was not then built), and St. Paul's congregation worshiped with satisfaction in their new home, in February, 1840. But the city's growth went westward in a few years, and Pearl street became more and more devoted to business purposes; consequently, in May, 1862, it was determined to purchase "on the hill," and, opportunity offering, the building now occupied was bought by the vestry. That, too, had to be altered, for it was intended for the use of a congregation of another denomination, was not wholly completed, and, owing to financial troubles, was sold under a mechanics' lien.

When St. Paul's people took it, they added on the rear of the building the present beautiful chancel; unpretentious, yet so harmonious in its proportions that it always pleases the eyes of persons of taste who view it for the first time. It was opened for use in September of that year. The parish house and rectory were added afterwards.

In this church was held, in 1877, the semi-centennial of the parish, which was fortunate in securing for the week's commemorative services, the presence and preaching of all the clergymen then living who had been its rectors in the past.

Of the clergy, the list commences with Rev. Richard Berry,

who resigned in March, 1830. Rev. William Linn Keese then became rector in the following April. He resigned November 8, 1833, and died in Cuba of consumption, February, 1836, greatly lamented. A tablet to his memory is on the wall of the church, it having been faithfully removed

torship continued until December, 1853, when he was made the first bishop of California. Rev. Thomas A. Starkey succeeded Rev. Dr. Kip as rector in January, 1854. His health impaired, he resigned November 1, 1858. Subsequently, he was elected bishop of Northern New Jersey, of which diocese he



REV. FREEBORN GARRETTSON JEWETT, JR.

[From photograph by Pirie MacDonald.]

and preserved in the changes of location. Rev. Joseph H. Price became rector January 9, 1834, who left in May, 1837, to take charge of a church in New York city. In July, 1837, Rev. William Ingraham Kip assumed the rectorship on a call made in June, previous. Under his administration the removal from Ferry street to South Pearl street took place. His rec-

is still the bishop. April 30, 1859, Rev. William Rudder, D.D., was called; entered on the duties of rector and remained until November 11, 1863, when he went to St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia; in endowments and in other respects, one of the strongest Episcopal churches in the United States. To fill the vacancy, Rev. J. Livingston Reese—now Rev. Dr. Reese—

was called, and his letter of acceptance is dated April 16, 1864. How satisfactory his ministrations were, it is only necessary to state that they continued in uninterrupted harmony of priest and people for over twenty-seven and a half years, when his physicians decided that a long rest and residence in a milder climate in the winter season was an absolute necessity, and his resignation as

He is a man but little younger than Dr. Reese himself was when called, and one whose abilities promise the continuance, in every respect, of the efficient and attractive qualities that St. Paul's has always been blessed with in its rectors and assistants, as these notes indicate.

The wardens and vestrymen of the church have mainly been men of note and activity in affairs



REV. J. LIVINGSTON REESE, D. D.

From photograph by Notman.]

rector was reluctantly accepted under like stress of necessity, by the wardens and vestrymen, long after his departure for southern Europe. From letters received lately from him, he had extended his journey to Egypt and up the Nile. In February last, Rev. F. Garrettsen Jewett, Jr., the assistant minister of the church, selected as such by Rev. Dr. Reese, some months before he left, was promoted by the vestry, with one accord, to the rectorship.

and several of them in the long series of years have, in their day, filled important official positions, national and local. Like several of his predecessors, the present mayor of Albany is a vestryman.

In Episcopal churches, the musical part of the services is one of importance, and St. Paul's has done its part in maintaining its devotional character and in procuring the best talent available to execute theirs. The names of Miss Upjohn, Oliver J. Shaw, George William Warren,

Whiting (now of Boston), Thomas S. Lloyd, Carl Schmidt and George Edgar Oliver—the latter now in office—as organists and choir-masters, are not limited by that title; for they are all widely known, those dead and those living, as composers of excellent sacred music, their compositions being used somewhere every Sunday in churches of various denominations, while the singers who have gained reputation for superior ability in the organ loft of St. Paul's, are too numerous to name in detail. But, better and beyond all that has thus far been written, is the growth in the directions that churches are maintained for, noticeable in St. Paul's. In Rev. Dr. Reese's letter to the parishioners on his departure, he stated that it was free from debt, had seven hundred communicants and that during his ministry 1,172 persons had been presented for confirmation, and that its contributions for foreign and domestic missions had not been excelled by any parish in the diocese, and that it had increased the permanent charitable diocesan funds, by adding \$7,000 to the funds for the relief of aged and infirm clergymen, and that for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen. Its Sunday school is one of the largest in the city, with a corps of intelligent and self-denying teachers and officers.

With such a history in the past, let it not be said in the future that St. Paul's rested content with that, but pressed on for larger influence for good, being stimulated by recollections of what it has accomplished in its brief career, as churches go, of two-thirds of a century.

ST. PAUL'S CHOIR.

The singing at St. Paul's, always a pleasing feature of the service, is by a quartette and chorus choir of about thirty voices, under the direction of Mr. George Edgar Oliver, the well-known organist and manager. He has done much for music in this city, having been at various times connected in a similar capacity with the Emmanuel Baptist, Second Presbyte-

rian and St. Peter's. He is also teacher of vocal music in the High School; was leader of the Ladies' Vocal Club, now consolidated with the Albany Musical Association, etc. Mr. Oliver is one of the few men who combines with a high degree of musical talent, a still larger capacity for business, and as local manager has brought to this city the most expensive and artistic musical attractions in America.

Mrs. Howard J. Rogers, soprano, came to Albany from Syracuse at the age of seventeen, to accept the position of solo soprano in St. Peter's. She remained there one year and a half, resigning to go to New Haven, Conn. A year later she came to the Second Presbyterian church where she remained five years, resigning to take her present position at St. Paul's. Mrs. Rogers has been occasionally heard in concert, but it is in church music that she excels. She has a voice of remarkable depth and sings with the intelligence and feeling found only in persons with a musical temperament.

Miss Ella J. Graham, alto, has been connected in times past with the Calvary Baptist, First Presbyterian, Holy Innocents. She is a conscientious singer, reads music with unusual facility, and has an excellent voice which is steadily improving.

Mr. Ellsworth Carr, one of our youngest and most promising tenors, has been connected with the Westminster Presbyterian and Second Presbyterian and St. John's churches, Troy, and First Presbyterian church, Albany. Mr. Carr has what is so rare in this climate, a pure tenor voice.

Mr. Edward A. Kellogg, baritone, was at All Saints cathedral one year, Second Presbyterian church two years, St. Paul's church, Troy, two years, and at St. Peter's church, Albany, three years during the trying times of building up a boy choir. It was at St. Peter's that he strained his vocal chords to such an extent that his physician advised him and the music committee requested him to resign. After resting a full year he



MRS. HOWARD J. ROGERS.



MR. ELLSWORTH CARR.



MR. GEORGE EDGAR OLIVER.



MISS ELLA J. GRAHAM.



MR. EDWARD A. KELLOGG.

ST. PAUL'S ORGANIST AND QUARTETTE.

[From photographs by Pirie MacDonald.]

came to St. Paul's. Up to a short time ago Mr. Kellogg took an active part in musical matters both in this city and Troy. He was a member of the Schubert, the Troy Vocal, and the Troy Choral Clubs, and was always found ready to respond to the call of charity. Of late, however, his time has been so fully occupied in furthering the interests of THE NEW ALBANY, of which he is the business manager, that he has been compelled to sever his connection with musical organizations.

It is a coincidence, perhaps, that the quartette are all pupils of Mr. Charles A. White.

It is for this reason that a similarity of tone-production, and perfect blending of voices is attained, which makes their concerted work something to be remembered.

Mr. Michael Monahan's book of verses, entitled "A Fantasy of the Fuyck, and other Conceits of the Colonial Low Dutch," exquisitely printed at the Fort Orange press, has made its appearance, and will, no doubt, attract considerable attention and no little commendation for its amusing flights of fancy and facility of expression. Mr. Monahan, the principal editorial writer on the *Press and Knickerbocker*, has here shown a versatility of talent which, although it will not surprise his intimate friends, must largely add to his reputation with the general public, as a writer of varied and enviable gifts.

The Albany railway has taken possession of the Watervliet road, and patrons of that line are expecting a decided change for the better. If the new management is inspired with the idea that in order to carry the public they must accommodate the public, they will get all the business they can do. But they must popularize the road by means of low fares, frequent trips and a regular time table. All of which may be reasonably anticipated.

A NEW OBSERVATORY AND A NEW PARK.

Doing its great scientific work so quietly that the general public often quite forget its existence, the Dudley observatory pursues the even tenor of its way under the direction of Prof. Boss, mapping out the heavens, searching for comets and keeping watch generally of our celestial neighbors. It was a great day for Albany thirty-six years ago, when in the Academy park, Hon. Edward Everett, prince of American orators, delivered the address inaugurating this astronomical temple, and Prof. Agassiz, most beloved of scientists, swung his hat in wild delight over a gift of \$50,000, made by Mrs. Dudley, in addition to what she had already given towards this institution named after her husband, Mr. Charles E. Dudley, a former mayor of this city, and the first vice-president of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank. Over \$200,000 has been given at one time or another to the observatory by citizens of Albany, but within the last twenty years or more no single gift has been more than \$1,000. Now, however, a non-resident lady, whose name is not yet made public, has offered to give \$25,000, provided the building is removed from its present site, where the delicate instruments are disturbed in their workings by the heavy locomotives of the Central road, to the alms-house farm on Lake avenue. This is in accordance with a plan for some time considered by which the city will exchange part of its alms-house property for the eight acres on Observatory hill, which can naturally and easily be made into a public park.

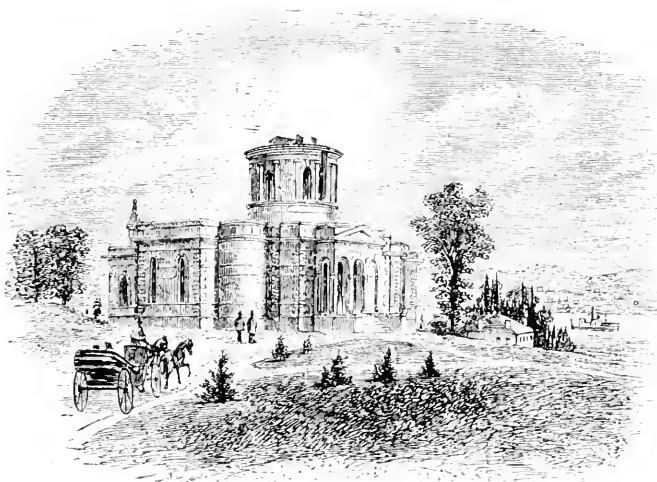
The city will be asked to give \$15,000 in addition to the farm land, and a bill has passed the legislature providing for the issue of bonds to meet the expenditure. It will also be necessary to raise \$15,000 more by private subscription; then we shall have a new park and a new observatory.

The park is much needed at the north end, and the observatory

grounds have formed a part of the park system ever since the Washington park and the Northern boulevard were planned. The grounds which are most sightly, were several years ago thickly planted with trees, and at comparatively small expense could, under the artistic guidance of Superintendent Egerton, be made exceedingly attractive. It would only then be necessary to bridge the tracks of the Central Hudson

society as a possible contingent to the enterprise, and that the fascinating study of the heavens will receive a new and popular impetus from the plan there can be no question.

One other advantage: Such a transaction means the speedy removal of the alms-house to some less valuable and consequently more remote, less conspicuous and appropriate location, a consummation devoutly to be wished.



DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

railroad, and the beautiful drives to the northward would be thrown open as a direct addition to the pleasure grounds easily available, and making Observatory park a place not simply to go to and come away from, but a central and important feature in a widely varied system.

A new observatory, better equipped, more easily accessible, oftener thrown open to the public, more popular in its aims and work, would certainly be a notable addition to the attractions of the city as a place of residence, and for this reason should meet with prompt, kindly and substantial encouragement. There is already talk of an amateur astronomical

THE NEW ALBANY, VOL. 1.

The first volume of *THE NEW ALBANY* is complete. It has been furnished with a table of contents and title page, and when bound makes a very attractive and interesting book, one that should be in the library of every Albanian and every lover of Albany.

It contains nearly 100 portraits and other engravings, all of local interest, besides portraits of all the members of the senate of 1892-3.

Orders for copies neatly bound will be received by Brandow Printing Company, at \$1.25 each. The supply of back numbers, however, is not large, and early application is advised.

THE NEW ALBANY.

A RECORD OF THE CITY'S PROGRESS.

Published Monthly
By the BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, National Express building, Maiden Lane,
cor. Dean Street.
E. A. KELLOGG, Business Manager.

Subscription \$1 a year. Single copies, 10 cents.

Advertising rates: second cover page, \$50; third cover page, \$25; fourth cover page, \$30. Run of paper per page, \$20; quarter page, \$8; half page, \$12.50. Page next reading matter, \$30; quarter page, \$10; half page, \$17.50. Per line of nonpareil, 25 cents.

HENRY P. PHELPS, Editor.

ALBANY, N. Y., APRIL, 1802.

*"Look Forward and not Back;
Look Up and not Down, and
Lend a Hand."*

OUR FIRST YEAR.

With this number THE NEW ALBANY completes its first year and first volume.

We may be pardoned if we look back upon the twelvemonth with no little degree of satisfaction. It has been productive and prosperous. Our little venture, which some kind friends were of the opinion would not live six months, has been a financial success from the start. On none of the eight numbers has money been lost, and on several the profit has been considerable. The monthly issue has averaged more than 5,000 copies, and our regular subscription list, aside from our sales at the news stands and on account of special articles, is nearly 4,000.

The favor with which THE NEW ALBANY has been received by both press and public is extremely gratifying and spurs us to the attainment of still more satisfactory results. The field widens before us; and it seems almost certain at present writing that we shall soon be obliged to make our appearance oftener than once a month. It depends, as all has depended from the start, upon the encouragement we receive from those we

seek to serve. Our motto still holds good:

"Look forward and not back."

Are there those who are willing to

"Lend a hand?"

UNDIVIDED RESPONSIBILITY IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Upon the question of concentrating so much power in the hands of any one official, as is sought to be done by the bills presented to the legislature by the members from Albany county this winter, it is not now the province of THE NEW ALBANY to pass.

There is much to be said on both sides. This idea of "an undivided responsibility" in the government of city and state is very popular just now. It may be wisdom; it may be a "fad."

Our fathers did not believe in it; but we are supposed to know more than they did, and perhaps we do. For a few years past there has been a disposition to carry the idea to an extreme in this city; and the Chase charter and the Thacher charter, if we are not mistaken, went further in this direction than any charter now in existence. They did not pass, and this year there has been no attempt to enact a charter for Albany as a whole, but similar results are being attained through separate bills, by which the police board, the school board and the water board are to be appointed by the mayor.

Of course, with such absolute power vested in the mayor, everything depends upon what kind of a man your mayor happens to be. The theory is that if he is not the right sort, the voters, if they see things going wrong, will know what head to hit, and hit it hard. The objection to this theory is that meantime a mayor, with his absolute power, may have built up an all-powerful, self-perpetuating, self-protecting political machine, ramifying every public office, every fire engine house, every school room, every policeman's beat in the city.

The overthrow of such power as this, means Revolution. And Revolution—well, the patient plodding people will stand a good deal before they will take the trouble to organize Revolution.

One thing is certain: The experiment will be made. Time will tell which theory is the true one.

Already we have a new school board, appointed under the new law, by Mayor Manning. Before, the board was half democratic, half republican. Now it is composed of four democrats and three republicans. Politics aside (and politics in school matters ought to have no weight), the personnel of the new board meets with universal approval.

Hon. William L. Learned, recently retired from the supreme court bench; Hon. A. S. Draper, recently retired from the state superintendency of public instruction—the one democratic, the other republican—are certainly beyond cavil or reproach. The other five, John H. Lynch, James M. Ruso, William J. Maher, democrats, and Dr. Herman Bendell and Charles Gaus, republicans, have all served at different times upon the board (as has Mr. Draper); all are acquainted with the school system; all, we believe, are earnest friends of education. We do not see how it is possible for the interests of the schools to suffer in their hands.

And that, after all, is the main point in which the public are interested.

THE PLACE TO HOLD CONVENTIONS.

There is no more reason that political conventions should be held one year in Buffalo, and the next in Syracuse, and the third in Saratoga, than there is that the legislature should "board around" like a country school marm.

The place to hold our state conventions of all kinds is the city of Albany. Our location is the most

central, when population is considered, of any city in the state; our accommodations are ample, and we have the best convention hall in the country.

These facts were happily demonstrated at the democratic state convention held here February 22, and will be equally well corroborated when the republican state convention meets here April 27.

We believe that the managers of both political parties are so well convinced of this fact that it ought to be an easy matter to induce them to hereafter make this the convention city, as a matter of course.

There is no longer any political significance in the choice of a place for holding a convention. It might have had some weight before transportation was made so cheap and easy; but now any local "shouting" in any particular city is promptly neutralized by train loads of followers, and the local environment, whatever it may be, has little effect upon the convention.

Albany is always hospitable. The use of the hall is freely given; her hotel men are too wise to be extortionate even if they had such a disposition; our streets are well designed for spectacular effects, and everybody here is well disposed towards the patriotic gentlemen who respond so nobly to the call of party, and at the sacrifice of time and money, give their personal efforts to the cause in which they are engaged.

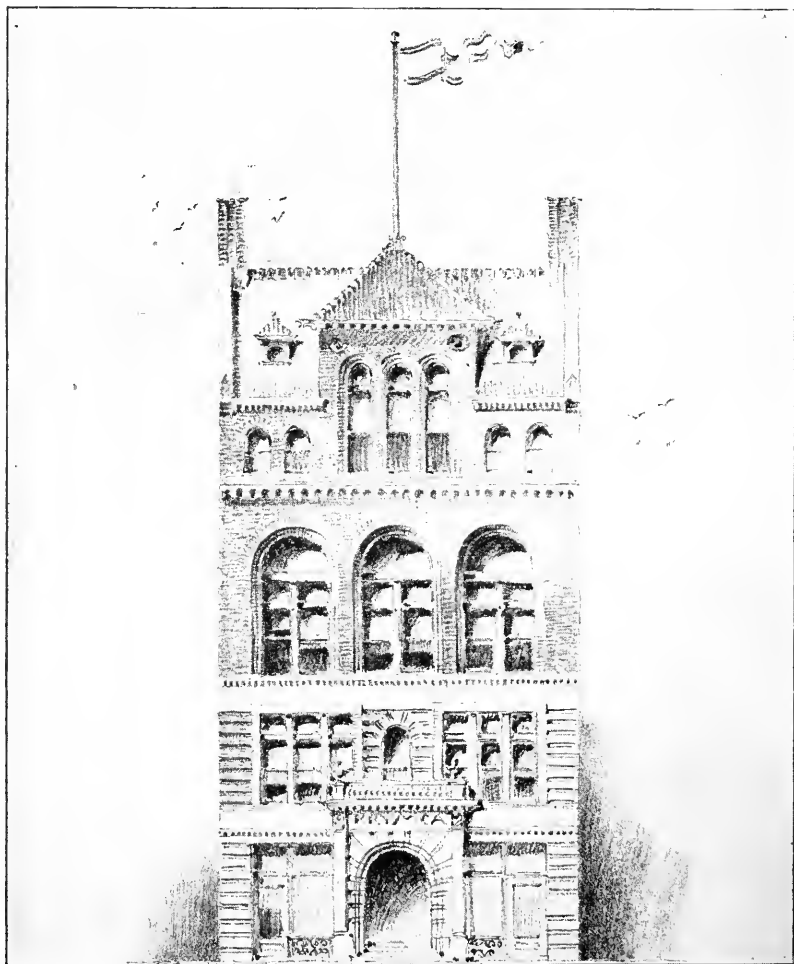
We enjoyed the songs and hymns of the prohibitionists, we admired the gorgeous badges of the democrats, we look forward with pleasure to whatever the republicans may have in store.

In some places there is a prejudice against politicians, as such; but we rather like them here in Albany; perhaps it is an acquired taste; probably it is, but we have acquired it, and if it was not for the strain upon the rest of the state we would be glad of a political convention here once a week the year round. At least, Keeler would.

RAILROAD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The proposed new building of the R. R. Y. M. C. A. will contain: In basement, bowling alleys, gymnasium, laundry, lamp-room, shooting gallery, boilers. First floor: Eighty-four feet will be given to offices for rent, the entrance to which will be through a handsome

vestibuled opening on Broadway; fifty-one feet of this floor will be used for the bath-rooms, toilet-rooms and barber shop of the Association. Second floor: This is *the* Association floor; parlor, reading-room, library, social or game room, writing and retiring rooms, coat-room, secretary's offices and reception hall. The fancy iron bridge leading from the N. Y. C. yard enters on this



RAILROAD Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

floor. Third floor: Auditorium, seating capacity about 500; lunch-room, kitchen, class-room. Upper half of this floor also has several class-rooms. Fourth floor: Dormitory floor, containing forty single bed-rooms and space for a number of cots, wash and toilet-rooms. Fire escapes lead to the ground on Montgomery street from this floor. The whole building forming a home for railroad employees when away from their own homes.

It is desirable that the building should be erected this year. Many active Albanians are interested in the project, and there should be no lack of subscriptions.

An illustrated article upon Albany Authors would be an interesting subject. We have novelists, playwrights, poets, statisticians, scientists, historians, humorists, hymnologists, critics and encyclopedists enough to make a brilliant array, if the time ever comes for THE NEW ALBANY to marshal them in order.

"Some day, some day."

THE LEGISLATIVE SOUVENIR.

The New Albany Legislative Souvenir for 1892, published by the Brandow Printing Company, was issued in March. It contains 160 portraits of the members of the legislature, besides portraits of Governor Flower, Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan and other illustrations. Price 25 cents; in cloth, 50 cents.

So long as they last, copies may be had of the Brandow Printing Company, by mail without extra charge.

Scattered through every county in the state it is the best advertisement (except itself) that THE NEW ALBANY has ever had.

The pictures used in the Legislative Souvenir have been grouped on heavy plate paper suitable for framing, and will be sold—The Senate 50 cents; the Assembly 75 cents; both, \$1.00 in tubes for mailing.

Address THE NEW ALBANY, Albany, N. Y.

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INCORPORATED 1820.

Oldest Bank for Savings
IN THE CITY.

Corner State and Chapel Streets, ALBANY, N. Y.

Assets January 1, 1892.....	\$15,208,984 30
Due Depositors (24,610 accounts)	13,025,779 42
SURPLUS	\$2,183,204 88

Interest paid to depositors first January and first July. Interest is allowed from the first day of every month at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT Per annum on all accounts not exceeding \$3,000.

OFFICERS.

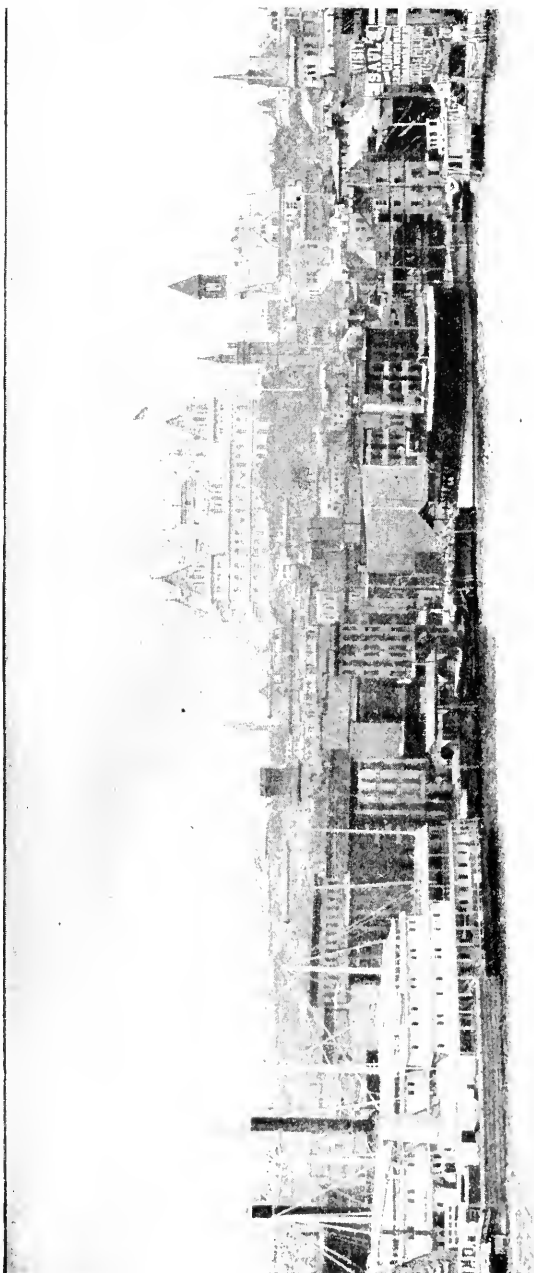
J. HOWARD KING.....	PRESIDENT
MATTHEW HALE.....	FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MARCUS T. HUN.....	SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
THEODORE TOWNSEND.....	TREASURER
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Edward Bowditch,
Acors Rathbun.



VIEW OF ALBANY FROM THE EAST BANK OF THE RIVER.

CHAT BY THE WAY.

Even the bi-centennial oratory was less heartily eulogistic of the early settlers than were some of the sermons and addresses delivered March 20 and 22, in honor of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the Reformed churches of this city. Rev. Edward P. Johnson, of the First church, was particularly happy in the halos which he drew around the heads of some of the Dutch divines. Our motto, "Look forward and not back," was never intended to preclude such inspiring glances as these proved to be. Anything calculated to increase pride in and love for the city of Albany has THE NEW ALBANY'S warm commendation.

A book on the Industries of Albany is about to be published. It is handsomely illustrated with half-tone engravings, portraits, etc. Although printed by the Argus Company, it is the work of outside parties, who, we were informed the other day, by one who ought to know, will go away from this town with at least \$5,000 more than the book cost them. And they say they have scarcely ever found a city so easy "to work" as Albany. Another instance of how this town has heretofore been libeled.

I actually believe it is easier to raise money in this town for a purely philanthropic institution than it is for a legitimate business enterprise. Men who will hesitate long over putting \$100 into a promising venture, will give their check for \$500 to a public charity almost for the asking. No one can find fault with this. It speaks volumes for the great hearts which throb in Albany.

We are indebted to Mr. F. J. Wolfe, general agent of the great four-tracked Central Hudson railroad, for the view of Albany from east bank of the river, which appears on page 252.

Prayer Books and Hymnals at
MANNING'S,
70 North Pearl Street.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A FANTASY OF THE FUYCK, *and Other Conceits* OF THE COLONIAL LOW DUTCH

BY

MICHAEL MONAHAN.

The *Times-Union* says: "It is indeed a pleasure and a pride to have in our city so versatile a writer.... The opening poem has been read by many and has received many words of praise. It is entitled "Albany," and was first published in that excellent little journal THE NEW ALBANY. We are charmed with the unaffected simplicity and general tone of the verse.... Altogether the perusal of the volume is a treat and we wish all our work as a reviewer would fall in such pleasant lines."

Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of **\$1.00.**

BRANDOW PRINTING CO.,
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E. FITZGERALD'S SONS,
Plumbers, Roofers and Coppersmiths,

No. 22 Beaver St., ALBANY, N. Y.

Lead Pipe and every kind of Plumbing Apparatus.

Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. All work warranted.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE (SOLD ON ALL PARTS OF) **EUROPE**
BY
NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK
69 State Street, ALBANY, N. Y.

A Unique Corner

Of the Earth

At this season of the year, the thoughts of people with means (and without for that matter) turn to that far-off land of oranges — the tourist's Mecca — Coronado beach. Each season hundreds of our own people in the Mohawk and Hudson valleys cross the continent to see the place and enjoy the pleasures of what Chas. Dudley Warner has called a "unique corner of the earth."

The balmy air, the tropical plants, the Mexican natives and the Indian squaws, all lead to the belief that one is in a strange country, but on entering the parlors of that magnificent hostelry, the Hotel del Coronado, the traveler's eye at once lights upon that old friend, tried and true, the Boardman & Gray piano, then he realizes that he is still in the land of the free and the home of the brave, where an article of merit finds a ready market in all parts of the country.

Office, Salesroom and Factory,

549 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

[Over arcade to Union Depot.]

Messrs. BOARDMAN & GRAY,
Albany, New York:

HOTEL DEL CORONADO,
CORONADO, CAL., March 30th, 1889. }

Gentlemen — When we ordered the Boardman & Gray Pianos for our hotel we were told they were the most durable and best. After one year's experience we are satisfied they are all that is claimed for them, *i. e.*, "as good as the best in the world."

Yours truly,

E. S. BABCOCK, JR.,
Manager.

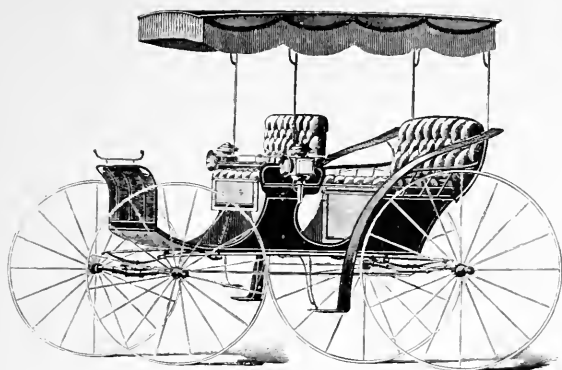
SAN DIEGO, CAL., April 17, 1888.

Gentlemen — About six months ago The San Diego College Co. purchased three of your pianos. Since that time they have been in constant use to the satisfaction of teacher, student and auditors. They have proved to be most durably manufactured and especially adapted to the constant severe usage they are apt to receive here and for accomplished musicians the touch and tone cannot be surpassed. The entire faculty of the institution are proud of the trio of Boardman & Gray Pianos.

Yours respectfully,

THE SAN DIEGO COLLEGE CO.,

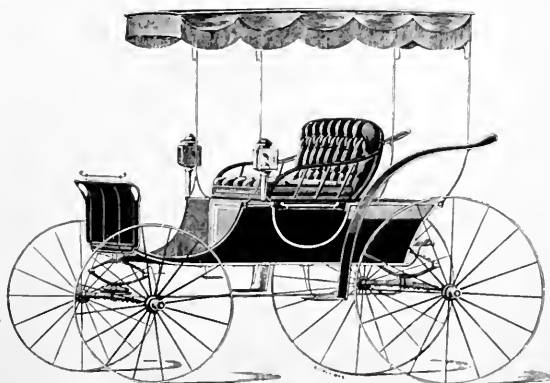
HANS WAGNER, *Secretary*



THE
FINEST
MADE
No. 476.

WE take this opportunity to bring to the notice of our friends our Jump Seat Surrey which we claim is the best made. It has a nice light body. The front seat is furnished with a patent which makes the front seat, when open, the width of the rear seat. It also has a reversible toe rail for use when the seats are changed. Furnished on Brewster or End Springs.

STANDARD
WAGON
COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
Albany, N. Y.





[Photographed by Brown.]

RESIDENCE OF MR. H. W. STICKNEY,
AT LOUDONVILLE, ALBANY COUNTY, N. Y.

FOR SALE—The house is large, elegant and complete in all its appointments. It is finished throughout in hard wood, with a quartered oak staircase in centre hall, wooden ceiling in dining-room, library and hall, and all hard wood floors. It has all the improvements and conveniences of a city house. The water supply and drainage are by most approved methods. There are thirteen acres of land, part devoted to lawns and tennis grounds about the house, the rest containing a large number of bearing fruit trees, and all being in the highest state of cultivation. A tenant house costing over \$3,000, and barns and other outbuildings, capacious, well built and complete in every way, make the place completely equipped. The house commands a magnificent view.

Loudonville is the most beautiful suburb of Albany. Its residents are mostly wealthy and prominent people, standing high in mercantile, professional and social circles in Albany. It is about two and one-half miles from Albany on very high ground, and far enough from the river to be entirely free from fogs and malaria. It is connected with Albany by a plank road, so that the ride, either by private or public conveyance, is short and comfortable at all seasons of the year.

The cost of this place has been very large as the owner has been improving and perfecting it for years without regard to expense.

It can be bought, however, for what it would cost to produce a much inferior place.

If not sold within a short time it will be offered to let.

For further particulars and to see the premises, apply to

E. DEL. PALMER,

Real Estate Agent, - 95 State St., Albany, N. Y.

A Daily Occurrence, With a Moral.

STRANGER — "I'm a subscriber to your NEW ALBANY."

CLERK — "Yes, sir."

STRANGER — "I like the way you get it up, and want you to figure on this job of printing for me."

CLERK — "Let's see it. [Looks it over.] This is a big job. It will take at least three hours to estimate on this work, and then our price will probably be a shade higher than you can get it done for elsewhere. Now, if you like our work, and are reasonably sure that we will give you exactly what you want, at a price consistent with the best job that we can turn out, we shall be glad to estimate for you."

STRANGER — "I have heard that the BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY displayed excellent taste and originality in their printed matter, but never knew that their business methods were also original. I like this way of doing business, a man is sure of getting what he orders. Go ahead with that job, young man, I'll send you another one next week."

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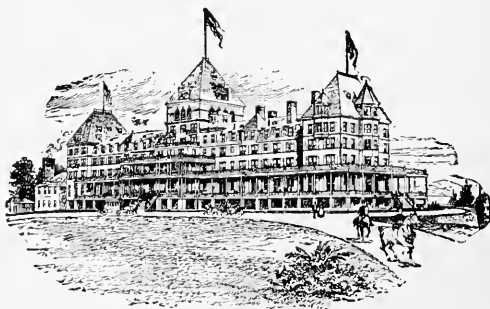
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Interest paid on all amounts up to \$3,000.

Deposits commence to draw interest on the first day of each month. Interest credited and paid April or October 1st.

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ARE THE
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You
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We give you a good wearing, stylish
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You get a genuine cork sole shoe
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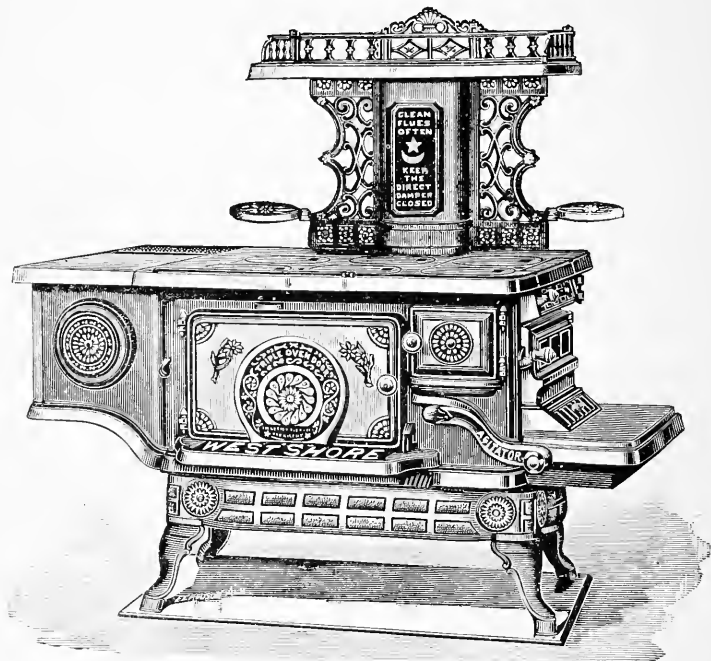
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LIVE Shoe Dealers.

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RIGHT HAND RANGE



RESERVOIR, BASE AND PIPE SHELF.

WE are the only manufacturers of **RIGHT HAND RANGES** in the country. They are in as much demand as Left Hand Ranges, and are absolutely necessary in some kitchens.

Littlefield Stove Company,

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All are cordially invited to call and inspect our new foundry.

The Dinner Table.

MANY PERSONS HAVE CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES REGARDING THE USE OF WATER—ESPECIALLY ALBANY WATER—AND TO WHOM THE ABSENCE OF WINE FROM THE DINNER TABLE IS NOT ONLY OFFENSIVE, BUT POSITIVELY HURTFUL.


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A Good Spanish Sherry.....	\$7.50 per doz. qts.
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 IT IS ALSO AN ESTABLISHED FACT THAT THE PUREST GRADES OF TEAS AND COFFEES, THE CHOICEST CREAMERY BUTTER, THE BEST PASTRY AND FAMILY FLOUR, THE MOST DESIRABLE QUALITY OF FRESH MEATS AND OTHER FOOD SUPPLIES, ARE OBTAINABLE FOR THE

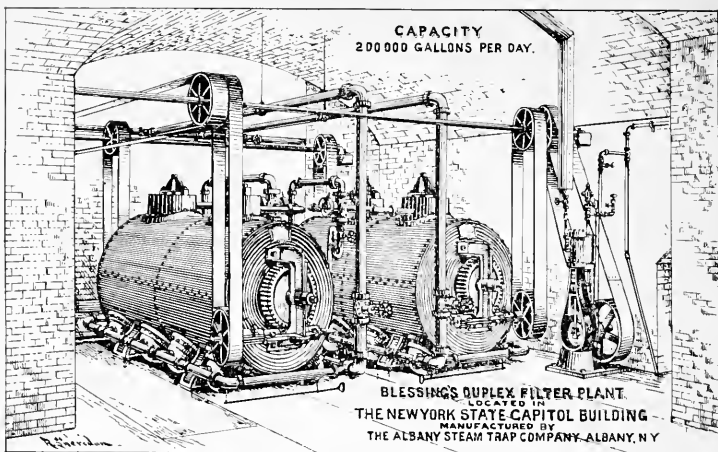
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Pure Water

Is the Question U^P.

The solons of the state settled it in short order so far as the Capitol is concerned.

It would be a wise move for every house owner in Albany to do the same. We court the most rigid investigation regarding the

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